



figo.

PUBLIC
CHARACTERS
OF ALL NATIONS,
CONSISTING OF
Biographical Accounts
OF NEARLY
THREE THOUSAND
EMINENT CONTEMPORARIES,
ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED

With Numerous Portraits.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

VOL. III.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY W. LEWIS, FINCH-LANE, CORNHILL;
FOR SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS AND CO.
AND SOLD BY W. SAMS, PALL-MALL; AND
JOHN CUMMING, DUBLIN.

1823.

PUBLIC MEN
OF
ALL COUNTRIES.

NAGEL D' AMPSEN. (A. W. C. BARON DE,)

THIS nobleman was secretary-of-state of the United Provinces, and their ambassador in England at the period when Holland was invaded in 1795, by the French, under Pichegru. On the dissolution of the old Dutch government, he immediately sent in his resignation, and continued to reside in England as a private individual. When the House of Orange was recalled to Holland, in 1814, the Baron de Nagel was appointed secretary-of-state for foreign affairs. It was in this capacity that he notified to Lord Clancarty, the British ambassador, that his sovereign, in compliance with the wish of the Prince-regent, had abolished the slave-trade. In March 1815, as soon as the landing of Napoleon was known, he requested the ministers of Russia and Prussia, and the chargé d'affaires of Austria, to meet at his house, where he communicated to them the determination of the sovereign-prince to assume immediately the title of King of the Netherlands, though the treaty which gave to him that dignity was not yet arrived from Vienna. The reason which he assigned for this step was, that the circumstances of the moment, and the fermentation excited in men's minds by the invasion of Buonaparte, rendered it imprudent to leave the Belgic provinces any longer in a provisional and uncertain situation. This reason was deemed valid by the ambassadors, who, in consequence, without waiting for orders from their courts, went directly to congratulate the

new sovereign. In 1814, Lewis the Eighteenth sent to M. de Nagel the order of St. Lewis, as a testimony of gratitude for the warm kindness which he had shewn to the French emigrants during the revolution. The Baron de Nagel also wears the grand cross of the order of the Belgic lion.

{(NAGLE, (SIR EDMUND,)}

A NATIVE of Ireland, and bred to the royal navy, in which service he has risen through the various ranks to that of Admiral of the Blue. While captain in the navy, he distinguished himself much, particularly in one action in a frigate, in which he engaged a ship of much superior force, and for which he received the honour of knighthood. Sir Edmund has had two pieces of good fortune in life; he married a lady possessed of a very ample income, and he has attracted the notice of his present majesty, with whom he may be said to be domesticated, and who has appointed him one of the grooms of the bedchamber. He always attends his majesty on his naval excursions, and has the talent of making himself peculiarly agreeable to the monarch, by a fund of nautical humour. He is called, indeed, his majesty's naval aid-de-camp. When the king, as prince-regent, in 1815, created a second class of Knights of the Bath, Sir Edmund was named a knight-commander, and is the eighth of that rank.

NANTEUIL, (GAUGIRAN,)

ONE of the Parisian comic writers, was born at Toulouse. He was secretary of the wardrobe, under the reign of Napoleon, and was retained in that office on the restoration of the Bourbons. He is the author of "Lulli and Quinault;"—"The Boy Husband;"—"Old and New Fashions;"—"The Bragging Guardian;"—and "The Charm of the Voice." In conjunction with M. Etienne, he has also produced—"The Apollo Belvedere;"—"The Carnival of Baugency;"—"The Pacha of Surene;"—"The Two Mothers;"—"The Minor School for Fathers;" and "The New Awaking of Epimenides."

NAPIONE. (COUNT JOHN FRANCIS GALEANI,)

THIS nobleman, who was born at Coccoñato, in Piedmont, is a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at

Turin, and has published several works of merit. The principal of these are, "An Essay on the Art of writing History;"—"On the Use and Advantages of the Italian Language;"—"A Dissertation on the Native Place of Christopher Columbus," in which M. Napione appears to have proved that the great navigator was born at Cuccaro, in Piedmont:—"A Critical Examination of the First Voyage of Americus Vespuceius to the New World," intended as a Supplement to the Dissertation on Columbus;—A work "On the Money of Piedmont;" another, in verse and prose, "On the Death of Charlotte Amelia Alfieri;" and translations of Cicero's Tusculan Questions, and Tacitus's Life of Agricola, to the latter of which is prefixed a discourse on the conquest of Britain by the Romans.

The Chevalier Charles Anthony Napione, the brother of the Count, is an eminent mineralogist, and was a pupil of Werner. Among other geological works, he has published "Lithological and Chemical Observations on a Primitive Marble," in the Florence Philosophical Journal;—"Remarks on a particular kind of Primitive Calcareous Stone," in Scherer's Chemical Journal;—"New Method of separating Silver from Copper," in the Journal of Mines;—and "A Letter to M. Werner, on the Iron Mountain, near Taberg, in Sweden," in the same journal. M. Napione is now, we believe, in the service of the King of Portugal.

NARDINI. (BARTHOLOMEW, ABBE,)

THE Abbé Nardini was born in the Duchy of Modena, about the year 1768. When the doctrines of liberty were spreading through Italy, in consequence of the invasion of that country by the French, he not only took no part in favour of the revolution, but was even believed to be secretly connected with the partisans of the old governments. Under pretext of visiting his brother Leonard, who was engaged in commerce in England, he took a journey to that country. Leonard had previously made several voyages to Italy, ostensibly on commercial business. The two brothers were strongly suspected by the Cisalpine government of being engaged in some plot, and their suspicions were strengthened by Bartholomew taking Paris in his way to Italy. He was denounced to Fouché, by whom he was arrested and sent to the prison of St. Pelagie; but he at length recovered his liberty.

Shortly after his return to Milan, he was appointed one of the three censors of the bookselling trade, in which office he conducted himself with great propriety till the downfall of Napoleon. While Bartholomew was in this station, his brother Leonard returned to Milan, to share in his good fortune, and obtained the place of inspector of the royal printing establishment, which establishment, by his care and knowledge, he raised into importance.

In 1810, Bartholomew published a good Italian translation of Sallust, but, owing to another translation, by the celebrated Alfieri, being published at the same time, the work of Nardini did not obtain all the success to which it was entitled. Since the restoration of the old governments in Italy, the two Nardinis have settled in the states of the Duke of Modena, their former sovereign.

NARES, (EDMUND,) PROFESSOR,

Rector of Eridge, in Kent, and Professor of History in the university of Oxford, is the son of Sir George Nares, one of the justices of the common pleas, and first cousin to Robert Nares. He was born in 1762, educated at Westminster, and in 1779 sent to Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degree of A. B., was elected Fellow of Merton-college, and in 1792 admitted into holy orders. In 1797 he had the good fortune to marry Lady Georgiana Spencer, daughter of the late Duke of Marlborough. The rectory of Eridge was given him by the Archbishop of Canterbury. On the death of his first wife, he married a daughter of Thomas Adams, esq. He has written—“On the Plurality of Worlds,” 1803.—“Sermons preached at the Bampton Lectures,” 1811.—“Remarks on the Version of the New Testament lately published by the Unitarians,” 1819.—“Thinks I to Myself,” 2 vols. 12mo, a work extolled far beyond its merit, but which has been pulled up to a ninth edition.

The professorship was given to him by his present majesty when regent.

NARES, (ROBERT,) D. D. ARCHDEACON,

Son of Dr. Nares, an eminent composer, and Mus. Doc. was educated at Westminster-school, and thence sent to Christ Church, Oxford, where he proceeded A. M. in 1778. On entering into orders he obtained the rectory of Sharnford, was chosen preacher at Lincoln’s Inn, and assistant librarian at the British Museum. In 1799 he was made archdeacon of Stafford, when he resigned his first preferment; he is also a prebendary of Lincoln, but is now rector of St. Mary’s, Reading, where he re-

sides. He, conjointly with the late Mr. Beloe, began the British Critic, a work which certainly entitles him to all the honours the church can bestow; his share in this he disposed of some years ago. He also contributed to the Classical Journal. He has written—"Essay on the Demon of Socrates," 1783.—"Elements of Orthoepy," 1784.—"On the Ballad of Cupid and Psyche," 1788.—"Principles of Government," 1792.—"Man's best Rights," 1793; with a number of sermons, among which are—"A connected Chronological View of the Prophecies relating to the Christian Church, in Twelve Sermons, preached at the Warburton Lecture," 1805.

(NARINO, DON ANTONIO.)

ONE of the former leaders of those who combat for the independence of South America. He is of a rich and distinguished family in New Granada, and was born at Santa Fé de Bogota. At a very early period his liberal sentiments were manifested; and the consequence was that, in 1794, he was imprisoned, for having too openly expressed his feelings and wishes in favour of liberty. At the moment when he was on the point of being embarked for Spain, he eluded his guards, took shipping for Cadiz, and presented himself to the governor of Madrid. This voluntary surrender of himself produced, however, no effect upon the government, and another order was issued for his arrest. Again he escaped, and took refuge, in 1796, in London. Mr. Pitt was then meditating to separate the Spanish colonies from the mother-country, and Narino was one of those whom he consulted. Furnished with instructions, Narino returned to New Granada, but, before he could mature his plan, he was seized and thrown into prison, where he remained several years, and endured the severest hardships. At length he was liberated, on condition that he should not quit Santa Fé, and that he should be constantly attended by a guard.

When the war broke out in Spain, in 1808, the governor of Santa Fé, who dreaded the eloquence and talents of Narino, sent him off to Cartagena, under an escort. On his way he escaped, and took shelter at Santa Marta, where he was betrayed by a Spaniard, conveyed to Cartagena, and plunged into the dungeons of Bocca Chica. Here one of his sons, Don Antonio, gave a noble proof of filial love and piety, by entreating to be allowed to share the captivity of his father. When the revolution broke out in America,

Narino was released, and he joined the banners of independence. Having become president of the junta of Cundinamarca, he proposed the plan of a federal union, but a schism soon took place between the friends of liberty, with respect to the form of government; and each party resorted to arms. The Congress of New Granada sent an army against him, and he was defeated at Palo Blanco. He, however, defended, with a desperate valour, the city of Santa Fé, and both parties found it prudent to come to an understanding, for the purpose of opposing the common enemy—the royalists.

Narino was entrusted with the command of 8,000 men, as dictator, and he routed the Spaniards at Clalto del Palacio. Having been reinforced, they again tried their fortune, and were again defeated at Cadivio. Pursuing his advantage, Narino marched to Partos, and made himself master of several important posts, but having cautiously pushed forward, with only his advanced-guard he was attacked by the whole of the royalist army, in June 1814, and was taken prisoner. Instead of executing him, the Spaniards sent him to Quito, whence he was removed to Lima, and he was lastly transferred to the prison of the Caraellas at Cadiz. There he remained several years. Whether, when Spain shook off the shackles of despotism, Narino was liberated, we are not informed.

NAUCHE, (JAMES LEWIS.)

An eminent French medical character, was born at Vigeois, in the department of Correze, in 1776. He is now consulting physician of the royal institution for the youthful blind, and a member of the academical society of sciences. His works, of which the following is a list, have passed through more than one edition:—"New Enquiries respecting the Retention of Urine;"—"The Methodical Pyretology, by Selle, translated from the Latin, with Notes;"—"Journal of Galvanism, Vaccination, &c." for 1803 and the succeeding years;"—"A Memoir on the Manner in which Resinous Subjects act on the Animal Economy;"—"On Disorders of the Bladder and Meatus Urinarius in elderly Persons;"—"On Disorders of the Uterus or Matrix."—When, in 1817, the central Vaccine Society distributed its medals to those who had been most successful in propagating vaccination, M. Nauche was one of those who received a medal. He is now one of the writers of "The Universal Biography."

NAUDET, (JOSEPHI,)

A MEMBER of the Institute, and Professor of Rhetoric in the Royal College of Henry IV. He was born at Paris, Dec. 8, 1786, and is the son of Naudet of *La Comedie Francaise*, who acted in *Les Peres Nobles*, and sustained his parts with dignity. His moderate conduct, during the troubles of the revolution, gained him the esteem of all the wise and good. He is the author of several useful publications:—1. Historical Narrative of the Wars of the Slaves in Sicily, under the Romans, by Scrofani, a Sicilian; this is a translation into French, 8vo. 1807.—2. History of the Establishment, Progress, and Decline of the Monarchy of the Goths in Italy, 8vo. 1811. This work was crowned by the Academy of Inscriptions in 1810.—3. An Essay on Rhetoric, or Observations on the Oratorical Parts that occur in the four principal Latin Historians, 12mo. 1813.—4. The Conspiracy of Stephen Marcel against the Royal Authority, or an History of the States-General of France, during the years from 1355 to 1358, 8vo. in 1815. The author made a tender of this work to the Chamber of Deputies.—5. The various Changes introduced into all the Departments of the Administration of the Roman Empire, in the reigns of Dioclesian, Constantine, and their successors, to Julian, 2 vols. 8vo. This work was crowned at the competition of 1815, by the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres. It should be moreover observed, that before he had attained his eighteenth year, he had twice gained the prize of honour, with six other prizes, in the schools of Paris. In August, 1817, he was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, to occupy the vacant place occasioned by the death of Garran Coulon.

NAUENDORF. (BARON DE,)

This nobleman, who is an Austrian field-marshall, and a commander of the order of Maria Theresa, was born at Vienna, and entered early into the army. In 1789 he served against the Turks, as colonel, under Laudohn, who had a high opinion of his talents. In this campaign he carried by assault a Turkish position at Bodesc, and another at Swinitz, completely routing the enemy, and pursuing them as far as Orsowa.

In 1791, having attained the rank of major-general, he successfully commanded the advanced-guard of the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg's army. It was during this campaign that

he gained the confidence of the Archduke Charles. In 1795, he displayed equal activity, and obtained advantages over the French, near Selten and Alsens, on the 8th of October, and the 20th of December. It was for his good conduct, during this year, that the emperor conferred on him the commander's cross of the order of Maria Theresa. At the beginning of 1796, he was employed in Italy, under Marshal Wurmser; but was soon recalled to Franconia by the Archduke Charles. To that prince he led a reinforcement of troops, and assisted him in defeating Jourdan, at the affairs of Teining and Amberg. Being detached with a separate corps towards the Danube, to hasten the retreat of Moreau, and prevent him from acting on the rear of the archduke, Nauendorf kept Moreau in check near Neubourg, and drove the French forces from the neighbourhood of Ulm. Having thus assisted General La Tour in determining Moreau to retreat, he promptly rejoined the archduke in the Brisgau, and, under the eyes of that prince, directed the attack of the defiles of Candern, where, after a long and obstinate resistance, the Austrian army obtained some advantages.

Early in 1797, he was raised to the rank of lieutenant-field-marshall. In a part of 1800 he commanded the advanced-guard of the archduke between Bâle and Schaffhausen, and, during the remainder of the campaign, he served under the orders of Kray. Since that period he has lived in retirement.

NAYLER. (SIR GEORGE,) CLARENCEUX KING AT ARMS.

THIS gentleman having applied himself to the study of heraldry, was, about the year 1793, introduced into the herald's college as Blue Mantle, pursuivant-at-arms; from thence promoted to be York Herald, and since that to be Norroy and Clarencieux, king-at-arms. On the death of the venerable Sir Isaac Heard there is no doubt but he will succeed to the high office of Garter. He is a great favourite at Carlton-palace, and has received several favours from the king; he long officiated as Bath king-at-arms, and when the prince-regent made the great addition to the Knights of the Bath, his highness appointed Mr. Nayler genealogist of the order, and conferred on him the order of knighthood. It was lately determined to have an officer to regulate the insignia borne by the different regiments, and Sir George Nayler was appointed to that office.

NAYLIES, (JOSEPH JAMES DE),

ANTIENT Captain in the Dauphin Regiment, Superior Officer of the Body Guards, and Chevalier of St. Louis and of the Legion of Honour. He served, with distinction, in the wars under Buonaparte, who afterwards condemned him to death, on his following the king to Ghent, March 20, 1815; but he was included in the benefits of an amnesty. Returning to France in the suite of the king, he resumed his military functions, and published in August, 1817, "Memoirs of the War in Spain during the years 1808, 1809, 1810, and 1811."

NEBOT, (DON ASENCIO,)

SURNAMED *Le Moine*, or, The Monk, quitted his convent in the late wars of Spain, and became head of a body of Gneilllas. With a handful of men, he frequently succeeded in attacking large detachments, inspiring his band with that enthusiasm with which he was himself animated. He never commanded a large army, but his personal intrepidity was a substitute for those superior talents and that capacity which calculate military operations on an extensive scale.

At the end of 1812, he captured a rich convoy, and cut in pieces the escort which defended it. In January, 1813, his force amounted to about 3,000 men, with which, between Valencia and Tortosa, he harassed the rear-guard of Marshal Suchet. The governor of Valencia hearing of this, marched in pursuit of Nebot, who boldly advanced to meet him, routed the enemy, and took 500 prisoners, with three convoys and two pieces of cannon. During the time of his occupying the country, he had officers stationed in proper places, to raise the contributions which the French had imposed; the inhabitants had only paid the first third, and Nebot prevented the government of Madrid from levying fresh taxes. He also formed magazines, created manufactories of arms, and established a junta for the district; in a word, the exploits of this warrior monk deservedly place him in the first rank of Spanish partizans in the wars of the insurrection.

NEE DE LA ROCHELLE, (JOHN FRANCIS),

FORMERLY a bookseller of Paris, was born in the capital, Nov. 9, 1751, but is now a justice of the peace at La Charité-sur Loire. His numerous publications may be thus summed up:—1. "Life of Stephen Dolet, with additional Notices

relative to such Booksellers and Printers as have been Authors," in 8vo. and in 4to. 1772.—2. "A Guide to History."—3. "Instructive Biography," volume x. 1782, 1 vol. In 8vo. and in 4to.—4. "Clarissa Harlowe," a prose drama, in three acts, 1786, in 8vo. It was not represented at the time, but free use has been made of it, in another piece of the same name, that has since been acted at the theatre François.—5. "A Poche Feuille, or Pocket Book for the Amusement of Children," with plates, in 4to. 10 numbers in course of publication from 1788 to 1794.—6. "Les Fredaines du Diable, or the Devil's Frolic," 1797, in 12mo.—7. "Historical Eulogy of Gutleinberg," 8vo. 1808.—8. "Medea, a mythological romance, in twenty-eight books," 4 vols. 12mo. 1813.—M. Rochelle has compiled a number of catalogues of libraries.

NEGRE DE MASSALS, (JOHN ANTHONY MEMEN,)

NEPHEW of lieutenant-general the baron de Pujol, was born in 1785, at Massals, in the department of Tarn, of a noble and ancient family. He entered as a private soldier into the 135th regiment of the line in January, 1814, and he made the campaign of that year. On the 18th of February, being then a sub-lieutenant in the same regiment, with five men only, he stopped, at the corner of a street in Montereau, 200 Wurtemburgers, commanded by the Count Zasch, who were about to pass over the bridge, and made them prisoners. He conducted their chief to Napoleon, who, untying the cross which he wore on his button-hole, affixed it as an ensign of decoration on the young officer. On the king's return, M. Negre entered as a lieutenant into the foot regiment *du Roi*, and proceeded with it to the camp of St. Denis, then a station to arrest the progress of Buonaparte. Indignant at the proposal made by a general, to cry *Vive l'Empereur*, he quitted the ranks, appeared in front of the line, tore off his epaulets and trampled them under foot, with exclamations of *Vive le Roi*, nor would he sheathe his sword till ordered so to do by M. de Fezenzac, in the name of the king. At the same time, he left the regiment which had remained a silent spectator of this action, and he returned to Paris alone. In the sequel, he repaired to the department of the Tarn, where, at the head of a body of royalists, he continued his exertions in the service of the royal cause. Being authorized by General Pelissier to organize a company of voltigeurs for the king, and named provisory captain, he received soon after the brevet of *Chef de bataillon*,

and, by General d'Hargenviller, was constituted commandant of arms at Albi. He is now a captain in the 5th regiment of *La Garde Royale*, or Royal Guards.

NEPEAN. (SIR EVAN,)

BORN in the navy as a purser, in which capacity he served many years. He was first noticed and brought into political life by the first Marquis of Lansdowne, as his private secretary; he has since filled several important offices, having been under secretary-of-state, and was for many years the first secretary to the admiralty, in which office he conducted himself so as to give general satisfaction, and in July, 1802, he was honoured with a patent of baronetcy. After he retired from the admiralty, the government of Bombay being vacant, he was thought worthy to succeed, and proceeded thither, where having continued the usual term, he has lately returned from thence to enjoy the fortune he has acquired.

NESSELRODE (COUNT CHARLES ROBERT DE),

SECRETARY-OF-STATE for Foreign Affairs, Privy Counsellor, and Chamberlain to the Emperor of Russia, and Knight of the Orders of St. Alexander and St. Vladimir, was born in Livonia, about the year 1770. This minister possesses the confidence of his sovereign in the highest degree, and has had many opportunities of justifying that good opinion. On the 15th of June, 1813, he concluded and signed at Reichenbach, in concert with the minister of England, Lord Cathcart, a convention, the object of which was to ascertain the quantum of subsidies in money, and to stipulate for such mutual succours as the respective governments should furnish, during the war. He also agreed with Count Metternich, the Austrian plenipotentiary, on the clauses to be inserted in the treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between Austria and Russia, which was ratified at Toeplitz, on the 9th of September following. On the same day, two other treaties were concluded, one between Austria and Prussia, and the other between Russia and Prussia, but the tenor of all the three was the same.

M. de Nesselrode accompanied the Emperor Alexander into France, in the campaign of 1814, and on the 1st of March he was one of the four plenipotentiaries that signed, at Chaumont, the treaty of quadruple alliance. All the

notes and addresses or declarations that were put forth at that time by the Emperor Alexander, bore the signature of the Count de Nesselrode, and he was principally consulted in drawing them up. After a short stay in Paris, he repaired to Vienna, to assist in the conferences relative to the future constitution of Germany, and declared in a note, November 11, to the Austrian and Prussian legations, that his master, the emperor, now, on the return of peace, would assist with all his power the princes of Germany in cementing a general confederation, the present insulated condition of many being exposed to much risk and danger. In fact, the emperor and his minister appear to have taken a very active part in bringing forward that measure.

It was stated in the Austrian journals of that time, that M. de Nesselrode was so completely occupied with diplomatic labours, that he had little leisure to participate in the festivals of the court. M. de N. was one of the committee that signed, March 13, 1815, the declaration or profession of faith of the several powers with respect to Bonaparte. He has moreover accompanied the emperor in most of his excursions, and, among other marks of favour, was honoured, in April 1817, with the decoration, in brilliants, of the order of St. Alexander.

NEUKOMM, (SIGISMUND,)

A MEMBER of the royal musical academy of Stockholm, &c. was born at Salzburg, in Germany, on the 10th of July, 1778. When he was only six years of age, he began to study music under Weissaner, an excellent organist of Salzburg, and so rapid was his progress that his master soon entrusted him to act as his deputy in several churches. Before Neukomm was fifteen, he was himself appointed organist to the university of Salzburg. His father carefully superintended his musical and scientific education; and even obtained for him the advantage of taking lessons in composition from Michael Haydn, who was a relation. When he was eighteen, Neukomm was appointed opera composer to the court theatre; and this determined him to devote himself wholly to music.

In 1798 he went to Vienna; and became the pupil of the celebrated Joseph Haydn, under whom he continued seven years, and by whom he was treated as if he were his own son. The pupil was not ungrateful for this affection.

In 1804, he went to St. Petersburg, and was immediately



engaged as master of the chapel, and director of the opera of the German theatre. These posts, however, he was obliged to quit by a severe illness, and he withdrew from public occupation, to give himself up to science. He was now elected a member of various societies. Neukomm tried every kind of composition, but his modesty leading him to doubt of his ability to compose a symphony worthy of being compared with those of Haydn and Mozart, he entirely relinquished that species of music, and composed fantasias for a full orchestra. He has produced some works for the German theatre, and several cantatas, odes, psalms, and airs, in Latin, German, Italian, Russian, and French.

NEVINSON, (DR. C. D.,)

THE son of an apothecary in good practice, was educated at Westminster, and finished his studies at Cambridge, after which he sought for improvement in the London hospitals, and at Edinburgh. His medical honours he obtained at Cambridge. As soon as he settled in London he was admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians, and he soon after became physician to St. George's hospital. Dr. Nevinson being possessed of considerable literary attainments, and a fluent eloquence, takes a prominent part in the college debates. He stood foremost among the opposers of the Apothecaries' Bill, and is said to have objected to the honours intended to have been conferred on Dr. Jenner, by his admission as a member.

NEWCASTLE. (HENRY PELHAM CLINTON, DUKE OF)

On the death of the celebrated Duke of Newcastle, he having no son, the title went to the husband of his daughter, the Earl of Lincoln, from whom this nobleman is descended, and from the junction of the two families he has inherited one of the greatest parliamentary interests in England. As his grace has thought proper to devote this species of influence to the service of the present ministry, he has been well rewarded by them. He is a Knight of the Garter, Lord Lieutenant, and Cust. Rot. of Nottinghamshire, Steward of the Forest of Sherwood, and High Steward of Retford. The Duke has recently incurred much popular censure, in consequence of his having voted against the queen, without his having been present during her trial. His brother-in-law, now Lord Combermere, and his relations the Clintons, have had various favours bestowed on them-

The duke married Miss Mumday, daughter of the member for Derbyshire, by whom he has several children.

NEWPORT, (SIR JOHN,)

Is a respectable banker at Cork, one of the partners in the house of Simon, John, and William Newport. Having an estate in the county of Kilkenny, sufficient to support the dignity, he solicited the title of baronet, and obtained it in 1789, being denominated of New Park, in the county of Kilkenny. In 1802 he stood a candidate for the city of Waterford, in which he opposed Mr. Alcock, the old member; the event of the poll was against him, after a most severe contest, but on a petition to parliament, after a long investigation, he was finally declared duly elected. Since that he has been returned for the city at every election, and now sits. His conduct in parliament, at his first outset, was with Mr. Pitt, but he has generally acted as an independent member. He has steadily advocated what is called catholic emancipation. He also was a warm advocate for the abolition of the slave-trade, and is considered as one of the most energetic and enlightened members of the house of commons.

NICHOLLS. (JOHN, Esq.)

This gentleman was bred to the bar, and practised there until he made an easy fortune. When young he was contemporary with some, and in habits of intimacy with most, of the great lawyers of George the Third's time. He does not, however, appear to have acted much in political life until the administration of Lord North. In the year 1795, he published a pamphlet entitled—"Observations on the Situation of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales." We have another pamphlet of Mr. N.'s—"On the Bill for augmenting the Assessed Taxes," 1798. Mr. Nicholls sat in the 15th, 16th, and 18th parliaments of Great Britain, and in the year 1796 was returned member of parliament for Tregony in Cornwall, through the influence of Sir Christopher Hawkins. Mr. N. frequently took part in the debates, and on the popular side, but rather as one of an independent party than an adherent to the whigs. His pamphlet respecting the Prince of Wales would naturally gain him the favour of the young princes, and two of them became much attached to him, the late Duke of Kent, who often consulted him, and the Duke of Sussex, with whom he is now on the

most intimate and friendly terms. Mr. Nicholls is esteemed deeply learned in our ancient laws and constitution, but we do not know that he has written on the subject. In his passage through life, from his various connections, he has had an opportunity of knowing much of the intrigues of the court of George the Third, a part of which information he has given to the world under the title of "Recollections and Reflections, Personal and Political, as connected with Public Affairs during the reign of George III."

NICHOLS, (JOHN,)

Was born at Islington, in 1745, and educated at an academy there. He was bound apprentice to the celebrated printer, Mr. Bowyer, who soon entrusted him with the management of his business, to which he eventually succeeded, having been many years his partner. They were first settled in White Friars, and from thence removed to Red-Lion Passage. He still carries on business, in conjunction with his son.

In 1778 he was associated with Mr. Henry in the conduct of the Gentleman's Magazine, to every number of which published since, he has been a contributor. Mr. Nichols' favourite study is Antiquities, and he is Fellow of the Societies of Antiquaries of London, Edinburgh, and Perth. In 1784, he was elected a common-councilman for the Ward of Farringdon-Without. In 1804 he served as master of the Stationers' Company. In 1808 he had the misfortune to have his printing-office destroyed by fire, by which many valuable works fell a prey to the flames; but, by his indefatigable industry, he repaired the evil, and fulfilled all his engagements. He has been twice married; by his first wife he has two daughters, and by his second four daughters and one son, now partner with him. Besides giving due attention to his business, he has found time to write much: the chief of his productions are:—"Brief Memoirs of William Bowyer," 8vo. 1778.—"Account of the Alien Priors," 2 vols.—"History of the Royal Abbey of Bec, near Rouen," both in 1779.—"Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica," which has reached fifty-two quarto numbers.—"Memoirs of William Bowyer and his Friends," a 4th edition, in 4to. 1782.—"The History of Hinckley," 4to. 1782.—"The Progresses of Queen Elizabeth," 2 vols. 4to. 1788.—"The History and Antiquities of Canonbury," 1788.—"Collections for the History of the Town and County of Leicester."—"Miscellaneous Antiquities," 4to, being a continuation of

Bib. Topog. Britannica.—“Illustration of the Manners of Ancient Times in England.”—“Literary Anecdotes of the 18th Century,” in 8 vols. 8vo. 1812—1814, and the “History of Leicestershire,” in seven folio parts.

Mr. Nichols is one of the registrars of the Literary Fund Corporation, to which he has been a generous benefactor, and is printer of the votes to the House of Commons.

NICOLAI (MARQUIS THEODORE DE),

FOURTH son of the first president of the same name, who, with his eldest son, suffered on the revolutionary scaffold, in 1793, was very young at the period of that catastrophe. Of the immense property which his father possessed, he has been able to preserve but a small portion. Abstaining from all public functions, under the different revolutionary governments, M. de Nicolai served in the national horse-guards, of Paris, in 1814. In 1815, he repaired with the royal volunteers, after March 20th, to the Duke d' Angoulême, in the south. On his second return, the king raised him to the dignity of the peerage, and in 1817, his majesty included him in the new classification of members of the upper chamber, under the title of Marquis. Prior to this, in 1816, he had been appointed a member of the council for the inspection and improvement of the polytechnic school.

The lady whom he married was Mademoiselle de Levis, daughter of the duke of that name. The eldest brother of the Marquis Nicolai, (Christian) was a public functionary under the government of Bonaparte, first his chamberlain, and, in 1811, he took the oaths as minister-plenipotentiary to the court of Baden. In 1813, he passed on to the court of Carlsruhe, and, in the same year, was made grand-cross of the order of the re-union. Their brother Scipio, an auditor under Bonaparte, made the campaign of Russia in 1812, and was appointed governor of Wilna.

NICOLLE (HENRY),

A Norman by birth, and a bookseller of Paris, has been engaged for a number of years in the conduct of periodical journals. He particularly distinguished himself in that capacity during the revolution, ever maintaining the purest principles, in support of morals and political rectitude. In January, 1793, M. Nicolle was arrested as an enemy to the revolution, but was liberated by order of the Convention,



"R. & S.

John Nichols, Esq., F.R.A.

on the 1st of February, in consideration of the Liberty of the Press. He was then one of the authors of the *Journal François*, or Political Picture of Paris. Having published in November, 1794, in his journal, intitled *Le Courier Universel*, that the Committee of General Safety had selected three enlightened characters to superintend the education of the son of Louis XVI., he was flatly contradicted on this head, at the tribune of the Convention, by Mathieu. Fortunately escaping from the proscriptions of 1793 and 1794, M. Nicolle resumed his literary labours, and established a journal under the title of *L'Eclair*, for the conveyance of which he contrived a carriage which was to contain travellers and outrun the ordinary couriers. The Eclair has ceased as a journal, but the posting and coach-establishment, which still retains the name, is one of the most considerable of the kind. The brother of M. de Nicolle was ancient professor in the college of St. Barbe, then tutor in the family of M. de Choiseul Gouffier, since which he has, at St. Petersburg, established an institution for education, with such distinction, that he has had for pupils the generality of the young Russian nobles. In 1817, he came to Paris, and was made almoner to the king, an honour which was announced to him by a letter from the Duc de Richelieu; at the same time, the Emperor Alexander appointed M. the Abbé Nicolle director of the new college founded at Odessa, and which now bears the name of the Richelieu Lyceum; and when the emperor repaired to the Crimea, in the month ensuing, the Abbé received from his bands the decoration of the order of St. Anne, in brilliants.

NICOLLS. (OLIVER, GENERAL,)

THIS veteran officer entered the army as early as the year 1756, and it was not till 1781 that he obtained the rank of major. In 1780, after the capture of St. Eustatius, he was employed by General Sir John Vaughan to inspect and report on the books of those who called themselves English merchants, and was afterwards sent home with his report to the secretary-of-state. He rose to be lieutenant-colonel in 1787, served three years in the West Indies, returned to England, obtained a colonelcy, went back to the West Indies, subdued the rebellion in Grenada in 1796, and was made a major-general. He next went to the East Indies, and held the chief command at Bombay. Since then he has gradually risen to the rank of general. He was one of the

board of officers selected to enquire into the convention of Cintra.

NIEBUHR.

M. NIEBUHR was at first Professor at the University of Berlin, and afterward Counsellor of State and Member of the Academy of Sciences of that city. He is son of the celebrated voyager of the same name, and has distinguished himself by several of his literary undertakings. In 1816, he went as ambassador to the court of Rome, where his researches were successful in the discovery of two unpublished fragments, one of which completes the oration of Cicero, *Pro Rabirio*, and the other is a detached part of the oration *Pro Plancio*. In 1817, his researches brought to light some unpublished passages in the works of Seneca. Exclusive of many literary memoirs, illustrative of different points in archæology and Oriental literature, which he has transmitted to different German publications, he has added greatly to his reputation, by a Roman history, the first volume of which appeared at Berlin, in 1811. In perspicacity and depth of thinking, he is considered as not inferior to Gibbon, and as probably surpassing him in accuracy of research. The remaining parts of this work are impatiently expected. A political pamphlet of M. Niebuhr, entitled "The Rights of Prussia considered in Relation to the Court of Saxony," appeared at Berlin, in 1814.

NIELLY. (REAR-ADMIRAL, BARON.)

THIS officer commanded a squadron from Brest, which, on the 22d of April, 1794, captured the English man-of-war the *Alexander*, commanded by Captain Bligh. In 1796 he was one of the admirals of the unfortunate fleet, which carried the troops under Hoche, for the invasion of Ireland; and in 1798 he succeeded Admiral Dalbarade in the command at L'Orient. Having been born in the department of Finisterre, he was chosen, in 1804, to preside over the Electoral College of that department; and in October of the same year, he was appointed to the command of the Rochefort squadron. He subsequently retired from the service, and was made a knight of St. Lewis in 1814, and a baron the following year.

NIEMCEWICZ, (J.)

A MAN of literature and a patriot, who is descended from an ancient Polish family. He sat in the diet, as nuncio from Livonia, from 1788 to 1792, where he contended in favour of liberty; declaring forcibly that Poland could never rise from her fallen situation if the middle class of citizens were not restored to their natural rights.

On the 27th of January, 1792, he obtained a decree that certain great offices were vacant, the proprietors of them having refused to take the oath to be faithful to the constitution of 1791. When the despots of Russia and Prussia marched their slaves against the Poles, Niemcewicz took arms, and acted as the aid-de-camp of Kosciusko. He had already defended the cause of liberty by his pen as well as by his voice. At the battle of Macieviowce he was taken prisoner, and sent to St. Petersburg, where he was kept in close confinement till the accession of Paul. It is said that the bitterness of his satires on Catherine, caused his imprisonment to be more severe. He accompanied Kosciusko to the United States, but in 1802 he returned to Warsaw, and his works, in prose and verse, in two volumes, were printed there, in the collection of Polish authors, published by Count Thaddeus Mostowski. In January, 1803, he was invited into Russia, with an offer of employment, which, however, he refused to accept. He once more visited America, but he came back from that country, and, in 1812, was elected marshal of the nobility of the district of Brezesc, who hoisted the standard of independence under the auspices of Napoleon. In 1817 he pronounced the funeral oration of the brave and patriotic Kosciusko.

NIEPPERG, (COUNT ADAM ALBERT DE,)

CHAMBERLAIN to the Emperor of Austria, and Lieutenant Field-Marshal, signed at Naples, January 11th, 1814, a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, by which King Joachim engaged to second the operations of the allied powers, and to maintain, in readiness for action, an army of 30,000 men. In 1815, he commanded a division of the Austrian army of Italy, and had a considerable share in the success which accelerated the fall of Joachim.

On April 19, 1815, advancing with the van-guard by Forlì, to the river Ronco, he made good his passage over it, and obliged Joachim to quit the position of Cesena. He also drove him from the posts of Savignano and Rimini, and con-

tinued the pursuit of him, though all the bridges had been destroyed. In short, by distracting the attention of the Neapolitan monarch, he contrived to conceal from him the operations of General Bianchi, and, at length, forced the remains of the enemy to take shelter in the impracticable passes in the eastern part of the kingdom.

After this, Count Niepperg was appointed governor of the city of Naples; but, in the month of August, in the same year, he was commissioned by General Bianchi to command in the French departments of Gard, Ardèche, and Hérault, where the troops of his division were stationed. On his arrival at Nismes, he disarmed the inhabitants, on the ground of their internal dissensions, and declared, in a proclamation, that he would punish, with all the rigour of military execution, any that should afterwards appear in arms.

NIEUPORT. (COUNT,)

This nobleman, who is a commander of the order of Malta, an ancient member of the academy of Brussels, and a correspondent of the French National Institute, is of an illustrious family, and was born in the Netherlands, about 1746 or 1747. His education was conducted with the utmost care. The mathematical sciences were those to which he was most attached, and he soon acquired reputation by various mathematical and scientific works, which, though they were somewhat defective in method and perspicuity, proved him to possess extensive knowledge. While the French remained masters of the Netherlands, Count Nieuport constantly refused to accept of any public station. It was quite natural, therefore, that the King of the Netherlands, immediately on his ascending the throne, should take him into favour. The count was nominated a member of the second chamber, chamberlain, and knight of the order of the Belgic lion. The count has frequently spoken in the chamber of the states, and has disgraced himself by demanding that restrictions should be imposed on the liberty of the press.

NIGHTINGALE, (SIR MILES, LIEUT.-GEN. K. C. B.)

This officer has been actively engaged in a variety of quarters. He entered as ensign in 1787, went immediately to India, and was present at almost all the contests there, particularly the sieges of Seringapatam and Pondicherry. He returned to England in 1795, for the recovery of his

health, and procured the rank of lieutenant-colonel by purchase. Between that year and 1801, he served at Trinidad, Porto Rico, St. Domingo, Holland, and the coast of France. After the peace, he accompanied Marquis Cornwallis to Paris and Amiens, as private secretary. Having been appointed quarter-master-general in the East Indies, he sailed to that country in 1803, participated in the battles of Agra and Laswaree, was chosen military secretary to Marquis Cornwallis in 1805, and quitted India in 1807. In 1808 he received the thanks of Parliament for his conduct at the battles of Roleia and Vimeira. Ill health prevented him from acting till the January of 1810, when, with the rank of major-general, he returned to Portugal, and joined the army at Cartaxo, and distinguished himself at the battle of Fuentes d'Onor. In 1812 he once more visited Bengal, and was sent by Lord Minto to take the chief command of Java and its dependencies, in which station he reduced the Rajah of Boni, and likewise established the British supremacy in Celebes. He was next invested with the command-in-chief at Bombay, to which place he sailed in 1816, and where he remained till 1819, in which year he returned to England. He obtained the rank of lieutenant-general in 1814, was made a knight-commander of the Bath in the following year, and shortly after received the colonelcy of the sixth West India regiment.

NIOU, (J.,)

A MARINE engineer of Rochefort, was chosen a deputy of the Legislative Assembly in 1791, and to the National Convention in 1792, in which latter body he voted for the death of the king, without appeal or delay. He was often sent into the departments as a commissioner by the convention, but he is not known to have been guilty of any acts of cruelty, as too many of his colleagues were. In May 1795, he was commissioner to the fleet at Toulon, and when the insurrection broke out there, he was in imminent danger. Shortly after he was sent to London to treat respecting prisoners, in which office he was succeeded by M. Otto, who negotiated the preliminaries of peace. On his return he became a member of the Council of Prizes, a place which he long held. In 1816 he was banished as a regicide, and he sought an asylum at Brussels.

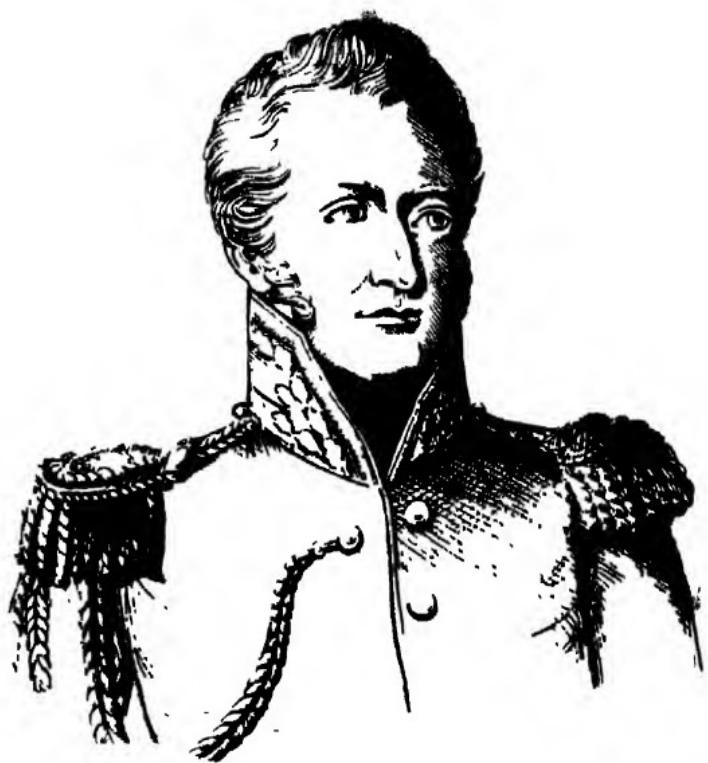
NOAILLE, (JAMES BARTHOLOMEW,)

A CELEBRATED advocate, was born at Beaucaire, in 1758, and was a member of the states of Languedoc previous to the French revolution. In 1795 he was elected a deputy for the department of Gard to the Council of Five Hundred, and he was there one of the most active opponents of the Jacobins. The Directory having formed a plan which was intended to be injurious to the liberty of the press, he attacked it with all the vigour of his talents. In the session of 1797, he was a frequent and efficient speaker, and his speeches were looked upon as models of senatorial eloquence. Included in the decree of transportation of the 18th of Fructidor, he contrived to escape; and in 1800 he was recalled by the consuls, and appointed judge of the civil tribune of Nîmes. He was more than once re-elected to the legislature, formed one of the commission of civil and criminal legislation, and in 1810 brought forward the project of the third book of the new penal code. In 1814, Lewis gave him letters of nobility, and he is now president of the royal court of Nîmes, and an officer of the legion of honour.

NOAILLES, (COUNT ALEXIS DE,)

SECOND son of the Viscount de N. who fell in a naval combat with the English, in the West-Indies, was born June 1, 1783. In 1809 he was thrown into prison, on the charge of having circulated the pope's bull of excommunication against Bonaparte. He was still in prison when he refused to go to Napoleon at Vienna, or to accept any employment from him. Fouché, the minister of police, having threatened to send him there, in the custody of a guard, Noailles calmly replied, " Go further; order me to be sent there with a halter round my neck." This courageous resignation disarmed the minister of Bonaparte, and seemed even to soften him. M. de Noailles passed seven months in prison, during which time he became acquainted with Malet, who destined him for one of the members of the Provisional government, which he wished to establish.

Exiled again by Savary, in 1811, M. de Noailles took refuge in Switzerland, where for a long time he wandered about from one mountain-hut to another, till Napoleon, daily more irritated against him, demanded that he should be given up to the government of the canton de Vaud; which obliged him to quit the country. He then repaired to different foreign courts, Vienna, Petersburg, Stockholm,



Von Alexis de Novellis

and, at length, to Hartwell, where he imparted to the king the result of his extensive observations and enquiries. He was much employed by the king, by the Prince of Sweden, and by the Emperor Alexander, in negotiations with the princes of the north of Germany. Previous to the battle of Leipzig, he was continually passing between the head-quarters of the Prince of Sweden and Marshal Blucher, to communicate their mutual dispositions and preparations. He was engaged in the action, and received after it the cross of St. Waldimir of Russia, and the medal of bravery of Sweden, and, somewhat later, the cross of St. Leopold.

In November, 1813, he repaired to the army of the allies at Frankfort, and in the staff of that army served the campaign. He was in the battles of Brienne and Fere-Champenoise, and was exposed to great danger. He afterwards attended monsieur, as aid-de-camp, and was made king's commissary in the 19th military division. In the congress at Vienna he was plenipotentiary, and received, in that capital, the grand-cross of St. Maurice, with those of St. Lazare and St. Ferdinand of Naples. While with the king at Ghent, he was one of the servants of his majesty that Bonaparte excepted from his amnesty.

Returning into France with the king, he was appointed president of the electoral college of Oise, and was nominated deputy for that department. In the month of October following, he became a minister of state. Count de Noailles speaks the different European languages with facility; he is also well versed in ancient literature, and, to the advantages of an excellent education, he has superadded the acquirements of extensive knowledge.

NOBLE, (REV. MARK, F.A.S.)

RECTOR of Barming, in Kent, and residing on his living; he has found time to publish a variety of works, which shew great industry, but have little else to recommend them; a list of them is however here inserted, that such as wish to consult books on those subjects may know where to find them.

"Two Dissertations on the Mint and Coins of the Episcopal Palace of Durham," 4to. 1780.—"Genealogical Histories of the present Royal Families of Europe," 8vo. 1781.—"Memoirs of the Protectorate House of Cromwell," 2 vols. 8vo. 1781.—"Memoirs of the House of Medici," 1791.—"Lives of the English Regicides," 2 vols. 8vo. 1797.

—“History of the College of Arms,” 4to. 1801.—“Biographical Anecdotes of England, in continuation of Granger,” 2 vols. 8vo. 1809.

NODIER, (CHARLES),

BORN at Besançon, in 1783, first became known to the public by some well-written romances, which gained him the praise of Madam de Genlis. The literary production, however, which procured him the largest share of notoriety, is the ode called “*La Napoleone*,” written at the time when Napoleon was preparing to ascend the imperial throne, and which is certainly one of the most energetic of French lyrical poems. It was published anonymously, but the printer being taken up, Nodier boldly came forward and avowed himself the author. He was first confined at St. Pelagie, and then sent back to Besançon. Being, however, suspected, and with reason, of belonging to a secret society which wished to accomplish a revolution, he took refuge in the mountainous department of the Jura, where, for some years, he appeared to be occupied with natural history. He next went into Germany, and was, for a while, librarian at Laybach, and conductor of the Illyrian journal. In 1814, he was at Paris employed in the *Journal of Debates*, and he used his pen actively in behalf of the Bourbons.

When Napoleon came back from Elba, M. Nodier retired from Paris, and returned when Lewis returned. The king rewarded him with letters of nobility. He still continues to lend his assistance to the *Journal of Debates*. He is the author of various works on the subjects of etymology and language, all of which display much talent. The *History of the Secret Societies of the army* is also attributed to his pen.

NOEL, (FRANCIS,),

RECEIVED his education as a Bursar, first in the college *Des Grassins*, and then in that of Louis le Grand, where he became acquainted with Robespierre. He gained several prizes, and obtained elevated situations in the university. From the commencement of the revolution, of which he was a zealous partizan, he became the conductor of the journal entitled *The Chronicle*; but was soon placed in the office for foreign affairs. In 1792, he was charged with a mission to England, and afterwards made *Charge d' Affaires* in Holland, whence he returned, in 1793, on the declaration of

war against that republic. On his arrival at Paris, the Common Council, at the instigation of Robespierre, whose measures he had the boldness to impugn, caused him to be arrested, but as he found means to appease the tyrant, he was restored to liberty.

Towards the end of 1794, he was sent as minister-plenipotentiary to Venice. In February, 1795, the convention appointed him one of the commissaries of public instruction, and after the invasion of Holland by Pichegru, M. Noel repaired thither to resume his former functions. In this character, he was directed to demand two millions of florins from the new republic.

In May, 1797, he married, at Rotterdam, Mademoiselle Bogaert, daughter of a banker. In July, 1799, he was denounced to the Club De Manège, as having favoured in Holland the enemies of France. After the 18th of Brumaire (November 9, 1799,) he was called to the Tribunate, and afterwards he proceeded to Lyons, in the character of commissary-general of police.

In June, 1802, he was elevated to the situation of inspector-general of public instruction, an office which he still retains. He is moreover a chevalier of the legion of honour.

M. Noel has acquired distinction in the career of literature. Among his earlier efforts were some poetical effusions, and the eulogies of Louis XIV. and Vanhan; the two latter were crowned by the French academy in 1788 and 1790.

M. Noel has published several valuable works, with some translations from the English, as Guthrie's Geography; and from the Latin, Catullus complete, with the poems of Gallus. He was one of the conductors of the "Encyclopedian Magazine," from 1796 to 1800, and several articles of the Universal Biography; among others, that of Arnauld, Erasmus, &c. are by him.

NOEL, (DE LA MORINIERE),

INSPECTOR of the Fisheries, Ancient Inspector of Navigation, and Member of the Academies of Petersburg, Turin, and other learned societies. One of his publications is an "Examen of the Powers of the Scandinavian and Greek Paræ, or Destinies over Odin and Jupiter." Another treats of the utility and means of transporting and naturalizing in rivers, lakes, and ponds, such fish as are only to be found in peculiar situations. In addition to several curious papers and statistical accounts connected with the navigation of the

Seine, its ancient and modern mouths, &c. he has published the first volume, which has been presented to the king, of a "General History of the Ancient and Modern Fisheries." M. Noel furnished a number of articles to the Natural History of Fishes, by M. Lacepede, as also to the "Encyclopedian Magazine," to the Collection of the Celtic Academy, and the "Universal Biography."

NOEL, (SIR GERARD NOEL, BART.)

OF Exton, in Rutlandshire, which county he now represents for the seventh time. He was first returned for it in the year 1784. Sir Gerard married the daughter of the late Sir Charles Middleton, so many years comptroller of the navy, afterwards first lord of the admiralty, and created Baron Barham, with remainder to his daughter, who now enjoys the barony, which will descend to her eldest son by Sir Gerard. As a representative in parliament, Sir Gerard acts as an independent member. He has lately made himself conspicuous by the very active part he has taken in the queen's affairs, which was done from the most independent motives; he knew he could not avoid giving offence to the higher powers, but this he chose to risk rather than not afford his assistance to one whom he conceived to be oppressed.

NOLAN, (MICHAEL,)

A NATIVE of Ireland, who has studied the law and has been called to the English bar. It is a singular circumstance that the Irish, although many of them possess great genius and power of oratory, yet they seldom succeed at the English bar. M. Nolan is an exception to that remark; he has, indeed, applied himself to study, and has published—Reports of Cases relating to the Duty and Office of a Justice of the Peace, 2 parts, 1793.—He edited the 3d edition of Strange's Reports, with Notes, in 3 vols. 1796.—Syllabus of a Course of Lectures on the Laws of England, 1797.—A Treatise on the Laws of England respecting the Poor, 2 vols. 8vo. which has reached a second edition.

Mr. Nolan has lately been appointed a king's counsel, and is returned one of the members of the present parliament.

**NORFOLK. (BERNARD EDWARD HOWARD,
DUKE OF,)**

THE late Duke of Norfolk was the first of that title who sat in the house of lords since the reformation, in whose person the branch of the Howards of Greystock failing, he was succeeded by the present peer, who, conscientiously adhering to the religion of his ancestors, does not sit in the house. His grace is now, therefore, at the head of the Catholics of England, in which situation he has conducted himself with singular moderation and good sense. He married, early in life, Lady Elizabeth Bellasys, by whom he has a son, the present Earl of Surry, and from whom he was afterwards divorced. Although deprived of voting himself, his grace has much parliamentary influence, which is always exerted on the patriotic side of the question. He possesses the only local dignity in England—the earldom of Arundel; he is premier duke, earl, and baron of England.

[NORTHCOTE, (JAMES, Esq. R. A.),

A NATIVE of Plymouth, and born in 1746. His father was a respectable watchmaker in that town, and designed him for his own business; but young Northcote having a taste for the fine arts, and being flattered by praises bestowed on his early productions, he pursued the practice of drawing and painting with so much assiduity, that Dr. Mudge, a physician of that town, recommended him as a scholar to Sir Joshua Reynolds: he came to London in 1771, and became domesticated with that great artist. In 1776 he quitted him, and commenced business on his own account, with the full concurrence of his preceptor, and he has been eminently successful, his portraits having procured him both wealth and reputation. He has, however, not confined himself to that pursuit, for he has written various papers in a work called the "Artist." He also wrote Biographical Memoirs of Sir Joshua Reynolds in the 4th Number of the Fine Arts of the English School; this he has lately enlarged and published, under the title of "Memoirs of Sir Joshua Reynolds, knt. comprising Anecdotes of many distinguished Persons, his Contemporaries," 1813, and a Supplement in 1815, a work which does much credit both to the author and his master.

NORTHMORE, (THOMAS, Esq. F.A.S.),

A man of good landed estate, and born near Exeter. After being educated at the school at Tiverton, he went to Jesus' College, Cambridge, where, under the tutorship of Gilbert Wakefield, he imbibed much learning, and as some of the critics say, an integrity bordering on romance. He resides on his estate, and amuses himself in mechanics, literature, and politics; he has published an edition of Tryphiodorus, with Notes, 8vo. 1791, 2d edition, 1814.—Plutarch's Treatise on the Friend and Flatterer, with Remarks, 1796.—A Treatise on Invention, 1796.—On Education, founded on Principles, 1810.—Washington, or Liberty restored, a Poem, 1819; works which do honour to his head and heart.

NORTHESK, (WM. CARNEGIE, EARL OF, K.B.),

ADMIRAL of the Blue Squadrou. The subject of this memoir is the third son of the late George, Earl of Northesk, by Lady Ann Leslie, daughter of Alexander, Earl of Leven and Melville, and was born about the year 1760. Being early destined for the naval service, he embarked, in the year 1771, with the Hon. Capt. Barrington, in the Albion. He next served with Captain Macbride, in the Southampton, and Captain Stair Douglas, in the Squirrel; was made acting lieutenant in the Nonsuch, and confirmed by Lord Howe, in 1777, in the Apollo. He afterwards served with Admirals Sir John Lockhart Ross, and Lord Rodney; and by the latter was made a commander, after the action of the 18th of April, 1780 (in which he served as a lieutenant in the admiral's ship); and appointed to the Blast fire-ship. He was advanced to the rank of post-captain in April 1782, and appointed to the command of the Eustatius, in which he was present at the reduction of the island of that name. From this ship he was ordered into the Enterprize frigate, in which he returned to England, and was paid off at the peace, in 1783. In 1787, he married Miss Ricketts, niece of the Earl of St. Vincent, and sister of the late gallant and lamented Captain Jervis: and in the following year succeeded his eldest brother as Lord Rosehill.

In 1792, on the demise of his father, his lordship succeeded to the title and estate; and in January 1793, he commissioned the Beaulieu of 40 guns, and went to the Leeward Islands, whence he returned with convoy in the Andromeda, which was soon afterwards put out of commission.

In 1796, his lordship was appointed to the command of the Monmouth of 64 guns, and employed in the North Sea, under the orders of the late Lord Viscount Duncan, until May 1797, when the spirit of disaffection, which had originated in the Channel fleet, unfortunately spread to that squadron; and the Monmouth was one of the ships brought to the Nore. In 1800, Lord Northesk was appointed to the Prince of 98 guns, in the Channel fleet, under the command of the Earl of St. Vincent, in which ship he continued till the peace in 1802, when he again returned from active service; and the same year his lordship was re-elected one of the sixteen Peers of Scotland.

On the renewal of hostilities with France, in 1803, his lordship was among the foremost to offer his services, and was immediately appointed to the Britannia of 100 guns, in which he served in the Channel fleet, under the command of the Hon. Admiral Cornwallis, till May 1804, when he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral of the white squadron. In the following month he hoisted his flag in the same ship, and continued to serve in her on her former station, in the arduous blockade of Brest, during the trying and tempestuous winter of 1804, and till August in the following year; when he was detached with a squadron, under the orders of Vice-admiral Sir Robert Calder, to reinforce Vice-admiral Collingwood, off Cadiz.

In the decisive battle of Trafalgar, on the ever-memorable 21st of October, the Britannia had the honour of bearing his lordship's flag; and took a distinguished share in achieving the victory. Previous to that great event, it had been directed by the commander-in-chief, in consequence of her heavy rate of sailing, that the Britannia should constantly take a position to windward of him; and, on the morning of that day, he ordered by signal, that she should assume a station as most convenient, without regard to the order of battle; and afterwards sent verbal directions to Lord Northesk, by the Captain of the Sirius, to break through the enemy's line astern of the fourteenth ship. This was effected in the most masterly and gallant manner; though the Britannia was severely galled in bearing down, by a raking fire from several of the enemy. On passing through the line and hauling up, she was the fourth ship of the van division in action (the Victory, Temeraire, and Neptune, also preceded her), and in a short space of time completely dismasted a French ship of 80 guns, who waved a white handkerchief in token of submission. She afterwards singly

engaged, and kept at bay, three of the enemy's van ships, that were attempting to double upon Lord Nelson's flagship, the Victory, at that time already warmly engaged with two of the enemy, and much disabled. During this long and bloody conflict, the noble admiral zealously emulated the conduct of his illustrious leader, displaying the most heroic courage, tempered by the coolest judgment and presence of mind ; and was ably seconded in his exertions by his gallant captain, Charles Bullen. Nor was his conduct after the action less meritorious ; while his skill and promptitude were equally conspicuous in the arduous task of securing the captured ships.

His majesty, in testimony of his approbation of his eminent services, honoured his lordship with the Red Ribband ; and both Houses of Parliament, the Corporation of London, and several other Cities and Public Companies, concurred in voting him their thanks on this occasion.

On the 5th of June, 1806, the noble admiral had the honour of being invested by his majesty with the Order of the Bath ; and, on the 4th June, 1814, he was promoted to the rank of Admiral to the Blue Squadron, which rank he now holds in the service.

Lord Northesk, in person, is above the middle size, robust, and well made ; with a manly, open countenance. As an officer, he is scrupulously correct ; and a warm supporter of the discipline of the service. When a private Captain, he has been seen to devote hours together to the patient investigation of the *truth*, before he would consent to inflict punishment. He was consequently much beloved by his officers and men ; to whom he is endeared equally by his strict impartiality of conduct, as by his general urbanity and friendliness of disposition. In private life, and in his domestic relations, no man can be more fortunate than his lordship ; possessing the warmest esteem of his friends, and the fondest affection of his family. If he has not displayed the dazzling coruscations of a comet, he has at least moved with mild, equable, unsullied lustre, through his prescribed orbit.

The glorious and unparalleled victory of Trafalgar has attracted towards him the eyes and the hearts of his grateful country ; and has taught her to anticipate, from his courage and talents, future laurels, and reiterated triumphs.

NORTHUMBERLAND, (HUGH PERCY, DUKE OF,)

Is the son of the late duke by his second wife, Miss Burrel, sister of the late Lord Gwyder. Soon after he was of age, he was elected member of parliament for the city of Westminster, but sat for that city only a short time, the parliament being soon dissolved. At the next election he stood for the county of Northumberland, and was elected and continued to sit for that county till the death of his father, when he succeeded to the princely fortune belonging to that family. So immense are the possessions of this house, that the first duke of the Smithson line erected a second house in the person of his second son, the present Earl of Beverley, and settled on him a large fortune; and the last duke has been enabled to do the same in the person of his second son, Lord Prudhoe. The late duke and his connections usually voted with the opposition, but not long before his death he joined the party of administration, with whom his son continues to act, and who have rewarded him by the lord-lieutenancy of the county of Northumberland, and the ribbon of the order of the Garter. His grace, since his accession to the dukedom, has married the second daughter of Earl Powis.

NORVINS, (MARQUET DE MONTBRETON,)

EMIGRATED very young, in 1792, returned to France a short time before the revolution of the 18th of Fructidor, and shortly after that event was thrown into prison, where he became acquainted with M. Lacretelle, junior, in conjunction with whom he produced a tragedy and another literary work. After the 18th of Brumaire, he obtained employment under the government; was attached to the court of King Jerome in Westphalia, and was afterwards commissary-general of police at Roine. He is the author of "Ruins and Monuments," a dithyrambic poem, and a volume "On the present War and its Results," which was published in 1815.

NORWICH, (REV. HENRY BATHURST,)

BISHOP OF NORWICH, AND VICAR OF CIRENCESTER.

THIS respectable divine is related to the noble family of that name, and was educated at New College, Oxford, where, in 1769, he attained the degree of A.B., and in 1776, LL.D. He was first appointed vicar of Cirencester, and then prebendary of Durham. In 1803, he was raised to the mitre,

and has shewn the liberality of his sentiments by his votes and speeches in favour of catholic emancipation. He has published only a Charge to the Clergy of his Diocese, 1806, and a sermon preached at the annual meeting of the charity-schools, 1810. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on this reverend gentleman, who, from his connections, might aspire to a more profitable, if not a more elevated, mitre, but he certainly acts conscientiously, and must to that feeling have resigned every hope of a translation.

NOUGAREDE DE FAYET, (ANDREW JOHN SIMON, BARON,)

Was born at Montpelier, in 1768, and rose, through the various gradations of the magistracy, to be auditor of the council of state, questor, member of the commission of legislation, president of the royal court of Paris, and master of requests to the council of state, under the reign of Napoleon. He preserved his places on the first restoration of Lewis, and lost them on the second, and now lives in retirement. He is the author of—*An Essay on the History of the Paternal Authority* :—*On the Legislation relative to Marriage and Divorce* :—*A History of the Laws respecting Marriage and Divorce*: and has given to the public a new translation of Cicero's *Orator*.

NOUGAREDE. (CHEVALIER DE LA,)

This gentleman emigrated at the commencement of the revolution, and served, with reputation to himself, in the campaigns of the Low Countries and Germany. He next accompanied M. de Sombreuil to Quiberon, and was fortunate enough to escape the massacre which took place after the defeat of the royalists. He joined the Chouans, commanded in the department of Ille and Vilaine, and was known by the denomination of Achilles the Brown. The pacification of 1796 restored him for a while to private life. In 1799 he resumed his arms, joined M. de Bourmont, with 800 Bretons, and distinguished himself in several encounters. After the peace of 1800, he was, for a time, under the inspection of the police, but, at length, he obtained a commission in the French army. He served with Joseph Buonaparte in Calabria, and was next removed to Spain, with the rank of major. By his conduct at the attack of Lerins, and other affairs, he obtained the promotion of colonel. He was in the Russian

campaign, and, after the retreat of Napoleon, his corps formed a part of the garrison of Dantzig, where he acquired great honour, and particularly in a sally on the 2d of March. M. de Nougarede is now in active service.

NOVOSILZOFF, (BARON,)

A RUSSIAN minister of diplomatic celebrity, was sent, in 1805, on a mission to Bonaparte, on the alleged pretext of mediating a peace between France and England, but subsequent circumstances made it appear that he was an instrument in organizing that coalition which was afterwards effected between Russia, Austria, and Prussia.

He arrived in Berlin June 23, where he waited for the French passports, which he received, but soon after sent back. On the 10th of July he addressed a note to Prince Hardenberg, purporting that the Emperor of Russia had intended to treat with the head of the French government, but that the recent occupation of the Ligurian territory was an insuperable obstacle to pacification. This note was sent to all the foreign ministers in Berlin, except to M. Laforest, the French minister. It became the object of a severe censure in the *Moniteur*, which is ascribed to the pen of Bonaparte himself.

M. Novosilzoff has been since employed in various important missions, and, among other marks of confidence, made a privy-councillor. In 1814 he was a member of the provisory council of the kingdom of Poland, and, from time to time, made reports to the emperor, detailing the situation of the country. At the opening of the Diet in March, 1818, M. de Novosilzoff, with other ministers, prepared for that assembly an exposition of the state of public affairs in Poland. He is President of the Academy of Sciences at Petersburg, and has been directed by the emperor to digest a code of Russian legislation.

NUGENT (COUNT),

DESCENDANT of a Scotch family; his father was governor of Prague and ambassador from Joseph II. to the court of Berlin. He himself served with distinction in the Austrian armies, during the late wars. In 1813 and 14, he had to contend with Eugene Beauharnois, and in the campaign of 1815, he was still more busily employed. The difficulties which he had to surmount served to augment his reputation.

He conducted many of the operations of the Austrian armies, the object of which was to drive the French out of Italy. While acting in concert with Joachim Murat, he transmitted early notices of his duplicity to the Austrian government, and acted contrary to his opinion on different occasions.

When Joachim threw off the mask in 1815, General Nugent commanded the right wing of the Austrian army. May the 4th he entered Rome, while Bianchi, commander-in-chief was pursuing Murat, and soon after Count Nugent, victor in three successive engagements, penetrated to Naples.

In July he embarked, with an Austrian division, for France, where he was commandant in the department of the mouths of the Rhone, but was recalled in August to Naples, to be placed at the head of the Neapolitan army. In 1816, the pope raised him to the dignity of a Roman prince, and, in 1817, he wholly quitted the service of Austria to engage in that of the Two Sicilies. The Emperor Francis has conferred on him the grand decoration of the Iron Crown. The revolution of Naples compelled him to quit the Neapolitan capital, and return to Austria.

NUGENT, (GEORGE, GENERAL SIR, BART. G. C. B.)

ONE of the members for Buckingham in the present parliament, entered as an ensign into the army in 1773, and served in America during the war, from 1777 to 1783, by which latter period he had risen to the rank of major. He became a lieutenant-colonel in 1789, and in 1793 went to Flanders, where he was present at the siege of Valenciennes, the battle of Famars, and the action at Lincelles. He returned to England, raised a regiment, and was made colonel. In 1794 he was in Holland, in 1795 in Ireland, and, during the rebellion in the latter country, held the command of the northern district, with the rank of brigadier-general. In April 1801, he was appointed lieutenant-governor and commander-in-chief in Jamaica, where he remained till 1806, and in 1811 he went to India as commander-in-chief of the king's and company's forces, and second in council at Calcutta. He resided four years in India. He attained the rank of general in 1813. General Nugent is captain, or keeper, of the garrison of St. Mawes.

NUGENT, (RT. HON. GEORGE, LORD.)

His lordship is the second son of the late Marquis of Buckingham, whose lady, the daughter of the late Earl of Clare, was created a baroness in her own right, by the title of Baroness Nugent, with remainder to her second son, on whom was likewise settled a part of the Nugent estate. His lordship was brought into parliament for Aylesbury, by the interest of his brother, and for which place he has sat in three parliaments, and has generally voted with the independent party. On his brother, Lord Buckingham, quitting his friends and joining the ministry, Lord Nugent declined to take the same part, and was, of course, in some danger of losing his seat for Aylesbury; however, he trusted to the liberality of the electors, stood a candidate on his own interest, and succeeded. Lord Nugent was one of the members who interested himself with much zeal in the queen's cause.

NYERUP (RASMUS),

AN eminent Danish literary character, was born in 1751, at Nyerup, in Funen. He studied at Copenhagen, and afterwards obtained a situation in the royal library. Shortly after his entering into this situation, he published a collection of Latin Dissertations on the rare works and editions which the library contains. They have been collected into a volume, and form a supplement to the work of Mattaire. He had previously given to the world " Librorum qui anfe reformationem in scholis Daniae prelegabantur Notitia," and " Mantissa, ex Museo Hielsmerniano;" the one in 1784, the other in 1785. Since then he has published a " Description of Copenhagen;"—" Relation of a Journey to examine the Antiquities of the Country;"—an " Historical Work on Christian IV." drawn up from documents and manuscripts preserved at Copenhagen;—" A Dictionary of the Ancient Mythology of the North;"—"A Statistical Work on Denmark during the Middle Age;" and, in conjunction with Rahbek, " A Collection of Ancient Poetry." Nyerup is also the author of a number of literary biographies and bibliographical notices, which have been printed separately, either in the transactions of academies, or in journals. He is now professor of literary history, and librarian to the university of Copenhagen. By his care the library has been put into the best order, and has been enriched with a great number of objects relative to the antiquities of the north.

OAKES. (LIEUT.-GEN. SIR HILDEBRAND,) BART.

THIS veteran officer entered the army as ensign in 1767; served actively in America during the whole of the war, and returned to England in 1784. In 1791 he obtained a majority in the 66th foot; in 1792 he sailed to the West Indies, where he remained two years; in 1794 he bore a part in the campaign of Corsica, was made a lieutenant-colonel in 1795, and the following year went to Portugal. He was raised to the rank of colonel in 1798, and in the same year was at the capture of Minorca. He was present at all the actions in Egypt, and was wounded in that of the 21st of March; his name was included in the vote of thanks from parliament. In the course of the war which followed the rupture of the treaty of Amiens, he was employed in the Mediterranean; in 1808 he received the command of the garrison of Malta, and in 1810 he was appointed to be civil and military commissioner at Malta, an office which he resigned in 1813, in consequence of ill health. In September of that year he was created a baronet, and in 1814 appointed lieutenant-general of the ordnance. He is also a member of the consolidated board of general officers, and one of the commissioners of the royal military college, and royal military asylum. He has been present at three sieges, seven battles, thirteen inferior actions, and seventeen important services, so that his honours and rewards have been honestly earned.

O'BEIRNE, (THOMAS LEWIS,)

BISHOP of Meath, was born in 1748, in the county of Longford, in Ireland, the son of a farmer and grazier of the Catholic persuasion. His father intended him for the Catholic priesthood, and sent him and his brother to study at St. Omers. But young O'Beirne thought it his duty to examine into the truth of the doctrine which he was, in future, to teach, and with this conscientious view he entered into an investigation of the subject, and it terminated in a sincere conversion to the principles of the established church. Instead, therefore, of returning to Longford when he left college, he went to London, and his brother John, who was with him at St. Omers, became a Catholic priest. Our convert having been ordained was appointed chaplain to a man-of-war, which sailed in the fleet under the command of Lord Howe to America, where he behaved himself with so much propriety that his lordship soon took him on-board his own ship, the Eagle, and honoured him with his confidence.

After the calamitous fire which happened at New York, he preached a sermon which was remarked as a composition replete with dignity and pathetic eloquence.

In 1776 he gave the world a specimen of his poetical talents by publishing "The Crucifixion," and in 1780 he wrote a comedy, called the "Generous Impostor." On his return from America, his friends, the two Howes, were much censured for their conduct, and Mr. O'Beirne defended them in an able pamphlet. He also married a lady connected with Sir William Howe, and by the two brothers he was introduced to the chief members of the then powerful opposition, and the Duke of Portland was particularly pleased with him. His grace, in 1782, going as lord-lieutenant to Ireland, took O'Beirne with him as private secretary, and on his return employed him as a writer for the party. He shewed himself as able a politician as a divine, and published some good political pamphlets. When the duke, in 1783, became first lord of the treasury, he appointed O'Beirne his private secretary, and presented him with two livings in Northumberland and Cumberland worth 700*l.* a year. The dismissal of the coalition ministry did not stop his promotion. Lord Fitzwilliam, in a fit of alarm, having joined the ministry of Mr. Pitt, was induced to accept of the lord-lieutenancy of Ireland, and took Mr. O'Beirne with him as his first chaplain, and was enabled soon to promote him to be bishop of Ossory, and in 1798 he was translated to the see of Meath. Dr. O'Beirne was a most active promoter of the measures of the Fitzwilliam administration, and more especially of their great object, what is called Catholic emancipation. Although a convert, our bishop was too good a man to be a persecutor. When Lord Fitzwilliam's conduct was arraigned in the house of lords of Ireland, the Bishop of Ossory, with an honest warmth, argued powerfully in his defence. Whatever may be thought of his political conduct, his great attention to the duties of his sacred functions cannot be too much applauded. His first charge is said to have been unequalled in pastoral simplicity and apostolic doctrine. He soon instituted lectures on the topics of religious controversy which drew the attention of the clergy and others, who came some of them thirty or forty miles to hear him. His house and table were open to the clergy of his diocese, especially those of inferior rank, and he never neglected any opportunity to reward those who merited it. As a preacher he stands in the first class; he generally confined himself to the essential doctrines of christianity, and his language was al-

ways perspicuous, animated, and nervous. In private life he has been distinguished for liberality of heart and urbanity of manners. His person is of the middle size. In addition to the works above noticed, he has published several sermons and two charges, and many political pamphlets. When he was advanced he was introduced into the privy-council of Ireland. It is a singular circumstance that, after many years absence from each other, he and his brother should meet in the same county, one exercising the functions of a Catholic priest, and the other those of a Protestant bishop.

JOHN FREDERIC OBERLIN,

BROTHER to the celebrated professor of that name, who died at Strasbourg, in 1806, was born in that city, in June, 1740. His studies and views were directed to the duties of an evangelical minister, and his whole life has been devoted to a faithful discharge of them. In imitation of Bishop Wilson, of the Isle of Man, and the present Mr. Owen, of North Britain, he has consecrated his exertions to the civilization, moral instruction, amelioration, and comforts of his parishioners and the whole district. The parish of Waldbach, in the Ban of La Roche, situated in the midst of the Vosges, is naturally a dry and barren soil, and was formerly almost a desert; its few inhabitants, scarcely making eighty or one hundred families, being plunged in the depth of ignorance and misery. The change that has been effected is truly wonderful; the population now consists of three thousand individuals, who, by the various means of improvement introduced into their agriculture and industry, subsist in a flourishing condition, and their mental culture keeps pace with their progressive amelioration. The prodigies which this rural commune exclusively exhibits, are owing to the talents, zeal, and paternal cares of M. de Oberlin. A report of the whole process of these reforms was drawn up by the Count de Neufchateau and presented to the Royal and Central Society of Agriculture, which, in its sitting of March, 1818, decreed a gold medal to M. O. in testimony of his invaluable services.

DENNIS O'BRIEN,

A NATIVE of Ireland, and bred an apothecary, which profession he followed some years in London, in partnership

with the late Dr. Kennedy, but found politics a more profitable trade, and therefore commenced political writer, and produced an ironical pamphlet, "Defence of the Earl of Shelburne," 1783, not devoid of humour. Mr. O'Brien attached himself to Mr. Fox, with whom he lived in some degree of intimacy. His other works are, "A Gleam of Comfort to this distracted Empire," 1785.—"A View of the Commercial Treaty with France," 1786.—"The Prospects before us," 1788, reprinted in 1810 under the title of the Regency Question; but the work which did him most credit was his—"Utrum Horum? the Government or the Country."—He also produced a comedy called—"A Friend in Need is a Friend Indeed," which was performed eight nights, and then withdrawn from the Haymarket theatre in consequence of a quarrel with Mr. Colman. It was never printed.

When his friends came into place they did not forget his services, but first appointed him deputy-paymaster general, afterwards marshal of the admiralty at the Cape of Good Hope, a patent place, and which he executes by a deputy. His gratitude, however, has not kept pace with their generosity, for he is said to have become a writer in a newspaper in declared opposition to them, and he was strongly suspected to have been concerned in a conspiracy with the notorious Franklin, alias Fletcher, and other aliases, and was brought to trial, but acquitted.

For the honour of human nature, we trust that a man of Mr. O'Brien's talents could be no party in this nefarious transaction. It seems that a wretch of the name of Fletcher, or Franklin, had been, for years, engaged in printing inflammatory and treasonable hand-bills, which had the appearance of proceeding from certain patriotic societies, and giving a false colour to their designs. He was often traced not only to the corner of Downing-street, where he disappeared in the public offices, but also to the house of Mr. O'Brien. A bill of indictment was found against him for treason, and another against O'Brien as a conspirator, but the high character given of the latter, by some whig lords, and the want of positive proof, led to his acquittal.

CHANCELLOR OCHS

Was chancellor and grand tribune of the canton of Basil, in 1796, and was sent to Paris in that year, to conciliate the directory, by assuring it of the friendly dispositions of the canton. M. Ochs, however, was more desirous to bring

the French into Switzerland, in order to effect a change, that to save his country from invasion. Mallet du Pan describes him as being "originally a fanatical revolutionist, then hiding an immoderate ambition and an insolent pride under the exterior of philosophy, and the popularity of his speeches; active and turbulent; indignant that he did not govern the councils of Switzerland; corrupted, like so many others, by the eccentricities of his mind; first a demoniac, then guilty in cold blood, and ending by making himself the principal agent of the designs of the French directory, and of the ruin of his country." In another place M. Mallet speaks of him as "equally fond of money and of power." It is certain that M. Ochs became an agent of the directory, and that he corresponded with Buonaparte on the means of changing the Swiss form of government. The project of a new Helvetic constitution was drawn up by him, in concert with the French directors. When the revolution was brought about in Switzerland, he presided in the new assembly at Arau. He soon quarrelled with those who were at the head of the government, and obtained their removal, from the French commissioner Rapinat, and he himself was appointed one of the Swiss directors. But his elevation excited dissatisfaction, and he resigned in 1799. In 1802 he was chosen a member of the Helvetic Consulta, which sat at Paris, and in this capacity took a considerable share in forming another constitution for his country. He afterwards became a counsellor of state for the canton of Basil. At the latter end of 1807, he endeavoured to bring out, on the Parisian theatre, a tragedy entitled "The Inca of Otaheite," but it was not accepted.

ROGER O'CONNOR,

COMMONLY called "the O'Connor," is the lineal representative of the ancient kings of Ireland, and alike distinguished for his integrity, patriotism, sufferings, and erudition.

Mr. O'Connor was born on his paternal estate at Connor Ville, near Bantry Bay, in Ireland, where he has resided during the greater part of his life, and his urbanity, and popular principles having rendered him an object of idolatry in his neighbourhood, he has been an unceasing object of jealousy on the part of the British administration.

Mr. O'C. has published a narrative of his political sufferings, from 1796 to 1803, during which time he appears to have been the victim of an uninterrupted series of ministerial per-

secutions. In 1798 he was apprehended under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill, on the pretence that he had counseled at the attempted descent of Hoche, and had been a party in the Irish rebellion; but when the other prisoners, to avoid being brought to trial, and obtain their liberation, signed a paper acknowledging their guilt, Mr. O'Connor declared he would rot in prison, or die by the executioner, rather than submit to such ignominy, and he was accordingly conveyed to Fort St. George, and there detained as a state-prisoner eighteen months. On the 22d of April, 1817, he was apprehended on the extraordinary charge of having been an accomplice in the robbery of the Galway mail-coach, and in May, 1817, appeared in the Court of King's Bench to offer bail. In the course of his address to the court, he stated that since the year 1797, he had been persecuted because he refused an earldom from the Earl of Chichester; and notwithstanding the forcible appeal he made to the court, in proof of his innocence, they refused to admit him to bail, and he was committed to Newgate. Mr. O'Connor was afterwards tried on the above charge, and most honourably acquitted, on which occasion he was supported by his patriotic friend, Sir Francis Burdett.

A family law-suit about his property has rendered him uncomfortable for some years past, but he has never ceased to employ himself in the Translation of the authentic Phœnician Records of ancient Irish History, now in possession of his family; and these most curious documents he will speedily submit to the world.

The late Dr. Laurence, the bosom intimate of Mr. Burke, and the confidential friend of many of the leading characters in the Pitt administration, testified his regret at the treatment of Mr. O'Connor, and affirmed of him, that he was an excellent and ill-used man, and the victim of other men's vices and errors.

ARTHUR O'CONNOR,

Brother of the preceding, and originally destined for the church, but he preferred the profession of the law, and was called to the Irish bar in Michaelmas term, 1788. He was brought into parliament by Lord Longueville, who was a partisan of the government. It was not till 1795 that he made himself conspicuous. He was a warm friend to the measure of Catholic emancipation, and Lord Longueville being informed of his intention to speak in favour of it, sent

for him, and remonstrated on the subject. Mr. O'Connor was not to be moved. When the day of debate arrived, he made what was termed a violent and inflammatory harangue against the government, and immediately resigned his seat. In November, 1796, he joined the United Irishmen, and was apprehended by the Irish government upon a charge of high-treason, and committed to Birmingham tower, in the castle of Dublin. There was probably not sufficient proof against him, for, after having been confined a considerable time, he was discharged. After his liberation, he continued to act with the United Irishmen, and was one of the members of their executive directory.

In 1798 he ceased to be a member of the directory, and came to England, where he was apprehended in company with O'Coigly, Binns, and another. They were tried at Maidstone for high-treason, but Mr. O'Connor, to whose character some of the most eminent men in England bore testimony, was acquitted. A detainer was, nevertheless, ready against him in court, upon other charges, and this being known, an attempt was made to facilitate his escape. It failed, and Mr. Robert Ferguson and the Earl of Thanet were afterwards tried, and sentenced to imprisonment, for having aided in the attempt. Mr. O'Connor was sent over to Ireland, where he remained some time in custody, but in consequence of a negotiation with the government, he and his friends made a disclosure of their plans, and were allowed to retire to foreign countries. Mr. O'Connor took up his residence in France, where, in 1804, he received the rank of lieutenant-general, and married a daughter of the celebrated Condorcet. He is asserted to have been one of the conductors of the *Argus*, an English journal established at Paris, for the purpose of attacking the British government. Mr. O'Connor is the author of "Letters to the Earl of Carlisle, in reply to Earl Fitzwilliam's two Letters on the State of Ireland," 8vo, 1795:—"Letters to Earl Camden," 8vo. 1798; and "The Present State of Great Britain," 8vo. 1804.

REV. CHARLES O'CONNOR, D. D.

Is a Roman Catholic clergyman, the librarian of the Marquis of Buckingham, at Stow, and was confessor to the late marchioness. By the violent members of his profession he has been reproached as being an apostate, because he has had the good sense to declare against papal influence

and the lofty pretensions of the Irish prelates, and has contended that a veto ought to be allowed to the government, in return for any concessions which it may make. He is the author of "Columbanus's Letters, with an Historical Address on the Calamities occasioned by Foreign Influence in the Nomination of Bishops to Irish Sees," 2 vols. 8vo., 1810, 1813, and a "Narrative of the most Interesting Events in Modern Irish History," 8vo. 1812. He likewise, a few years ago, announced for publication, but it has not yet appeared, a work entitled "Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores veteres," which was to comprise, in four 4to. volumes, the Irish annals, and a variety of documents connected with them.

COUNT ABISBAL O'DONNEL,

Was born in Andalusia, about 1770, of Irish parents, entered into the royal guards at the age of fifteen, served against the French in the war from 1793 to 1795, and was remarked for his talents and bravery. When the French invaded Spain in 1808, O'Donnell was a major, and, during the course of the war, he rose to be marechal de camp. In the campaign of 1813, he displayed so much activity against the French that he was recompensed with the title of Count de l'Abisbal. In 1814, however, he was first imprisoned, and then banished, by the Cortes, for a writing which he had published against them. But when Ferdinand overthrew the constitution, he particularly distinguished O'Donnell by his favour. The count was made captain-general of the kingdom of Seville, and in 1815 was appointed commander of the Spanish army, which was destined to act against Napoleon after his return from Elba. In 1819 he was placed at the head of the troops which were collected at Cadiz, for the purpose of subjugating the Americans: but, in July, a conspiracy broke out in the camp, the object of which was to compel the king to grant a constitution to his subjects. The expedition was thus rendered abortive, though the conspiracy was crushed for a time. Since the revolution which restored freedom to Spain, he does not appear to have been trusted with any command.

PRINCE OGINSKI,

Is descended from one of the most ancient families of Lithuania, and was grand treasurer of that province. He was

at first favourable to the Russians, and obtained from the Russian ambassador several important political employments, in which he acquitted himself honourably. When, however, the Polish revolution took place in 1794, he declared decidedly in favour of the friends of liberty, and was in consequence arrested and imprisoned at Wilna. He, nevertheless, contrived to escape, and raised, at his own expense, a regiment, at the head of which he fought gallantly against the Russians and Prussians. But in August, 1794, he failed in an incursion which he made into Livonia, and retired. He assisted the cause of freedom with his purse, as well as with his sword; for he made several considerable gifts of money to defray the charges of the war.

GENERAL O'HIGGINS,

Is a native of Ireland and a Roman Catholic. After residing some time in Old Spain, and making himself master of the language, he repaired to South America, and settled in the province of Chili. While only a colonel, in 1813, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the army of that province, with his countryman, Colonel M'Kenna, to serve immediately under him.

In 1814, he repulsed an attack against his troops, by the royalist General Gainza. He afterwards saved the town of San Iago from the enemy, in consequence of some masterly movements.

On his return to Chili he put an end to the civil war, and submitted himself to the authority of the junta. Soon after this, O'Higgins was nominated a brigadier-general, in addition to all the powers annexed to his appointment as supreme director of Chili, a province which he had rescued from the royalists. Although a foreigner, he is so extremely popular, that Lord Cochrane's flag-ship is called the O'Higgins after him.

MR. O'KEEFE,

Was born in Dublin, in 1746; being of a Catholic family he was put under the care of Father Austin, a jesuit of considerable learning and eloquence. Young O'Keefe under him acquired the French language, and a knowledge of the classics, but his chief proficiency was in drawing. Being early troubled with a defect of sight, he quitted that pursuit, and having soon fallen into company with some young

men theatrically inclined, or spouters as they were then called, he became enamoured with their pursuits, and actually attempted to write a comedy at the age of fifteen. He soon afterwards became acquainted with Mossep, who subsequently appeared on the London stage, and was by him introduced to the Dublin stage, where he was well received, and continued to act for twelve years. During this period he produced several dramatic pieces, some of which succeeded, and induced him to visit London, where both actors and writers are better paid. In London he was not accepted as an actor, but encouraged as a dramatist. He continued to write with great success for many years, and chiefly for the little theatre in the Haymarket, where his pieces were performed with considerable *eclat*. A list of them will be sufficient to shew his extraordinary talent and facility in writing for the stage. They are, it is true, many of them farces; but, as farces, are of the first order of merit, and many of them will be favourites as long as the dramatic art is cultivated.

Many of his pieces have been so much esteemed, that the managers have purchased the copy-right to secure them to themselves. His works are, "Tony Lumpkin in Town," 1778;—"Son-in-Law," 1780;—"Omai," 1780;—"Prisoner at Large," 1788;—"Toy," 1789;—"World in a Village," 1792;—"London Hermit," 1793;—"Wild Oats," 1794;—"Life's Vagaries," 1795;—"Irish Mimic," 1795;—"Alfred;"—"The Basket-maker;"—"Beggar on Horseback;"—"Blacksmith of Antwerp;"—"Castle of Andalusia;"—"Czar Peter;"—"Doldrum;"—"The Farmer;"—"Fontainebleau;"—"Highland Reel;"—"Little Hunch-back;"—"Love in a Camp;"—"Man Milliner;"—"Modern Antiques;"—"Poor Soldier;"—"Positive Man;"—"Sprigs of Laurel;"—"Tantara Rara Rogues all;"—"Wicklow Mountains."

Although successful, Mr. O'Keefe was not prudent, and in 1801 was compelled to seek relief by a benefit at Covent Garden Theatre, on which night he delivered an address equally distinguished for humour and pathos. At this period he was deprived of sight, but by submitting to an operation has obtained relief. He now resides near Chichester, and is deservedly esteemed as a man of first-rate genius.

M. OKEN,

A GERMAN literary character, who is a counsellor and professor at the university of Jena, and advantageously known by several physiological works. In 1817 he was the conductor of a journal named "The Isis," in which political as well as scientific discussions were admitted. As M. Oken was a man of liberal principles, he could scarcely fail of offending despots, and accordingly he was brought before the tribunal of Weimar, in consequence of an article which appeared in the 195th number of his journal. He was found guilty of having been deficient in proper respect to the sovereign and constituted authorities of the country, and of having calumniated foreign sovereigns, and insulted their authority; and was, therefore, condemned to six weeks' imprisonment, costs of suit, and the confiscation of his journal. He, however, resumed the work under the title of "Abruna." M. Oken is the author of "Biology, or Moral Philosophy," 1 vol.;—"A System of Natural Philosophy," 2 vols.;—and "The Universe, a continuation of the Sensitive System, a Pythagorean Fragment," 1 vol.

DR. OLBERS,

A DISTINGUISHED astronomer, was born on the 11th of October, 1758, in the village of Arbergen, in the duchy of Bremen. He has distinguished himself more especially by the discovery of two planets, the former of which was on March 28, 1802; its orbit is between those of Mars and Jupiter, and he has given to it the name of Pallas, though several astronomers have called it Olbers, as the planet Uranus has been called Herschel. He discovered another planet in 1807, to which he gave the name of Vesta, and he has ascertained some unexplored comets. In the prosecution of his astronomical labours, he invented a new method, commendable for its conciseness and simplicity, and which is both analytical and trigonometrical. It is not, however, properly analytical, as it is derived from a simple construction, to which the author applies the rules of the two kinds of trigonometry.

M. Olbers has contrived another method, no less ingenious, for clearing up difficulties relative to the comets. Though this method has been preferred, where it is known, to all others, its advantages were not appreciated in France, where few learn the German language, till the honourable suffrage

of the Institute recommended it to general adoption. It was published at Weimar, in 1797, with a preface and notes by M. de Zach.

M. Olbers resides in the city of Bremen, where he practises physic. He is a correspondent of the French Institute, and honorary member of the Royal Society of London, also of the Academies of Berlin, Petersburg, &c. &c. He has published some dissertations on the calculation of parallaxes, on meteoric stones, and several astronomical memoirs inserted in the *Connoissance des Tems*, and in the periodical works of M. de Zach and M. de Bode.

M. OLIVIER,

A NATIVE of Carpentras, in the South of France, where he was born in 1753. He held a legal office of some importance in the Comtat Venaissin, and was known as a writer on politics and jurisprudence previously to the French revolution. When the national assembly determined to seize Avignon and the Comtat from the Pope, M. Olivier was sent to Paris to defend the rights of his holiness; but his efforts were ineffectual. At a subsequent period he was arrested as being the relation of an emigrant, and was very near perishing on the scaffold, after a long imprisonment. Under Napoleon, M. Olivier was appointed counsellor of the imperial court at Nîmes. When the emperor returned from Elba, M. Olivier resigned, but resumed his functions on the restoration of the Bourbons.

He is the author of several works, of which the principal are, "Principles of the Roman Civil Law," 2 vols.;—"On the Reform of Civil Laws," 2 vols.;—"On the Drawing up of the Laws in Monarchies," 1 vol.;—"The Spirit of Orpheus, or the respective Influence of Music, Morals, and Legislation," 3 parts;—"Essay on the Art of Legislation, followed by an abridged Plan of a civil Code," 1 vol.; and—"Observations on the Napoleon Code," 1 vol.

BARRY EDWARD O'MEARA, Esq.

This gentleman is an Irishman by birth, and the son of a very distinguished officer, who was honoured with the particular friendship of the present Earl of Harrington, and who also received a special mark of favour from his late majesty. The son has merited distinction and respect by the generous feelings with which he was inspired towards the

GREATEST MAN OF THE AGE, who having magnanimously thrown himself on the liberality of his mortal enemies, experienced from this gentleman alone the sympathy which ought to have influenced the government and all with whom he came into contact. The name of O'Meara, for his conduct in these trying circumstances, in which his feelings and his promotion were at variance, will therefore be transmitted to late posterity, in company with that of the hero whom he served in the hour of adversity, and will be honoured as long as self-sacrifice to gratify a generous sympathy ranks among the virtues of mankind.

The subject of the present memoir was educated in Trinity College, and the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin, and at an early age entered the 62d regiment as assistant-surgeon. In this fine regiment he served for some years in Sicily, Egypt, and Calabria, and was the senior medical officer to the troops which held the celebrated fortress of Scylla, the last strong hold possessed by England on the continent of Europe during the resistless sway of Napoleon.

Having sustained a siege for six weeks by a French corps of 6,000 men under General Lamarque, the garrison, reduced to about 220 men, after a most determined resistance, were compelled to abandon the fort, which was a heap of ruins, and to retreat in boats to Sicily under a destructive fire from the besiegers. For his services on this occasion Mr. O'Meara was recommended for promotion. Some months after, however, he had the misfortune to incur the displeasure of the late lieutenant-general Sir John Stuart, by having acted as second to an old schoolfellow in an affair of honour; and although the issue of it was bloodless, Sir John Stuart thought fit to compel both the challenger and his second to quit the army, alleging, as a pretext for so rigorous a measure, the necessity of putting an end to a practice then too prevalent in the British army in Sicily. Being, however, strongly recommended by Mr. Green, the benevolent and able chief of the medical department in the Mediterranean, to Admirals Lord Collingwood and Sir Alexander Ball, Mr. O'Meara was immediately appointed assistant-surgeon in the navy, and served as such on-board the *Victorious*, Admiral Sir John Talbot, K. S. B. by whom he was attached to the combined English and Sicilian flotilla, which served against Murat during the attacks made by the naval and land forces of that unfortunate monarch upon Sicily in 1810.

Some time subsequent to this, the *Rivoli*, seventy-four, was captured by the *Victorious* after a most severe and obstinate

action of five hours, and Mr. O'Meara was strongly recommended by the gallant Sir John Talbot to the admiralty in his public dispatch, which procured him immediate promotion and appointment to the Espiegle sloop-of-war. The conduct of the captain of this vessel towards the sick whiſe cruiſing in the West Indies, was of ſuch a nature that Mr. O'Meara thought himſelf obliged to make a representation of it to the admiralty, who ordered a court-martial, by the ſentence of which the captain was diſmiffed the ſervice, and Mr. O'Meara appointed to the Goliah rafée, commanded by Capt. Fred. Maitland, an officer of diſtinguished merit and tried gallantry, with whom he ſerved until the ſurrender of Napoleon to the Bellerophon, and the decision of the British government to ſend that perfonage to St. Helena. Having been directed by his majesty's government to accompany the emperor as ſurgeon, Mr. O'Meara proceeded in the Northumberland to St. Helena, and acquitteſhimſelf in ſo novel and difficult a ſituation to the entire ſatisfaction of Sir George Cockburn, who then had charge of Buonaparte, and his ſuccifer, Sir Pulteney Malcolm, and also received the thanks of Lord Melville for his conduct.

On the arrival of Sir Hudson Lowe at St. Helena, the moderate, though ſecure ſystem eſtablished by Sir George Cockburn, underwent an entire change, and, in lieu thereof, a code of reſtrictions was introduced, which has been the ſubject of much strong animadverſion in and out of Paſliament. For ſome months Mr. O'Meara (in addition to his medical duties) was employed by Napoleon and Sir Hudson Lowe as the reciprocal organ of communication; but finding that more was required from him than he could reconcile to his feelings of honour, he declined any further interference between the parties, except in his professional capacity. He was then ordered by the governor to render an account of all his conveſations with Napoleon, and, on his refuſal, directed to hold no communication with him or with any of his ſuite, except on medical ſubjects, and also not to quit Longwood without permission from the governor.

This order produced a letter from Mr. O'Meara, containing a tender of his reſignation; and a long correspondence enſued between Sir Hudson Lowe, Count Bertrand, and Mr. O'Meara, which terminated by the governor reſcinding the extraordinary order which he had given. The correspondence has been published, and it excited considerable interest in Europe.

Upon Mr. O'Meara's arrival in England, he was well receiv-

ed by the lords of the admiralty, and the valuable situation of surgeon to Greenwich hospital offered to him; but having preferred to the admiralty accusations against Sir Hudson Lowe, for tyrannical and oppressive conduct towards his prisoner, and other serious charges, his name was, by order of their lordships, erased from the list of naval surgeons without a trial, and no investigation of the grave charges made by him against the governor of St. Helena has been permitted to take place. It is known that Napoleon, than whom no man was a better judge of character, manifested great confidence in Mr. O'Meara, and that in the course of a long series of familiar conversations, he entered freely into explanations of many of the most eventful periods of his life, and communicated to him anecdotes of a most extraordinary and interesting nature, which we are not without hopes may yet be made known to the public.

Mr. O'Meara is understood to have published the following works:—

1. *Manuscrit de l'île d'Elbe.* (By Napoleon.)
 2. *Letters from the Cape of Good Hope.* Ditto.
 3. *Letters from St. Helena.*
 4. *Letters from Count Las Casas, with a Preliminary Discourse.*
 5. *Exposition of the Treatment of Napoleon Bonaparte.*
 6. *A Translation of Memoirs of Napoleon, by himself,*
lib. ix.
-

SERJEANT ONSLOW,

WAS the son of the late Arthur Onslow, so many years collector of the customs at Liverpool, in which capacity he is said to have saved upwards of one hundred thousand pounds, of which he left the bulk to the subject of these memoirs. Mr. Onslow was bred to the bar, and although in the prospect of so fine a fortune, no man ever gave more attention to his profession. Like most young lawyers, he endeavoured to make himself known, by some professional publication, and edited the law of *Nisi Prius*. Mr. Onslow has been twice married, the first time to a Miss Eyer, of a Roman Catholic family, with whom he had a genteel fortune. That lady dying soon, he married, secondly, Lady Drake, daughter of George Onslow, and relict of Sir Francis William Drake, by which he gained not only a good jointure, but a large addition to his fortune. Nothing, however, can check his ardour and attention to his profession.

Some years ago he was called to the degree of Serjeant-at-Law, and has since been promoted to be King's Serjeant. For many years he attended the quarter-sessions of the county of Surrey, and acted as chairman; but when it was in contemplation to make it a stipendiary office, he declined. Having a seat in right of his wife near Guildford, and availing himself of the Onslow interest, he has been twice returned to parliament for that borough. In the House of Commons, although he often votes with administration, yet at other times he gives an independent vote. He has taken the lead in some bills of great importance in our domestic economy. He got one passed to regulate apprentices, and has now in the house a most important bill, to do away the penalties for the law on usury, in which it is to be hoped he will not succeed, as our usury laws are the protection of industry, and are the sole cause of our social superiority over our neighbours.

OPIE, (MRS.)

Was born in 1771, and was the daughter of Dr. Alderson, a physician of eminence in the city of Norwich. This lady evinced only talents of a superior order, having composed poems, descriptive pieces, and novels, at an age when young ladies have not finished their education. But none of them, except some poetical pieces in the Monthly Magazine, were published before her marriage, which took place in May 1798, when she espoused Mr. Opie, the celebrated painter. She began to publish in 1801, when "The Father and Daughter, a Tale, with other Pieces," came out, in 8vo. In 1802, she published "An Elegy to the Memory of the Duke of Bedford," and a volume of "Poems," in 12mo. the same year.—"Adeline Mowbray, or the Mother and Daughter," a tale, 8 vols. 1804.—"Simple Tales," 4 vols. 12mo. 1806.—"Dangers of Coquetry," anonymous, 2 vols. 12mo.—"The Warrior's Return, and other Poems," 8vo. 1808.

The same year she had the misfortune to lose her husband, who, although in high favor with the public on account of his acknowledged talents, had not had time sufficient to save enough to make his widow independent. In the next year, therefore, she published "Memoirs of Mr. Opie," prefixed to the Lectures he had read at the Royal Academy.

After this, she resided some time in London, and then returned to her native place, Norwich, where she generally lives. Mrs. Opie's justly acquired celebrity, both as a

poetess and writer of Tales, secures a good price for her works from the book-sellers. She, however, does not, like a celebrated northern writer, absolutely fatigue the world with her publications, but judiciously takes time to finish them, and render them acceptable to readers of taste. Her late publications are "Temper, or Domestic Scenes," a novel, 3 vols. 12mo. 1812.—"Tales of Real Life," 3 vols. 1813.

THE HEREDITARY PRINCE OF ORANGE,

Is the son of the King of the Netherlands, and was born on the 6th of December, 1792. He became a colonel in the British army in October, 1811, and served in Spain with the Duke of Wellington, to whom he was extra aid-de-camp till his promotion to the rank of Major-General, which took place in 1813. He attained the rank of General in 1814. His Royal Highness was present at the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajos, and the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, and Nivelle, on all which occasions he gained the praise of his commander. At the battle of Waterloo, his Royal Highness commanded the Dutch troops, behaved with his wonted gallantry, and was severely wounded by a shot through the right shoulder. For some time it was believed that he would be the husband of the late lamented Princess Charlotte, but the match was broken off, and, on the 21st of February, 1816, he married the grand duchess Anna Paulowna, sister to the emperor of Russia.

SIR JOHN ORDE,

BORN in the North of England, and sent into the navy as a midshipman in 1766, promoted to a lieutenancy in 1770, to be a master and commander, 1771, and post-captain, 1775. In the year 1795, he obtained the flag of rear-admiral; in 1797, that of vice-admiral; and admiral of the red in 1814. In 1790, he was sent out as governor of the island of Dominica, where he continued some time, not much to the satisfaction of the inhabitants, for complaints were sent home against him, which were heard before the privy-council, and he was superseded. After this, he returned to his old profession, and hoisted his flag; he served as second in command some time on the Mediterranean station, where, although he did not gain great laurels, he was very successful in prizes. When Lord St. Vincent commanded on the

Straits' station, he received orders to make a detachment from his fleet, to go in search of the squadron that carried Buonaparte to Egypt; Sir John Orde was under him as second in command, but Lord St. Vincent thought proper to dispatch Sir Horatio Nelson, a choice in which he was fully justified by the event. Sir John Orde was so much offended at this preference, that he is said to have written to Lord St. Vincent a letter in a style that almost amounted to a challenge. Sir John Orde has the title of baronet by patent of the year 1790.

CHEVALIER ORDONNEAU,

BORN in 1770, served during the campaigns of the revolution, and was made adjutant-commandant in 1811, having already been made an officer of the legion-of-honour. He distinguished himself in Spain on several occasions, particularly at the siege of Tarragona, and the actions of the Col d'Orda and Villa Franca. Being recalled into France when it was invaded in 1814, he commanded a brigade of Augereau's army. He recovered Lons le Saulnier from the Austrians by assault, and took 150 prisoners, and when Marshal Augereau was compelled to retreat on Lyons, Ordonneau held in check the three divisions of the enemy, which advanced by the road of Beaujeu. He afterwards occupied Romans, but was obliged to fall back behind the Isere by a superior force. When Louis was restored, Ordonneau obtained the cross of St. Louis, and commandant of the legion-of-honour, and was ennobled, by letters patent, in 1815. He commanded in the Isle of Rhé in that year, but has since retired from active service.

DR. ORFILA,

WAS born at Mahon, in Minorca, in 1787, studied physic at Paris, and took his doctor's degree there in 1811, immediately after which he opened a course of lectures on chemistry and legal medicine. He is the author of two highly respectable works, viz. "Elements of Medical Chemistry," the best elementary work of the kind; and a tract "On the Means of Recovering Persons who have been Poisoned." He has also written an interesting "Memoir on Morphine, or the active Principle of Opium." M. Orfila is one of the French king's physicians, a corresponding member of the Institute,

and one of the conductors of the Medical Journal. It is a curious circumstance that he is almost as much celebrated for his exquisite singing as for his medical abilities.

Mr. Orfila's work on Poisons, ranks as a medical classic, and has conferred on his name a lasting celebrity. It has been translated into English, and paved the way for the experiments of Brodie and others on the same subject.

ABBE ORIANI.

THIS celebrated astronomer, who is one of the professors of astronomy at the observatory of Milan, is a knight of the legion-of-honour and of the iron crown, and a member of the Lombardo Venetian Institute, and was one of the senators of the late kingdom of Italy. When Buonaparte first invaded Italy, in 1796, Oriani was among the learned Italians whom he treated with a marked respect. Oriani is one of the two continuers of the Ephemerides, begun by Lagrange, and has greatly contributed, by his observations, to render perfect the geographical map of the kingdom of Italy, which was undertaken during the reign of Napoleon.

DUKE OF ORLEANS

SHARES with Louis the 18th the honour of being a descendant of Henry IV. and his virtues recall the memory of that prince, who was justly intitled *le Pere des François*, the father of his people. He was born Oct. 6, 1773; at first, he was named Duc de Valois, but afterwards Duc de Chartres. In the early part of 1792, he was intrusted to the care of Madame de Genlis. In his youth, the age of the passions, this prince ever had a sedate, reserved character, and conducted himself with singular prudence and moderation. Initiated in the elements of civil discord, he had no other share in them than what was imposed on him by imperious necessity. A decree of the Constituent Assembly having granted to the colonels-proprietors, the option of either quitting the service, or taking the command of their regiments, the Duc de Chartres, who had two, chose that of the 14th dragoons, then in garrison at Vendôme, and repaired to that city in the beginning of June 1791.

A few days after his arrival, he exemplified his humanity and love of order, by rescuing from the infuriated populace, a nonjuring priest, accused of having surveyed with con-



The Duke of Orleans.

tempt a procession conducted by a constitutional curate. Many such traits of character were evinced in his younger years, and in particular, he was instrumental in saving a man on the point of being drowned, at the imminent hazard of his own life.

After some time, the Duke de Chartres conducted his regiment to the Army of the North, where he engaged in the first hostilities under the orders of General Biron. He was in the action of Quievrain, April 28, 1792, and that of Bossu, the next day. Under Luckner, as Marechal de Camp, he commanded a brigade of cavalry, and was in the action before Courtray, previous to entering that city.

In July 1792, the Army of the North was divided into two bodies, one commanded by Dumouriez in Flanders, and another under General D'Harville, to oppose the Duke of Brunswick and the Prussians. The Duc de Chartres' brigade formed a part of the corps of D'Harville, who was succeeded by D'Aboville and Kellerman.

The Prussians, more than 80,000 strong, were bending their march on the capital, with an army to confront them of scarcely 25,000 men. The Prussians occupied Longwi and Verdun, and Kellerman had retreated successively from Metz to Pont à Mousson, to Toul and to Bar-le-Duc.

Soon after, Fortune proved more favourable to the French arms. In the combat of Valmy, Sept. 20th, the Duc de Chartres, now lieutenant-general, commanded the second line of Kellerman's army, and by his persevering defence of a mill in front of the village, contributed mainly to the success of a day which proved decisive in several respects.

Some time before, the duke's friends had obtained for him the government of Strasbourg; but he declined a situation where he must have remained inactive, and his post in Kellerman's army being now replaced, he repaired to the army of Flanders, where he commanded the second column under Dumouriez.

Nov. 5, he bivouacked on the heights of Jemappe with his division, and his services were eminent in the memorable battle of the 6th. He afterwards, at the head of the right wing, fought at Anderlecht, at Brussels, at Varroux, and entered Liege Nov. 27, 1792.

In several subsequent encounters, the Duke was almost always present, but at length he was involved in the prescription of Dumouriez, who was projecting the bold measure of establishing a constitutional monarchy, under the son of Louis XVI. But the times were not yet ripe for such a project.

A decree of arrest being issued against the Duke, he could only follow the example of his general, and on the 6th of April, 1793, he joined the head-quarters of the Prince of Cobourg at Mons. He was offered the command of a division, as a lieutenant-general, but he only demanded passports, though the means of subsistence which he had provided would not outlast a few months.

Then commenced the series of this prince's long and painful travels. He first repaired to Switzerland, hoping to find there an asylum for himself and his sister, who, by a train of circumstances, was placed under his protection. He tried, but in vain, to fix a residence in Zurich and in Zug, but, at length, was enabled to place his sister in a convent at Bremgarten, and he afterwards passed several months, travelling alone and on foot, in the wildest parts of the Alps.

On hearing of a vacancy in the professorship of mathematics at Reichenau, in the Grisons country, he, with others, became a candidate for the situation, replied to all the questions of the examiners, and about the end of 1793, he became one of the masters in the college of Reichenau. He taught there six months, under a borrowed name, giving entire satisfaction, and then departed for Hamburgh, without making himself known. He arrived there about the middle of 1794, and rested for some time; he then proceeded to traverse Denmark, Norway, and Lapland, as far as to the North Cape, returning by the way of Sweden to Hamburgh, where he stopped some months.

In these travels the Duc de Chartres was almost always a pedestrian, and he had no retinue. The agitations of his country preyed upon his mind; his country then a prey to all the horrors of anarchy! In the school of misfortune, he imbibed those lessons which Heaven occasionally gives to the great. He was now preparing to quit the European continent; the jealous Directory apprehended dangers in this young prince, and promised to release his two brothers, the Duc de Montpensier and the Count de Beaujolais, then prisoners in Fort St. John, at Marseilles, on the condition of his embarking for America.

He had now for more than twelve months borne the name of Orleans, and yielding to the request of his mother, in 1795, he took shipping for Philadelphia, having a passport from the French government, and arrived there in October of the same year. The Directory then released from their imprisonment the Duc de Montpensier and the Count de Beaujolais.

The three brothers, in the beginning of 1796, traversed

many parts of North America, visited the Great Lakes, and passed some days among the natives. Soon after, learning that the Duchess of Orleans, their mother, had been removed into Spain, in the midst of winter, they proceeded down the Ohio and the Mississippi, to the Havannah, where the Duke of Orleans wrote to his relation the King of Spain, for permission to pass into that kingdom, but he received no answer; and, after waiting eighteen months at the Havannah, the princes embarked for the Isle of Providence, and afterwards sailed in an English vessel to Halifax. There the Duke of Kent, Governor of Nova Scotia, entertained the royal party, and invited them to fix their residence in England, which took place in 1800.

The Duke of Orleans, after a short stay, anxious to see his mother, whom he had not seen during an interval of ten years, again embarked, and even arrived in a Spanish port, but was obliged to return without seeing his mother, the vessel being ordered away in consequence of the war with England.

In England, the Duke, with his two brothers, the companions of his misfortunes, enjoyed a peaceful repose, till, at the end of seven years, he had the misfortune to lose them. The Duc de Montpensier died in 1809, of a disorder in the chest, and the Count de Beaujolais, troubled with the same complaint, was conducted by the Duke of Orleans to the Island of Malta, where the count died in a few days subsequently to his arrival.

After this, the duke embarked in a frigate for Messina, and visited Palermo, where the court resided. Napoleon had then entered Spain, after securing the person of the king. Leopold, second son of his Sicilian majesty, set out with the duke, to join the Spaniards in asserting their national independence. They landed at Gibraltar, but the governor would not permit them to enter Spain. The duke then returned to England, and remained there a few months, till called to revisit Spain, by a sense of filial obligation.

The town of Figueras, where the duchess, his mother, had resided several years, had been bombarded by the French, in June 1808; her house had been demolished, and the venerable princess was obliged to set out on foot in the night, and take refuge with the loyal Spaniards. She had sent her daughter to Malta, but the young princess not finding her brother there, went in quest of him to Gibraltar and to England, where she met him at Portsmouth, as he was on the point of again embarking for the Mediterranean.

They now proceeded together, in an English frigate, for Sicily, while the Chevalier de Broval was concerting the means of conducting the Duchess of Orleans from a Spanish port to the island of Minorca. In the court of Palermo, the duke became acquainted with the daughter of Ferdinand IV. an acquaintance which ripened into mutual esteem and attachment; while the personal qualities of the duke so effectually recommended him to their Sicilian majesties, that the marriage was resolved on.

Previous to this, the duke sailed to Port Mahon, where he met with his mother, and conducted her to Palermo, where, for the first time in sixteen years, all the members of the Orleans' family were assembled. The marriage was celebrated Nov. 25th, 1809.

Spain was then a prey to all the horrors of intestine war, and the Regency at Cadiz sent the frigate the Venganza, in May 1810, requesting the duke to accept of a military command in Catalonia. In compliance with this, the duke left Sicily, and set out for Tarragona, where, on his landing, he was received with princely honours, but not entrusted with any command. He visited the fortifications, but having no authority to act, he proceeded for Cadiz, where the governing party, split into factions, refused to expedite the commission which he had been solicited to accept.

His highness returned to Palermo in September, 1810, a few days after the birth of his eldest son. His domestic felicity was, however, interrupted by the troubles which broke out in Sicily. In very delicate circumstances, his prudent conduct was the theme of admiration.

For four years the island was the scene of political agitations, at the end of which his family had gained an accession of a prince and two princesses—at length arrived the news of the re-establishment of the royal family in France. The duke then set out alone for Paris, and, after a short stay, returned to bring away his family from Sicily. Soon after, his highness obtained from the king the rank of colonel-general of the hussars.

On the news of Napoleon's landing, the duke left the capital, and repaired to Lyons, March 7, 1815, by the king's orders, to act in concert with Monsieur. All hopes of resistance being given up, the duke returned to Paris, March 12th. On the 16th, the king sent him to command the Army of the North. Accompanied by the Duke of Treviso, he visited the frontiers, assembled the troops, and neglected no means to insure their fidelity, but was obliged to yield to

circumstances. His highness quitted Lisle March 24th, some hours after the king, and, travelling with speed through the Belgic provinces and Holland, proceeded to rejoin his family, that had already landed in England.

The duke did not return to Paris till towards the end of 1816. From that time, his highness has resided constantly in the capital. His knowledge is profound and extensive, both in the sciences and in the *belles lettres*, and most of the European languages are familiar to him. He has five children, two princes and three princesses.

DUCHESS OF ORLEANS,

DAUGHTER of Ferdinand IV. King of the Two Sicilies, and of M. C. Louisa of Lorrain, Archduchess of Austria, was born at Caserta, April 26th, 1782. Her education was confided to Mad. Ambrosio, widow of a Neapolitan advocate, and a lady of singular merit, by whom the princess was formed on the model of the purest virtues. The princess also received lessons with her sisters and brother, the hereditary-prince, from the Canon Rosi, since Archbishop of Nicosia, in the sciences and languages.

About the close of the year 1798, the princess became involved in the troubles of her family, driven out of Italy by the French invasion, and forced to take refuge in Sicily. The voyage was so tempestuous that her brother, a young prince only six years of age, could not sustain the shock. In a new residence, where nothing had been prepared, and œconomy became necessary, the princess endured privations which, from her excellent education, she knew how to turn to account. She was afterwards with her mother at Vienna, and had much affliction from the death of near relatives, in the Austrian and other families.

In June 1808, the Duke of Orleans arrived at Palermo, and the queen judged his merits well adapted to consort with those of her daughter; the king approved of it, and the marriage was concluded. The duke brought his sister to Palermo in August 1809, and the most intimate union has ever since subsisted between her and his duchess. Since the return of his highness and family into France, a bright example has been displayed of the conjugal and domestic virtues, of beneficence and generosity, with a becoming sense of order and propriety.

MADEMOISELLE D'ORLEANS,

SISTER of the present duke, was born Aug. 28, 1777; an early pupil of Mad. de Genlis, she has evinced the best dispositions, and, like her brother, can feel happy in assisting the unfortunate.

Obliged to quit France in 1793, she went with her brother into Flanders, and afterwards set out from Tournay for Switzerland, and was placed successively, in the convents of Bremgarten and Fribourg, under the protection of the Princess de Conti, her aunt.

Mademoiselle remained a long time in that retreat, but at length accompanied her relation, the princess, into Bavaria and Hungary, and never left her till her decease, in 1802. The Duchess of Orleans had then resided some years in Catalonia, and wishing to see her daughter again, sent a lady to conduct her into Spain. The princess accordingly set out from Presburg, in Jan. 1802, passed through Leghorn, and arrived in Catalonia in the month of March, where she had the satisfaction of enjoying again the society of her mother.

Six years had nearly elapsed after this, when the two princesses were suddenly plunged into the deepest distress and exposed to the greatest dangers, by the bombardment of Figueras. The princesses were obliged to escape in the night and seek for an asylum among the Spaniards in arms, which they were soon again obliged to quit.

About this time, in 1808, the Duke of Orleans, on learning the situation of his mother and sister, dispatched an agent to convey them away from the theatre of war. The duchess chose to remain in Spain, but advised Mademoiselle to avail herself of her brother's offer. The princess arrived in Malta about the end of August, but not finding him there, departed for Sicily, and, after many disappointments, at length had the pleasure of meeting with her brother again at Portsmouth.

Mademoiselle accompanied her brother, in some of his voyages, and especially in the Mediterranean. At length, in the beginning of 1809, they disembarked at Palermo, and soon after Mademoiselle was witness of the nuptial alliance contracted between the duke, her brother, and the Princess Amelia. Her mother also had arrived in Sicily, and the Orleans family were in the enjoyment of some ease and tranquillity, when the news arrived of the re-establishment of Louis XVIII.

The princess quitted Palermo and came to Paris, with her

brother's family, residing with them in the *Palais Royal*. But a second expatriation was to take place: the extraordinary events of March 1815, compelled the princess to retire to England, with her mother, the duchess. She returned in 1816, and has constantly remained since within the circle of her family.

A portion of wit and the sprightlier talents are blended in the character of this princess. She is also excellent in musical performances, especially in playing on the harp, and her taste in painting flowers, &c. has been highly cultivated. Her beneficence, sensibility, and filial piety, her affable yet dignified behaviour, with other virtues and perfections, render her the model of princesses, and of her sex in general.

COUNT ORLOFF,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL to the Emperor of Russia, is descended from one of the most illustrious families of that empire; he has moreover distinguished himself, both in a military and diplomatic character. His services were very highly spoken of in the campaign of Moscow. From the time of the entrance of the French into the Russian territories, Count Orloff was engaged in most of the actions of the vanguard, and, among other prisoners, took the Count de Segur. On the 11th of November, 1819, when the French army was commencing its disastrous retreat, the count combined his operations with Platow, hettman of the cossacks, to harass the enemy on the rear-guard and flanks. He afterwards accompanied his sovereign in the campaigns of Germany and France, and was the instrument of organizing the Convention which, in 1814, produced a cessation of hostilities at the gates of Paris. In the same year, he was sent to Norway to adjust the union of that country to Sweden; this he effected, in the name and on the part of Russia, agreeably to the stipulations of the treaty of Kiel, of which Russia was a guarantee. The events of 1815 brought Count Orloff back again into France, where, as commandant of the military occupation of Nanci, he concerted measures for the ensuring of general tranquillity. Count Orloff appears to possess the entire confidence of his sovereign.

COUNT ORNANO,

BORN in Corsica, in 1784, of a noble family, commanded a battalion of Corsican chasseurs during the campaign of

1805, and distinguished himself so much at the battle of Austerlitz, that he was made an officer of the legion-of-honour. In 1806 and 1807 he served against the Russians and Prussians; in 1808 and 1809 he acquired a high reputation in Spain, particularly in the passage of the Navia, and the combat of Alba de Tormes; in 1812 he fought in Russia, and his conduct at Ostrowno and Mohilow was warmly praised; after the battle of Borodino he was made general-of-division; and in this capacity he was engaged actively in the campaigns of Saxony and Champagne. When Louis was restored, he gave him the cross of St. Louis, but on the return of Napoleon, Ornano joined him, and would have borne a part in the battles of I'leurus and Waterloo, had he not been dangerously wounded in a duel with General Bonnet. In November, 1815, he was sent to the Abbey prison, and, on his release, he retired to the Netherlands, where he married the beautiful Polish Countess Valeska.

COUNT ORSAY,

Was born at Paris in 1775, emigrated when young, and entered into the service of Austria in 1790, which he quitted in 1797, after having distinguished himself on several occasions. On his return to France he was imprisoned, and it was with considerable difficulty that his friends succeeded in mitigating his punishment to exile. Under the consulate, however, he was permitted to return, and when Napoleon became emperor, M. d'Orsay was made chef-de-bataillon in the 112th regiment of the line, and in this capacity he served under Prince Eugene in Italy, where his conduct was such as to gain for him preferment to a higher rank. In 1811 he served in Spain as colonel, and defended a height gallantly at the battle of Salamanca; at the battle of Vitoria he protected the retreat; and at the action near Pampluna he was wounded, but was rewarded by the rank of general-of-brigade. In July, 1814, he received the cross of St. Louis, and when Napoleon returned, d'Orsay commanded a brigade at the camp of Villejuif, the defection of which prevented him from opposing the progress of the emperor. He was obliged to retire to England; and, on the second restoration of Louis, he came back to France, and was appointed to the command of one of the brigades of the royal guard.

M. ORTOLANI,

A SICILIAN advocate, was born in 1773, and in 1797 he went to France, where he was employed as one of the commissioners to search after objects connected with the sciences and arts. When, in 1806, war broke out between France and Naples, he returned to his native country. He is the author of several Italian works, one of the principal of which is "On the Ancient and Modern Laws of Sicily;" another is "On the Ancient and Modern Taxation of Sicily." In French he wrote an "Essay on the Pleasures." He likewise translated into Italian, "Condorcet's Essay on the Progress of the Human Mind;" and into French, the "Abbé André's General History of Sciences and Literature."

LORD FRANCIS OSBORNE,

NEXT brother to the Duke of Leeds, but on whom a good part of the Godolphin estate is settled, and by that has rendered him, contrary to the condition of most younger brothers, independent, and as such he acts in politics. He was born in 1777, and, in 1800, married Elizabeth Charlotte, third daughter of Lord Auckland. He was first brought into parliament for a borough belonging to the Duke of Leeds, Helstone in Cornwall, and, in 1802, stood a candidate for Lewes in Sussex, and was at the head of the poll. In parliament he votes steadily with opposition. When Mr. Charles Yorke was member for Cambridgeshire, it must be well remembered, that he moved to clear the gallery of the House of Commons of strangers, on a particular occasion; a conduct so extremely offensive, that Mr. Y. having occasion to vacate his seat soon after, on being appointed first lord of the admiralty, the freeholders determined to throw him out, and nominated Lord Francis Osborne in opposition, whom they triumphantly elected, and Lord Francis has since sat in conjunction with one of the family of Mapners for that county.

LORD OSSULSTON,

Son of the Earl of Tankerville, and brother of that valuable member of parliament, Mr. Henry Grey Bennet. Lord O. was born in 1776, and educated at Eton, where, in 1793, he distinguished himself by some elegant

Latin verses. On his entering into life, he was chosen member of parliament for Steyning, in Sussex, which place he twice represented, but was not able to procure a seat in the last parliament. In the present he has been returned for the borough of Berwick-upon-Tweed. In parliament his lordship seldom speaks, but always votes with the whig party. Lord Ossulston married a French lady.

SIR JOHN OSWALD, K.C.B.

ENTERED the army in 1788, as lieutenant, became captain in 1793, served in Martinico, St. Lucia, Guadaloupe, and St. Domingo, from 1794 to 1796, was made lieutenant-colonel in 1797, was severely wounded in the Dutch campaign of 1799, and obliged to return to England for the recovery of his health, and was at Minorca and Malta in 1800, in which latter island he remained till the peace of Amiens. In 1806, he defeated a body of French near St. Eufemia, previously to the battle of Maida; distinguished himself in that battle, and afterwards routed the French at Monte-leone, and captured the castle of Scylla. In 1807 he displayed conspicuous bravery and talent at Alexandria and Rosetta. After having served a considerable time in Sicily, he was sent, in 1810, to reduce the Ionian Islands, and this he accomplished in the most spirited manner. He held, for some time, the government of those islands, and, on his departure, received the thanks of the inhabitants. In 1811, he joined the army in the peninsula, and was repeatedly engaged previously to the battle of Vittoria, in which battle he bore a conspicuous part. At the siege of St. Sebastian, he commanded the attack on the left, was foremost in one of the unsuccessful assaults, and exerted himself with the utmost activity till the close of the siege. He was with the British army when it penetrated into France, but, in consequence of some domestic circumstances, was compelled to return to England before the conclusion of the war. He attained the rank of lieutenant-general in 1819.

Sir John Oswald has often received the thanks of the king and parliament for his conduct, wears three medals, and is a knight-commander of the bath.

SIR LOFTUS WILLIAM OTWAY,

ENTERED the army, in 1795, as a cornet of dragoons, and rose to a majority in 1798. In 1797-8-9, he was adjutant-general of the central district in Ireland, and was present in the action of Vinegar Hill, and in most of the affairs with the rebels. In 1808 he served in Spain and Portugal, and distinguished himself so much at the head of the cavalry at Rueda, Valladolid, and Benevente, as to obtain the honour of knighthood. In 1810 he joined the Portuguese army as colonel on the staff, and was at the battle of Busaco. A brigade of cavalry was shortly afterwards given to him, with which he served in 1810, and gained high reputation at Albufera, Campo Major, and Usagre. Ill health obliged him, at length, to return to England. Sir Loftus is a companion of the Bath, and a knight of Charles III. of Spain. He reached the rank of major-general in 1819.

MARSHAL OUDINOT, DUKE OF REGGIO,

Was born at Bar-sur-Ornain, April 25, 1767, and was originally intended for a mercantile occupation, but scarcely had he attained his sixteenth year when an irresistible inclination prompted him to embrace the profession of arms. In 1781, he entered into the regiment of Medoc, but quitted the service in 1787, in compliance with the intreaties of an aged father.

Returning to Bar, he remained there till the commencement of the Revolution, when he early gave specimens of that cool intrepidity and love of order which have ever been his distinguishing qualities.

In July 1789, tumultuous assemblages at Bar, as in almost all parts of the kingdom, excited apprehensions as to the security of persons and property. Young Oudinot hereupon collected a company of his friends, put himself at their head, attacked the disorderly, and disarmed and delivered them into the hands of justice.

Three years afterwards, war having been proclaimed with Austria, M. Oudinot was made chief of the third battalion of the volunteers of La Meuse, and he distinguished himself in that capacity in defending the castle of Bitche, in Sept. 1792. In his pursuit of the Prussians for three leagues, he took 700 prisoners, whence he was surnamed "The Brave," and advanced to be colonel of the regiment of Picardy.

On joining his regiment, he found most of the officers inclined to emigrate. Having notice of this, he invited them to a conference, and there frankly avowing his own sentiments, he prevailed on them to remain with him, excepting two or three near relations of the former colonel.

June 2, 1794, he was attacked, at four in the morning, near Morlauter, by a body of 10,000 men, that separated him from the rest of the army. With his own regiment alone, he continued fighting till two o'clock, and when surrounded, and summoned to surrender by six regiments of horse, he formed a square, and, with the bayonet, made good his retreat. On his return to the camp, Oudinot was given as the rallying word, and the conduct of the regiment of Picardy was inserted in the general orders. In consequence of this action, he was promoted to the rank of General of Brigade.

In the month of July following, receiving an order to march on Treves, he got possession of the city by a bold manœuvre, and commanded therein for some time, at the end of which he joined the army of the Rhine and Moselle. At Neckerau, he was attacked in the middle of the night, when the darkness was such that he could not distinguish his own men. Here, disabled by five sabre wounds, he was taken prisoner, and detained five months in Germany. On his return to the army, marching on the left bank of the Danube, he took Nordlingen, Donawert, and Nieuburg. At the blockade of Ingoldstadt, General Oudinot, attacked by the army of Latour, defended himself for ten hours against a very superior force, with equal vigour and success. Here he received a ball in the thigh, three sabre cuts on his arms, and one on his neck. He retired to Ulm for a few days only, and soon after, with his arm in a scarf, at the head of a regiment of hussars and two of dragoons, he took a whole battalion prisoners.

In the army of the Danube, among other actions of eclat, he made himself master of Constance, defended by the Austrians and the corps of Condé. As a General of Division, he contributed materially to the victory of Zurich, where he was wounded with a ball in the breast.

He served in Italy, as head of the *Etat Major*, under Massena. During the siege of Genoa, he passed twice through the whole English fleet, in a slight skiff, as the bearer of a communication from General Massena to General Suchet, and succeeded in the enterprize, to the great astonishment of all the spectators.

In the battle of the Mincio, he turned the tide of success,

stormed a battery on a height which had thrown the centre in disorder, rallied the fugitives, and drove the Austrians over the Adige. Soon after, the peace was signed at Treviso, and the general received a sabre of honour from the consuls.

In various actions that ensued in Austria in forcing a passage over the Danube, in the actions of Wertingen, Arms-tetten, and Guntersdorff, and, afterwards, in the battle of Austerlitz, General Oudinot, who now commanded a division of grenadiers, signalized himself by his courage and conduct.

In the following year, 1806, he was deputed to take possession of the counties of Neufchatel and Valengin. There-by his equitable management, he conciliated the esteem of all, and, at his departure, was proclaimed a citizen of Neufchatel, and received a sword with this inscription :—“The city of Neufchatel to General Oudinot, 1806.”

On the declaration of war with Prussia, General Oudinot advanced to Berlin, and was afterwards in Poland, where his exertions contributed to decide the victory of Ostrolenka. About this time he was named Count, and received a public donative of a million of livres.

On the 14th of June, 1807, General Oudinot, at the head of 10,000 grenadiers, braved the shock of 80,000 Russians, from one in the morning till noon, till, on the arrival of the rest of the army, their united operations decided the battle, and, with it, the peace of Tilsit.

In the year ensuing he was made governor of Erfurth, and, at the Congress, received honourable marks of esteem from all the sovereigns.

In 1809, we find him again in Austria, with his grenadiers, conducting the van-guard of the army to Vienna, which he entered with his staff before the city had capitulated. In the battle of Enzerdorff, (July 4) and of Wagram, (July 6) his merit was so conspicuous that he was soon after made Marshal of the French empire, and created Duke of Reggio.

In the beginning of 1810, being ordered to take possession of Holland, his mild and beneficent administration procured him, from the magistrates of Amsterdam, a sword of great value. More recently (1816) the King of the Netherlands, from the high opinion universally entertained of Marshal Oudinot, sent him the grand cordon of his orders.

In 1812, Marshal Oudinot repaired to the army at Muns-ter, and was governor of Berlin for about two months. There, in his intercourse with the inhabitants, he evinced a sense of justice and impartiality, and was a rigid observer

of military discipline. He had a share in the actions of that campaign, as well as in that of the Dwina, where he took sixteen pieces of cannon, in the affair of Polotsk, and at the passage and battle of the Beresina, Sept. 24th and 28th. Here, being grievously wounded with a ball through his body, the marshal was taken to a village about four leagues distant, in front of the army. Scarcely was he lodged there, when the village was surrounded by five squadrons of Cossacks, with two pieces of cannon. The marshal, with a few officers, wounded soldiers, and domestics, about thirty in number, maintained a small house, during a siege of four hours, and killed many of the assailants, till the vanguard of the French army came to his relief.

Afterwards, in Saxony, he maintained the line of the Elbe, and would have persuaded Bonaparte to act on the defensive, but his sentiments being overruled, the marshal continued to serve, without hesitation, under the orders of Marshal Ney, who would not profit by his advice. He was present in the action before Juterbock, where Bernadotte, at the head of 120,000 men, aided by the defection of the Saxons, gained a material advantage, and the loss of the French, in men, horses, and baggage, was very considerable, Marshal Oudinot, with some battalions of his division, protected the retreat, and brought back to Torgau the greatest part of the artillery.

The Prince Royal passing the Elbe, and advancing to Leipzig, this was followed by the three great actions of the 16th, 17th, and 18th October. Marshal Oudinot commanded two divisions of the guards, and, in the whole line of retreat, was constantly at the head of the rear-guard. Some days before the battle of Hanau, he fell dangerously ill, and was obliged to quit his command. He was removed, in a languishing condition, to Bar-le-Duc, but after some months of a lingering convalescence, on his return to Paris, was again made commander of a corps, which was hotly engaged in the actions of Brienne, Nangis, &c.

Napoleon abdicating at Fontainbleau, Marshal Oudinot offered his services to the king, and has proved himself, ever since, one of the firmest supporters of the throne. He was appointed colonel-general of the royal grenadiers and chasseurs, and was commander at Metz, in March 1815, at the time of Bonaparte's invasion. He conducted the grenadiers to Troyes, to engage them to adhere to the king's service, but the universal defection of the army drew on with it that of his corps.

Napoleon exerted all his efforts to induce the Marshal to join him, but he would not comply, and he passed the time of the Interregnum, either at Tivoli, or in a country retirement at Montmorency. At the king's return, he was declared commander-in-chief of the Parisian national-guard, major-general of the guards, a peer of France, and minister-of-state.

In Nov. 1815, at the trial of Marshal Ney, he was summoned as a witness; his deposition purported that, in the month of March, he had only received two letters relating to the king's service. In January 1816, the Marshal was appointed governor of the third division, and, on the 3d of May following, Grand Cross of St. Louis. His lady, descended from an ancient family of Champagne, was formerly Mademoiselle de Coucy, and is now lady-of-honour to the Duchess of Berri. The Marshal's eldest son, whose behaviour in 1815 was modelled on the conduct of his father, is colonel of a regiment of chasseurs.

MR. W. C. OULTON,

Is a native of the city of Dublin, but his family was originally of Cheshire, being that branch of the Oultons, at Witenhall, "which," Lysons, in his *Magna Britannia*, says, "could never be traced." His great-grandfather, Walley Oulton, died there so much involved, that the widow, to satisfy the creditors, mortgaged the estate (500*l.* per annum.) The elder son went to Ireland and settled there; the younger to America, where he soon died without issue. This family were of the branch of the Oultons, of Oulton hall, and John, the last heir, dying without male issue, the estates, by marriage, went into the Egerton family. Mr. Oulton lost his father during infancy, and while young was deserted by his mother, who formed a second marriage, and left him under the care of his grandfather, Dr. Walker, from whom he received a classical education. While at school, he delighted in writing poems and plays; the former, chiefly of the Hudibrastic kind, and the latter, pieces of broad humour. He is the author of "All in Good Humour,"—"Botheration, or a Ten Years' Blunder,"—"The Sixty-third Letter,"—"The Sleep Walker,"—"My Land-lady's Gown,"—"Frightened to Death," &c. &c. all of which have met with a considerable share of popular favour.

M. OURRY,

ONE of the most fertile of the modern French dramatists, was born at Vendôme. Some of his pieces were written in conjunction with Barré and others; a sort of partnership which is not unusual in France, but of which there are few examples in England. M. Ourry is also a poet and translator. He is the author of "Malesherbes at St. Denis," an elegiac poem, which gained, in 1815, a prize, as being the best eulogium on Louis XVI. He has also published a volume of "Poems, Fugitive Poetry," &c.;—"The Lyrical Child of the Carnival," for 1816, 1817, and 1818;—"The Dramatic Evenings of Jerome, the Water Carrier," for 1817 and 1818; and has translated "Pope's Rape of the Lock."

SIR WILLIAM OUSELEY.

This gentleman is a native of Monmouthshire, and born in 1771. He was educated privately, and in 1787, sent to Paris to perfect himself in the French language. Next year his friends purchased him a cornetcy in the 8th regiment of dragoons. The military life, in peace, gives a man much leisure time, if he chooses to apply himself to any kind of study.

Mr. O. directed his leisure hours to the acquisition of the eastern languages, particularly the Persian. In 1794, he was called on to serve in the campaigns under the Duke of York, at the end of which he sold his commission and went to Leyden, where he renewed his oriental studies, and, in 1795, he published his "Oriental Miscellanies, an Essay to facilitate the reading Persian MSS.," 4to. About the same time he obtained the commission of major in the Ayrshire regiment of fencible dragoons, which he joined in 1796, and soon after married a daughter of Colonel Irving. His regiment being reduced, he resided in London, and followed his favourite pursuits. In 1797, he published his—"Oriental Collection," and received from the University of Dublin the degree of LL.D. He soon afterwards visited that capital, and received the honour of knighthood from the late Lord Cornwallis, then lord-lieutenant. The University of Rostock made him a doctor in philosophy, and he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society at Edinburgh, and the Academy at Gottingen. He continued to publish—"The Oriental Geography of Ebn Haukel;"—"Tales of Bakthyar and the Ten Virgins," translated from the Persian, 8vo. 1801;

—“Observations on some Medals and Gems, with some Inscriptions in the ancient Persian Characters,” 1801.

When an intercourse was opened between Great Britain and Persia, he was appointed private secretary to the ambassador, Sir Gore Ouseley, his younger brother, and in 1819 Sir William published an account of his Travels in Persia, in connexion with the embassy.

Sir Gore Ouseley was created a baronet in 1808, and in 1810 was dispatched as ambassador to Persia. The account of that embassy has been already published by Mr. Morier, the secretary.

M. OUTREMONT,

Son of the celebrated advocate of that name, was born at Paris, in 1746. He entered into parliament in 1766, and early distinguished himself by the dexterity of his management, and the facility and perspicuity of his eloquence. In 1771, being exiled to Crevant, he devoted the time which he passed there, to the gratification of his taste for polite literature.

On the re-establishment of the parliament, in 1774, M. D'Outremont applied himself with ardour to the study of the laws, and especially the criminal. Remonstrances the most weighty and important were penned under his direction, nor did his youth prove an obstruction to the confidence which was reposed in him. Complaints arising as to abuses in the administration of justice, it was he who proposed the abolition of perquisites, with several other reforms on the same subject.

Promoted to the great-chamber in 1785, he displayed, in all the parliamentary troubles, that spirit of moderation and energy by which he has ever been characterised. In 1791, he quitted France, and, after spending some years in Brabant and Holland, fixed his residence in England, where, during his long emigration, he became the counsellor and the arbiter of his compatriots. On different points relating to the criminal laws, he was consulted by the lord-chancellor, and was honoured with marks of particular esteem by the most distinguished members of both houses.

He enjoyed the confidence of the king and the princes, and, on returning into France, in 1814, in the suite of the king, his majesty made him counsellor-of-state. On the return of Bonaparte in March 1815, M. D'Outremont passed once more into England, but returned to France in April

1816. His son is a lieutenant-colonel in the 1st regiment of royal guards, a chevalier of St. Louis, and an officer of the legion of honour.

THE REV. JOHN OWEN, M. A.,

LATE a fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, was, for seventeen years, curate of Fulham, and a great favourite with the late Bishop Porteus, who bestowed on him the living of Coggesham, in Essex. On the death of Bishop Porteus he found himself obliged to quit his curacy at Fulham, but many of the inhabitants testified their attachment to Mr. O. by making him a handsome present. The truth is, Mr. O. is inclined to Methodism, was one of the founders of the Bible Society, and he acts as principal secretary. He certainly has pleaded the cause of that society with great ability.

His publications are many: among them are, "Retrospective Reflections on the State of Religion and Politics in France and Great Britain," 1794;—"Travels in different Parts of Europe in 1791 and 1792," 2 vols, 8vo. 1796;—"The Christian Monitor," 8vo. 1798;—"The Fashionable World displayed," 12mo, 1804;—"Vindication of the Bible Society," 1809, with various sermons.

ROBERT OWEN, Esq.,

Is a native of Newtown, Montgomeryshire, and born to a moderate fortune. When about ten years of age, he left that place, and came to London; soon after he went to Stamford, in Lincolnshire, where he remained upwards of three years; he then returned to town, and was a short time with Messrs. Flint and Palmer, of London Bridge. He afterwards went to Manchester, which place he left to commence business in making machinery and spinning cotton, part of the time in partnership, and part on his own account. He subsequently undertook to manage the spinning establishments of the late Mr. Drinkwater of Manchester, in which occupation he remained three or four years. He then formed a partnership to carry on a cotton-spinning business with Messrs. Monhon and Scarth of Manchester; built the Chorlton-mills; and commenced a new firm under the designation of—*The Chorlton Twist Company*. Some time afterwards he purchased the mills and vast establishments at New Lanark.

With benevolent dispositions, and a powerful understanding, he has devoted his life to the study of plans tending to



Mr. Owen

the amelioration of the condition of the poor. In 1813, he published his *New View of Society*, in which he pointed out some of the evils of society, and submitted his proposed remedy. For this, whether he succeeds to the extent of his views or no, he has received the thanks of mankind. In an establishment of his own in Scotland, which he calls New Lanark, his plans have been crowned with full success. His practice seems to have been taken from the Moravian settlements, but with this difference, that among them property is in common, but by his plan such things only are in common as tend to general advantage. The outlines of it are these:—a society is to be formed consisting of labourers in agriculture and manufacturers, who shall occupy a certain portion of ground, say 20,000 acres. A spot in the centre is to be inclosed for the township, on each side of which the ground is to be laid out in spots for a supply of food. The square, or township, is to be occupied by people employed in manufactures, or in the business of the settlement. The farm-houses, barns, cart-houses, and stables, are to be placed on the most convenient spots, and the centre, or town, is to be thus arranged:—the town to form a very large oblong square; on one of the longest sides the houses for the inhabitants are to be built, and, on the shorter sides, are to be the school and dwellings for the boys, and on the other side those for the girls. In the centre is to be a large house for the society to eat in, and around it various offices. The large space between these buildings and the houses to be filled up by gardens, play-grounds for the children, &c. &c.; and behind the children's schools are to be bleaching-grounds for drying linen, &c.

Thus far is certain, that Mr. Owen's own settlement of New Lanark, instead of appearing like a refuge for the poor, exhibits a picture of ease, happiness, neatness, and content. Whether the plan can be adopted as a public system is uncertain, but any nobleman or gentleman of large landed property may make the experiment to advantage.

An association has been announced on this plan, and it is proposed that it shall consist of 250 families, who are to occupy contiguous dwellings, to expend their money jointly in the purchase of necessaries, preparing food, and cleaning dwellings; that they are to eat together, in a large and commodious hall, manufacture as many of the articles they consume as they can, and cultivate certain portions of the ground as gardens, &c. &c. They are to have their children instructed, medical attendance provided, and instruction

given to those adults who require it, and some amusement provided for their leisure hours. They estimate the savings in house-rent, bread, fuel, butcher's meat, beer, tea, cloathing, &c. to be great. Houses, for instance, they say, which cost each family £10 a year, will, under their regulation, be less than £5: the saving in butcher's meat will be immense, and they estimate the whole for 250 families, or 1600 individuals, at no more than £7000 per annum, besides the advantage of what they call new wealth, or the produce of the general industry. The chief obstacle is the want of money to put their plan in activity.

COUNT OXENSTIERN,

DISTINGUISHED both as a statesman and a scholar, is descended from an ancient family of the same name, in Sweden, which produced the illustrious chancellor, the minister and friend of the great Gustavus. His first public employment was that of secretary of legation at Vienna, whence he was recalled to fill the most important stations in his native country. Gustavus III. ever testified a particular esteem for him, created him a senator of the kingdom, minister-of-state for foreign affairs, chancellor of the orders, and knight of the seraphim. He has since been constituted grand-marshal of the kingdom. Of late years the count has lived in retirement, closely attached to his literary pursuits, for which he has ever cherished a cultivated taste. His productions, among which we may distinguish his "Ode on the Death of Gustavus Adolphus the Great," his poems of "The Morning," and "The Tempest;" that of "The Reapers," and his "Historic Eulogy on Gustavus III.," are considered as reflecting lustre on the character of the national literature.

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD, (HON. EDWARD LEGGE,)

Is brother of the late, and uncle to the present Earl of Dartmouth. Mr. Legge, for many years, enjoyed the living of Lewisham, which belongs to his family. He afterwards was Dean of Windsor. His correct conduct recommended him much to the late king, and it was thought he would have been presented to a bishopric some time before he attained the same, which he did in 1815, and in 1817 he succeeded as warden of All Soul's College, Oxford. He is also a governor of Greenwich hospital.

COUNT DE PAAR.

THIS nobleman, who is chamberlain to the Emperor of Austria, and adjutant-general in the Austrian army, was employed on the staff of Count Schwartzenberg, during the invasion of France by the allies, in 1814, and he accompanied the Count de Nesselrode to Paris, to arrange the capitulation of that city. He was also engaged in the campaign of 1815, and, after the battle of Waterloo, he held the command of the Austrian troops at Avignon. In the following year he received, from the King of France, the cross of St. Louis.

CARDINAL PACCA

WAS raised to the cardinalship by Pius VII., the present pope, and has shewn his gratitude by remaining strongly attached to the sovereign pontiff, in the midst of all his misfortunes. He is now in his sixty-sixth year, and is head of the apostolic chamber, and pro-secretary-of-state. In September, 1808, he was arrested by order of General Miollis, who insisted upon his departing immediately to Benevento, his native place, without previously seeing the pope. He, however, courageously refused to obey; and his master taking him by the hand, led him into his own apartment, and enjoined him to live there thenceforth, as a prisoner like himself. Pacca was consequently suffered to remain. When the pope was finally removed from Rome, the cardinal insisted upon sharing his fate, and he was allowed to accompany him as far as Grenoble, but he was then separated from him, and confined for thirty months and a fortnight; nor did the persecution of him cease even after his liberation. The abdication of Napoleon restored the pontiff to his states, and the cardinal to his former functions. When Murat invaded the papal states, in 1815, they retired for a while from Rome, but soon returned under the auspices of the Austrians. In 1818, the cardinal was sent on an extraordinary mission to the Emperor Alexander, and some months after he went to Paris to make arrangements with respect to the affairs of the clergy. He is one of the members of the commission formed to regulate the system of study in the Roman universities, and to decide upon the towns in which seminaries shall be established.

M. PACCARD,

A FRENCH novelist of considerable eminence, is the son of poor parents, but received a good education, in consequence of the protection of one of the Farmers-General. His father, who was a workman at the opera-house, used frequently to take him there to witness the performance, and the young Paccard thus contracted a passion for the stage. With that passion it was quite natural that he should wish to become an actor, and he accordingly came out upon one of the minor Parisian theatres. He then performed in various parts of France with success, till he was obliged to serve in the army of Italy as a conscript; but while there he joined a French company: on his return to France, he performed at Dijon and Besançon, and was just on the point of appearing on the Parisian stage, when he fell in love, married, and for ever renounced the drama. He then came forward as a writer of romances, opened a bookseller's shop, and also obtained a place in one of the public offices. He has written nearly forty volumes of novels, among which are "Clemence and Julian;"—"The French Judith;"—"The Parisian, or the Illusions of Youth," which contains his own early adventures;—"The Medicis;"—"Melusina;"—"Louisa de Vergy," and "The Malta Orange."

M. PACHE.

AT one period of the French revolution, the name of Pache was in almost every month, though the owner of it is now almost forgotten. He was the son of a Swiss porter of the Marshal de Castries, and the marshal was at the expense of his education, and, afterwards, made him tutor to his children, and settled on him an annuity. On obtaining this annuity, Pache married and settled in Switzerland, whence, however, he returned to France during the revolution, and purchased in the latter country a national domain.

His habits of rigid virtue recommended him to the minister Roland, who, in 1792, introduced him into the office of the home department. He, however, refused to receive any salary, and as a farther proof of his patriotism, he resigned the annuity allowed to him by the Marshal de Castries. Through the influence of Roland he was next made minister-of-war, in which situation he threw himself into the arms of the jacobin party, and became the bitter enemy of his for-

mer protectors, the Girondists. In return, they accused him of having suffered the national resources to be plundered, and he was in consequence removed from the ministry, though without being censured. The Jacobins then carried his election as mayor of Paris, in which capacity he powerfully aided their machinations, and when at last the Girondists were overthrown and brought to trial, he came forward as a witness against them. After the downfall of Robespierre, a decree was passed that Pache should be tried, but it was not carried into effect. He then withdrew into private life, and has not, for more than twenty-four years, taken any part in public affairs.

MAJOR-GEN. PACK.

This active officer is, we believe, a native of Ireland. He entered as a cornet in the 14th dragoons, in 1791, served in the campaign of 1794, was in Nieuport when it was invested by the French, and effected his retreat from it with extreme difficulty and danger; he being in a boat with 200 emigrants, which did not gain the sea without a sharp action, and severe loss. He was afterwards engaged at Boxtel, and other places, and bore a part in the dreadful winter campaign.

During the rebellion in Ireland, he was frequently engaged with the rebels. In 1800, he succeeded to a lieutenant-colonelcy, was subsequently stationed in Ireland for four years, proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope in 1808, and, though severely wounded in landing, continued in the field, and was present at the battle of Blueberg. South America was his next scene of action. Under General Beresford he was in six actions, and was wounded and detained a prisoner, contrary to the capitulation. He, however, escaped; joined Sir Samuel Auchmuty at Monte Video, and signalized himself by routing the enemy at San Pedro.

When Whitelock arrived he appointed him to the command of all the light companies, at the head of which Pack twice defeated the enemy, and was thrice wounded at the attack of Buenos Ayres. Shortly after his return to England, he embarked, in 1808, for Portugal; was in the actions of the 17th and 21st of August, the affair of Lugo, and the battle of Corunna. In 1809 he was sent to Walcheren, where he stormed a battery, which was manned by five times the number of the forces that he led to the attack. In 1810, he became aid-de-camp to the king, which gave him the

rank of colonel, and he returned to Portugal. By the advice of Lord Wellington and Marshal Beresford, who were of opinion that he could thus be of infinite utility, he accepted the command of an infantry brigade in the Portuguese army. At the head of this brigade he obtained high praise for his admirable retreat before a superior enemy, previous to the battle of Busaco, and afterwards in falling back on the lines of Torres Vedras. His brigade was actively employed in the investment of Almeida, the sieges of Ciudad-Rodrigo, and Badajos, and other operations of that period, and suffered heavily at the battle of Salamanca. Previous to the siege of Burgos, a detachment led by Colonel Pack carried the horn-work of the castle, after a desperate action.

In the retreat from Burgos, his brigade formed the rear-guard; it was foremost in the march to the Ebro; and had a share in the battle of Vittoria. Soon after the battle of Vittoria, Colonel Pack was appointed to the Highland brigade of the sixth division, with which he participated in the victory of Pamplona, the forcing the lines of Bayonne, the repulse of the enemy before St. Jean de Luz, and the battles of Orthes and Toulouse. In the latter battle, his brigade had nearly two-thirds of the officers, and upwards of half the privates, killed or wounded.

In 1813 he was made a major-general, and appointed a knight-commander of the Portuguese order of the Tower and the Sword; and in 1815, a knight-commander of the order of the bath; and he also wears a cross and seven clasps. He is now lieutenant-governor of Plymouth, which situation he obtained in 1819. His honours have been fairly earned, as the narrative of his services makes evident. Few officers have had more narrow escapes. He has been eight times wounded, (six of the times severely,) has been often struck by shot, and has had several horses killed or wounded under him.

COUNT PACTHOD,

Is a lieutenant-general of infantry, and one of the best officers in the French service. He was born in the neighbourhood of Geneva, in 1764, entered into the army at the beginning of the revolution, and rose rapidly to the higher ranks. In 1795, he was employed as brigadier-general against the Toulonese insurgents, whom he reduced to obe-

dience, and, after this, he held the command in the south of France. It was, however, under the government of Napoleon that he acquired the largest portion of his honours and reputation. At the battle of Mohrungen, in 1807, his conduct gained warm applause; at the battle of Espinosa, in Spain, he earned the rank of general-of-division; and he subsequently distinguished himself at the combat of Malborketto, the battles of Raab, Wagram, and Hanau, and the capture of Lubeck. The exploit, however, by which he gained the greatest honour, was the noble resistance which he made, at the head of only 6,000 men, against the whole of the Silesian army, by which he was attacked at Fere Cham-penoise. It was not till he had tried every thing that skill and valour could suggest, that he laid down his arms, and he received, on the field of battle, the compliments of the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, on the gallantry which he had displayed. Louis created him a knight of St. Louis, and a count, and appointed him commander of a military division. Count Pachthod did not serve during the hundred days; and, when Louis returned, he rewarded him with the office of inspector of infantry.

FERDINAND PAER.

AMONG modern composers Paer holds a very distinguished place. He is a native of Parma, was born in 1774, and studied composition under Gheritti. He was only ten years of age when he brought out his opera of *Circe*, which had great success. After this, he successively visited all the cities of Italy, and at length obtained from the Duke of Parma, who was his grandfather, a pension, and permission to go to Vienna. In 1806 he was invited to go to Dresden, as master of the chapel, on the death of Naumann, and while there he composed two of his operas. After the battle of Jena, he and his wife, who is an accomplished singer, accompanied Napoleon to Posen, and were thenceforth retained in the service of the emperor. In 1814 he was director of the opera buffa at the Odeon. M. Paer is the author of more than thirty operas, besides overtures, ariettes, cantatas, and other lighter pieces of music.

GENERAL PAEZ.

THIS general, who, whether for bravery or for talent, is one of the most extraordinary which South America has produced, was born at San Felipe, in the province of Caraccas, in 1787, of honest but poor parents. After having received some education, he quitted his native place, in search of country employment, and at the age of nineteen or twenty he obtained a situation as superintendent of the flocks of an establishment in the province of Barinas. When the first struggles for liberty took place in Caraccas, Paez fought on the royalist side, and continued to do so till the cruelties committed by the Spaniards inspired him with disgust. He then abandoned them, taking with him a body of cavalry, and occupied Guadalito, in New Granada, where he joined Donato Pérez, a republican general of cavalry. He served under General Ricante, at the battle of Chite, in which he performed prodigies of valour. After several sanguinary contests, the patriots rendered themselves masters of Guiana. In the mean while, however, Morillo invaded New Granada with 20,000 men, and compelled the republicans to retire from it. Morillo pursued the fugitives with 4,000 men, but he was met by Paez, who, though he had no ammunition, and only cavalry armed with lancers, repeatedly defeated him, and at length drove him to take shelter in the woods which border the river Apure.

Paez was now raised to the rank of brigadier-general, and contributed greatly to the reduction of San Fernando. During the blockade of that place, he gave a surprising proof of his intrepidity, by plunging, mounted, into the Apure, at the head of one of his squadrons, to seize four gun-boats, which were moored nearly half a mile from the shore. After having been engaged in several affairs of minor importance, he commanded the cavalry at the battle of Ortiz, and several times charged the royalists' main body. During this campaign, he kept his ground against forces three times as strong as his own division, and at the close of it he withdrew to the banks of the Aranca, waiting for an opportunity to attack Morillo, who, with 9,000 men, occupied the plains of Marecura. It was not long before he found one. He surprised a corps of royalist cavalry, and cut it in pieces. Alarmed by this disaster, Morillo repassed the Aranca, and was pursued by Paez, who at length compelled him to fall back to Caballito. These exploits gained for Paez the rank of general-of-division. In the last two campaigns he was constantly

engaged, and was constantly victorious, and he crowned his glory by his conduct in the late decisive battle of Carabobo, which completed the liberation of the Colombian republic.

Paez is of a robust constitution, though occasionally subject to fits. He lives as frugally as his soldiers, always divides the booty among them, and after fighting along with them during the day, often dances with them at night. In strength and address he has no equal. He swims excellently, mounts fearlessly on horses which have never been broken in, is an expert swordsman, and has such activity and muscular power, that it is said no man living has slain with his own hand so many enemies as Paez has.

M. PAGANEL,

Was originally a priest, but relinquished the clerical profession, and was sent as a deputy to the legislative assembly, where he was an active member, and he was subsequently elected to the National Convention. He voted for the death of Louis, but on condition of a respite being granted. Pagnel was frequently sent on missions as one of the conventional proconsuls, and he is said to have always acted with humanity.

After the dissolution of the convention, he obtained the place of secretary of foreign relations, a place which he held till it was suppressed. In 1803 he procured a situation in the chancery of the legion of honour, and remained in it for many years. He was banished in 1816, with the other regicides, and he took up his residence at Liege. M. Pagnel is author of "A Critical and Historical Essay on the French Revolution, its Causes and Results," 3 vols. 8vo. 1815, and he has also translated Casti's celebrated poem, "The Speaking Animals." The latter work was published at Liege.

SIR ARTHUR PAGE,

The second son of the late Earl of Uxbridge, who, although possessed of a landed estate of £40,000 a year, and having received £50,000 more annually from a copper-mine in Anglesea, generously gave all his sons, and one daughter, to be provided for by the nation. The subject of this notice was born in 1771, and early in life introduced into the house of commons. He began his diplomatic career

as secretary of legation, and in 1799 he was appointed minister-plenipotentiary to the diet of Ratisbon, and to the elector-palatine: he was next appointed to succeed Lord Minto, as envoy-extraordinary to the Emperor of Germany, where he continued until he was considered by the ministry to have served a due time to be pensioned, and he is now receiving a pension as a retired ambassador.

Sir Arthur married the divorced wife of Lord Boringdon, now Earl of Morley. On being named to be ambassador to Vienna, he was admitted into the privy-council, and soon after made a knight of the bath; and on the alteration made in the constitution of that order by the prince-regent, he was nominated one of the knights-grand-crosses. Sir Arthur, who was long a member, has not, for some time, been returned to the house of commons.

THE HONOURABLE CHARLES PAGET,

THIRD son of the late Earl of Uxbridge, a gentleman who has served many years in the navy, and in 1797 was made a post-captain. During the war he commanded the Romney man-of-war of 50 guns, and sailed for the Mediterranean, where he fell in with the Sybille, a fine French ship of 44 guns, which he engaged, and, after an action of one hour and a quarter, he took her.

He next accompanied Admiral Cornwallis, in the Channel fleet, in the Endymion of 40 guns, and being employed on a detached cruise on the coast of Spain, he was very fortunate, having taken some rich prizes from the Spaniards coming from South America.

Captain Paget has long been a member of parliament for Milbourne port, a borough-under the influence of his brother the Marquis of Anglesea, and now commands the king's yacht.

HON. SIR EDWARD PAGET,

ANOTHER son of the late Earl of Uxbridge, was born in 1775. He made choice of the army as a profession, and in 1795 was raised to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and to that of colonel in 1798. He served during the late war, and is now a lieutenant-general, colonel of the twenty-eighth regiment of foot, and captain of Cowes castle. He is also groom of the bed-chamber to his majesty. When Lord

Wellington was so ill in Spain that it was thought he would not recover, Sir Edward Paget was sent out to succeed him, but by some means he had the misfortune to be taken prisoner by the enemy. He has lately been appointed governor of Ceylon. Sir Edward is member of parliament for Milbourne-port, and a knight grand-cross of the bath.

COUNT PAJOL,

BORN at Besançon, in 1772, served during the whole of the campaigns of the revolution, with the character of an excellent officer. At the battle of Eylau his conduct acquired for him the rank of brigadier-general, and he likewise bore a conspicuous part in the combat of Glogau. In the campaigns of 1809 and 1812, he was frequently praised in the bulletins of Napoleon. In 1812 he became a general of division. He sustained his reputation in the battles of Dresden, Montereau, and Bray, in the two latter of which he commanded a part of the Norman and Breton national guards.

By Louis he was created a count and knight of St. Louis; nevertheless, when Napoleon landed, Pajol, who was then at Orleans, with a body of troops, was one of the first to acknowledge him as emperor, in spite of the resistance of Marshal St. Cyr. Count Pajol was nominated one of the House of Peers, and was entrusted with a division of cavalry, at the head of which he contributed to the gaining of the battle of Fleurus. Since the disbanding of the army, in 1815, he has lived in retirement, and is now concerned in an extensive steam-boat speculation. Count Pajol is a son-in-law of Marshal Oudinot.

M. PAJOT DES CHARMES.

THIS gentleman, who is inspector of manufactures, and a member of the lyceum of arts, the society of inventions, and the philometic society, is the inventor of a process for soldering glass, and has contributed much to bring to perfection the manufacture of crystal, and all other kinds of glass. He is the author of "The Art of Bleaching Linen, Thread, and Cotton of all kinds, rendered more easy and general, and of Discharging the Colour from Painted or Printed Linens," &c. &c.—"Mode of applying to a Stove and a Ventilator the Caloric which is usually lost in Forge Chimneys;"—and a "Memoir on the Culture of the Sugar Beet."

ADMIRAL PAKENHAM.

THIS officer is a cadet of the noble house of Longford, and having entered into the naval service at an early age, was promoted to the rank of post-captain on the 2d of March, 1780. In the following year he distinguished himself as commander of the Crescent, a small frigate, in action with a superior force, to which he was obliged to yield after a most gallant defence. Being most honourably acquitted of all blame by the sentence of a court-martial, he was soon after appointed to the command of the Minerva, of thirty-eight guns, and continued in her until the conclusion of the war with the colonies. At the commencement of the French revolution, Captain Pakenham was nominated to the command of the Invincible, of 74 guns, attached to the channel-fleet, and was present at the memorable defeat of the French by Lord Howe, on the 1st of June, 1794. For his services on that glorious day, Capt. P. was honoured with a gold medal, and, together with the other officers, received the thanks of parliament.

Towards the end of the year 1795, Captain P. removed into the Juste, of 80 guns, and continued to be employed on channel-service, without having any opportunity of further distinguishing himself. About the same period he received the honourable appointment of colonel of marines, which he held until he was advanced to the rank of rear-admiral of the white, which latter event took place February 14, 1799. Subsequently thereto he appears to have filled the office of master-general of the ordnance in Ireland. On the 23d of April, 1804, he was still farther promoted to the rank of vice-admiral, and July 31, 1810, to that of admiral of the blue. In the summer of 1820, Admiral Pakenham was invested with the insignia of a knight of the bath, of the first class.

DON PALAFOX-Y-MELZI.

THIS distinguished character, whose heroic defence of Saragossa has immortalized him, is the youngest son of one of the most ancient families of the province of Arragon. The early part of his youth gave no promise of the talent which he subsequently displayed, it having been spent at Madrid amidst the pleasures and dissipations of that city, into which he was naturally drawn by his age and his giddy companions of rank. He entered young into the military establishment of the king, and at the beginning of the Spanish revolution

he was the officer of the guards who was chosen to command under the Marquis of Castellar. He accompanied Ferdinand to Bayonne, whence, however, he escaped, when the pusillanimous monarch resigned the crown. After his return to Arragon, he lived in retirement at a country-house, about half a league from Saragossa. When the people were seeking for a leader, the rank of Palafox, and the favour which he was known to have enjoyed with Ferdinand, directed their choice to him, and accordingly, on the 25th of May, 1808, he was proclaimed by them governor of Saragossa, and of all the kingdom of Arragon. He was then in his eight and twentieth year, and had but a scanty portion of military knowledge. He possessed, however, that high degree of spirit and intelligence which supplies the want of every thing else, and the want of which nothing can supply. The task which he had to perform was of the most arduous nature. The adjoining provinces of Catalonia and Navarre were overrun by the French troops; Saragossa contained not more than two hundred and twenty regulars, and was unfortified; and the public treasury was empty. He immediately called into service all the half-pay officers, formed several corps composed in part of the students of the university, took other measures to sustain a siege, and on the 31st of May he declared war against the French, in a proclamation remarkable for its energy. This paper was hardly issued, before a French corps of 8,000 men marched to attack Saragossa. The French general was, however, met by the Spaniards, and, after a hard struggle, was compelled to retire. Palafox took advantage of this, to quit the city for a while, in order to collect troops, and organize the defence of the rest of the province. He returned with about fifteen hundred men, who had retreated from Madrid, and he was soon invested by the French, who had received powerful reinforcements, and a train of artillery. The besiegers carried the post of Torrero, and some other exterior works, not without infinite loss, pushed forward their attacks against the gates of El Carmen and El Portillo, began to bombard the city on the twenty-second of July, and on the fourth of August forced their way into the place, by the gate of Santa Engracia, and at length made themselves masters of nearly half of Saragossa. The French general now summoned Palafox to surrender. His summons was contained in the following laconic sentence: "*Head Quarters, St. Engracia, CAPITULATION.*" With equal laconism, Palafox instantly replied, "*Head Quarters, Saragossa. WAR AT THE POINT*

OF THE KNIFE." This threat was no light one; the knife in the hands of an Arragonian being a most formidable weapon. Fortunately, on the 5th of August, the brother of Palafox had opened a passage into the city, with 3,000 regular troops. A council-of-war was now held, at which it was resolved that the remaining quarters of the city should be contested inch by inch, and that, should they be lost, the people should retire across the Ebro into the suburbs, destroy the bridge, and defend the suburbs to the last man. This resolution was unanimously applauded by the Saragossans. They did not, however, content themselves with resting on the defensive. They fell upon the besiegers with unequalled and irresistible fury. The struggle continued for eleven days almost without intermission. Every day the people gained ground, till, at last, the enemy held only a narrow space within the walls. Convinced that there was no longer any hope of success, the French general abandoned the siege, which had lasted sixty-one days, and cost him several thousands of his troops.

Palafox availed himself of the breathing-time thus obtained, to increase his force, and construct additional works. He was not allowed a long respite. To reduce Saragossa to submission was, on many accounts, an object of too much importance to the French for them not to strain every nerve to accomplish it. In November, therefore, a large army, under Marshals Mortier and Moncey, marched to recommence the siege.

Palafox was defeated at Tudela, and again under the walls of Saragossa, and the place was invested. Being summoned to surrender, he replied with the same energy as before, and his words were not belied by his actions. The approaches were vigorously carried on by the French, and a furious bombardment was incessantly kept up. Almost hourly combats took place between the besiegers and the besieged, in which the latter displayed a desperate valour. At length, on the 27th of January, a general assault was given, and the French established themselves on the breaches. Once more they penetrated, by degrees, into the city, and once more they met with the most obstinate and sanguinary resistance. Old men, women, and children, all took a part in endeavouring to stop the progress of the besiegers. Not only street by street, but house by house, and even room by room, was contended for, like the outworks of a fortress, and frequently lost and recovered. The besiegers finally resorted to mining to win their way; their progress by open force being brought

at too dear a rate. In this way they became masters of about one-fourth of the surface of the city. Saragossa, however, would long have resisted all their efforts, had it not been assailed by a force more terrible than the besiegers. An epidemic fever raged in the place, and spread destruction among the ranks of the Saragossans, there being neither hospitals, nor medicines, nor even shelter for the sick! Palafox himself was attacked by it, and on the 20th of February was obliged to give up the command to general St. Marc, by whom the capitulation was signed on the following day. The garrison was reduced to less than 12,000 men, who, when they marched out of the city, had more the appearance of spectres than of human beings. During this second siege 54,000 of the Saragossans perished, of whom a fourth were soldiers.

As soon as he was recovered, Palafox was sent into France, and was closely confined at Vincennes till near the termination of Ferdinand's captivity, when he was permitted to join him at Valençay. He was then sent by Ferdinand, on a secret mission to Madrid, and it is said, but it is to be hoped there is no foundation for the charge, that he was one of those who assisted the ungrateful monarch to overthrow the free constitution established by the cortes.

In June, 1814, he was appointed captain-general of Arragon, but this post was shortly after transferred to his brother, and we are not aware that, of late years, he has taken any part in public affairs, though he is, or at no distant period was, one of the captains-general of the Spanish army.

COUNT DE PALIN,

THE Swedish ambassador to Constantinople, in which office he succeeded Mouradgea d'Ohsson, of whom he is a relation. The count, who is a native of Stockholm, was, in his youth, a great traveller, and always on foot, that he might become more perfectly acquainted with interesting objects. While he was Swedish Chargé d'Affaires at the Saxon court, he published "A Letter on Hieroglyphics," 1802;—"An Essay on Hieroglyphic," 1804;—and "An Analysis of a Hieroglyphical Inscription on a Monument found at Rosetta," 1804. He is also believed to be the author of a work which appeared in 1812, in five volumes, entitled, "On the Study of Hieroglyphics," at the end of the fifth volume of which he thus designates himself—*Pallinus nomen habebit.* The Count de Palin is the possessor of a fine collection of

Egyptian monuments and Greek medals, many of which are unique, but it sustained great injury in the fire which happened at Pera, in 1818.

M. PALISOT DE BEAUVOIS

Is a counsellor of the royal court at Paris, but is better known as an eminent botanist. Before the revolution he was a member of the superior council of Cape François, in St. Domingo; but on his coming to France, he purchased an estate in Picardy, and devoted his time to the study of botany. He was chosen a member of the institute, and, in March 1815, he was appointed titular counsellor of the university. It is supposed that he owed the latter situation to the influence of Carnot, of whom he is a very intimate friend. Some of the botanical publications of M. Palisot are among the most splendid which France has produced. He is the author of "Observations on the Carex;"—"The Flora of Owara and Benin," 12 folio parts;—"Memoir on a New Plant found at Owara in Africa;"—"Prodromus of the Fifth and Sixth Families of Cryptogamic Plants, Mosses, and Hepaticæ;"—"Insects collected in Africa and America," 12 folio parts;—"Eulogium on Fourcroy;"—"Essay of a New Agrostography;"—and a "Refutation of a Pamphlet on the Negroes." M. Palisot is likewise one of the authors of the Dictionary, and of the Ephemerides, of Natural Sciences.

COUNT DE PALMELLA SOUZA.

This nobleman, who is said to be a man of talent, and an enlightened diplomatist, was ambassador from Portugal to the congress of Vienna, in 1814, and one of the members of the general committee of the eight powers who signed the peace of Paris.

When the debate respecting the slave-trade took place in the congress, he warmly opposed the immediate abolition by Portugal, which was demanded by Lord Castlereagh. He was also one of the foreign ministers who signed the unjustifiable declaration of the 13th of March, 1815, against Napoleon, immediately after which, he was nominated ambassador to the British court. In 1816, however, he was recalled to take the office of secretary-of-state for foreign affairs, in Brazil. He visited Paris in February 1818, for the purpose of making some arrangements, relative to Monte Video, with



Emilio Rizal

P A L

the Spanish ambassador, Count Foran Nanez. Since the Portuguese revolution, the cortes, suspecting him to be hostile to the new order of things, have "given him permission to travel;" a less offensive mode than the usual one of condemning to banishment.

During the contest in Spain and Portugal, Napoleon one day hastily addressed the count with, "Well, are you Portuguese willing to become Spanish?"—"No!" replied the count in a firm tone. Far from being displeased with this frank and laconic mode of replying, Napoleon said next day to one of his officers, "The Count de Palmella gave me a noble no yesterday."

I COL. CHARLES PALMER,

Son of the late John Palmer, the inventor of the plan by which the mails are conveyed in swift coaches instead of mail-carts. This gentleman was bred in the army, and arrived at the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the ~~the~~ regiment of light-dragoons. Having obtained the favour of his present majesty, when prince-regent, he was by him promoted one of his aids-de-camp, which gave him the rank of colonel in the army, but he is now on half-pay. Before the death of his father, the burgesses of Bath returned him to parliament in his room, and he now sits the third time for that city. Colonel Palmer voted generally with the whigs, but when his royal highness the prince-regent quitted the friends of his youth, Col. Palmer, for a time, was neutral. When a charge of misconduct was brought against Colonel Quintin, the conduct of the prosecution devolved, *ex officio*, on Colonel Palmer, and this duty he executed with great candour, but it gave so much offence at Carlton-house, that he and the other officers concerned were removed from the regiment. Colonel Palmer now votes generally with the opposition, and is distinguished in parliament as much for his talents as for his gentlemanly manners.

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON

Was born in 1784, and is descended from Sir John Temple, a brother of the celebrated Sir William Temple, whose second son Henry was, in 1729, created Viscount Palmerston. The present ^{third} was educated at the university of Cambridge, and in 1805 was elected member of parliament, for

the borough of Horsham. In the next parliament he was returned for Newport, in the Isle of Wight. Having joined the Portland administration of 1807, he was made one of the lords of the admiralty. In 1809, having proved himself to be a man of business, he was appointed secretary-at-war in the room of Sir James Murray Pulteney, and next year vacating his seat for Newport, was elected for the university of Cambridge.

Lord Palmerston takes the lead in the house of commons, in moving and carrying through the supplies for the army, in which he shews himself well versed in the routine of the business. Some time ago he was fired at, and slightly wounded, by a man, without his having given the least provocation; but on enquiry the man was proved clearly to be insane.

FIELD-MARSHAL PALOMBINI,

A ROMAN by birth, was born in 1774, and entered as a volunteer into the Cisalpine troops in 1796. He was made a lieutenant, and in 1797 became a captain. In that year he entered into the service of the short-lived Roman republic, reached the rank of colonel very speedily, and so much distinguished himself by vigorous sallies, while forming a part of the besieged garrison of Ancona, that the French governor, General Monnier, made him a brigadier-general on the field-of-battle.

Palombini accompanied the garrison to France, and was employed in the campaign of Italy in 1800; but a new organization of the Italian regiments having soon after taken place, he was obliged to be contented with an inferior rank to that which he had possessed. His valour, however, soon regained what he had lost. In 1804, 1805, and 1806, he acquired high reputation as colonel of hussars, in the north of Italy and the Neapolitan states, and in 1809 he once more was appointed a brigadier-general. He was then sent to Spain, and his conduct at the siege of Rosas, at the defeat of Reding and Blake, near Barcelona, at Tarragona, Girona, Saguntum, and Valentia, was universally applauded, and was rewarded by his obtaining the rank of general-of-division, and the decorations of the French and Italian orders. In 1812 and 1813 he displayed equal talents in the north of Spain. After the fall of Napoleon, M. Palombini passed under the banners of the Empérator of Austria, who raised him to be lieutenant-field-marshall, and gave him the property of a regiment. He now holds a command in Bohemia.

M. PANIS,

Was, before the French revolution, a counsel, with little practice, at Paris. Being a brother-in-law of the famous brewer Santerre, he took a violent revolutionary part, and from 1789 to 1791, was one of the orators employed to harangue the people in public. In 1792, he was a planner and director of the insurrections of the 20th of June and the 10th of August. He then became a member of the common-council of Paris, which body, in fact, possessed, for a considerable period, the preponderant power in the state. In this capacity, he signed the famous circular letter, praising the massacres of September at Paris, and calling on the rest of France to imitate them. He was elected to the convention, voted for the death of the king, and was attached to Robespierre, till he was alienated from him by the execution of Danton. Panis was also a member of the famous committee of public safety. After the downfall of Robespierre, Panis was put under arrest, but at length was included in the amnesty. For many years he remained in complete obscurity; but, unfortunately for himself, he came forward as a partisan of Napoleon, during the hundred days, and was consequently exiled as a regicide, on the return of Louis. In 1816, he took up his residence in Italy. Whatever crimes he may have committed in 1793 and 1794, he was at least not prompted to them by the love of lucre, as he never sought to increase his fortune by seizing the fortunes of his political enemies. "I have been," said he to a friend, "like a lemon, which is thrown away as soon as the juice is squeezed from it."

M. PAOLI,

ONE of the most eminent mathematicians in Italy, is professor of mathematics at Pisa. He is the author of "Elements of Algebra," the first two volumes of which appeared in 1793, and the concluding volume in 1804. This work has received the highest character from the National Institute, and its merits may, therefore, be considered as beyond all dispute. It is said to contain the most excellent abridgment which is anywhere to be found of the differential and integral calculus, and some valuable observations on various important points of the transcendental analysis.

COUNT PARADISI.

A LEARNED Italian, was born at Reggio about the year 1760. He is the son of Augustine Paradisi, who translated the whole of Voltaire's dramatic works into Italian verse. His studies were at once profound and extensive, and it was remarked of him that his love of the mathematics and of Horace was equally great; and both one and the other were a source of consolation to him in subsequent times of adversity. Previous to the revolution in Italy, he delivered lectures in the mathematics. He saw, with inexpressible pleasure, the promise of the reign of liberty, which the French offered in 1796; and he declared himself in favour of the new order of things. His services were received readily by Buonaparte, who, appreciating his superior talents, appointed him a member of the directory of the new Cisalpine republic established at Milan. A change of policy respecting Italy having taken place in the French Directory, Paradisi received an order in 1798, from General Brune, to give in his resignation. When, however, shortly after, the Austrian and Russian troops advanced into Italy, Paradisi was not exempt from the persecution directed against the friends of liberty; and he was sent to a fortress at the mouths of the Cattaro. From this imprisonment he was rescued by the victory of Marengo, and Napoleon instantly cast his eyes upon him to fill a place in the provisional government. In 1801 he attended Napoleon at Lyons, to aid in erecting that throne in Italy which was then in the contemplation of the consul. His address and his labours greatly facilitated the views of his protector, from whose hands he received every species of dignity and honours. He was President of the Senate of the Kingdom of Italy; President of the Institute of Milan; Grand Dignitary of the Iron Crown; a Knight of the Golden Eagle, and of the Legion of Honour. It is acknowledged that he conducted himself with much greater disinterestedness than most of those who have enjoyed like favour and power. The Count Paradisi was among the senators who employed the most earnest and strenuous efforts, in 1814, to induce the allies to elevate the viceroy, Eugene Beauharnois, to the throne of Italy. After the fall of Napoleon, Paradisi remained some time at Milan, without any other office than that of President of the Institute. He then retired to his native town of Reggio, where he devotes his time wholly to his studies. A profound mathematician, an

elegant poet, an orator of high rank, and an accomplished prose writer, he, perhaps, merits to be considered as the most illustrious Italian of our days.

M. PARCEVAL GRANDMAISON,

Is a Parisian, and was born in 1759. He accompanied Bonaparte in the expedition to Egypt, and was a member of the Institute of Cairo. On his return he devoted his time to literature in the capital, and under the imperial government was a member of the council of prizes. He is now a member of the French academy.

M. Parceval has produced "Epic Loves, an Heroic Poem," in six books, which is a curious work, partly original and partly translated;—"Dithyrambic on the Marriage of Napoleon;" and "An Heroic Song on the Birth of the King of Rome." M. Parceval belongs to the poetical school of the Abbé Delille, whose friend he was. He is now engaged on an epic poem, of which Philip Augustus is the hero. It will require no small talent to make a good epic on such a subject as he has chosen, which seems, for more than one reason, not to be adapted for his purpose.

DR. JOHN AYRTON PARIS,

A MEDICAL character of considerable eminence, who was formerly physician to the Westminster Hospital. He is a fellow of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, and of the Linnaean Society. On the death of Dr. Borlase, in 1813, he was invited into Cornwall by the gentlemen of that county, and he was for some years resident at Penzance. Soon after he settled in Cornwall, he planned, and exerted himself actively in the establishment of, a Geological Society, and had the satisfaction to see it speedily in a prosperous state; it having been scarcely twelve months constituted before the members of it were numerous and highly respectable, both in point of rank and of science, and the Prince of Wales consented to become its patron. For a course of lectures which he delivered to the members, they unanimously voted him a piece of plate of the value of fifty guineas, and he subsequently received another of more value, as the founder of the society. Many important geological and mineralogical papers have been read in their meetings; and the contributions of Dr. Paris have not been among the

least valuable. Besides the papers communicated to the society, Dr. Paris is the author of a "Memoir on the Physiology of the Egg," 1810, printed with additions in Thomson's Annals;—"A Syllabus of a Course of Lectures on Pharmaceutic Chemistry," 1811; and "Pharmacologia, or the History of Medical Substances," 1812, an enlarged edition of which has been recently published.

Dr. Paris has rendered a considerable service to humanity, by the invention of a new tamping iron, which entirely prevents the fatal accidents that used, almost weekly, to occur with the iron of the old construction.

M. PARISET,

A PHYSICIAN and literary character, born in Champagne, in 1770, who has raised himself to eminence in spite of the disadvantages which he encountered in the early part of his life. His parents being in humble circumstances, he received but trifling education, and, at the age of sixteen, he was sent to an uncle, who was in trade at Nancy. He, however, lost no opportunity of improving himself, and in 1788 he was fortunate enough to obtain admittance into the college of the Oratory, where he astonished his teachers by rapidly becoming one of the first of the scholars in the study of rhetoric. In 1793, he was compelled to serve in the war of Vendée, and while there he saved the life of Madam de Bonchamp, the wife of the most eminent of the royalist chiefs. He settled at Nantes, and began the study of medicine, of which he soon obtained a sufficient knowledge to surpass all his rivals at a public examination, and obtain his admission as a pupil into the school of health, which was just established. It was in 1805 that he took his degree, on which occasion he chose for his inaugural dissertation the subject of uterine hæmorrhages.

M. Pariset has delivered, at the Athenæum, a course of lectures on physiology and ideology, which are considered as models of eloquence. He is thoroughly versed in the Greek language, and has translated several of the works of Hippocrates. Besides this, he is one of the editors of the Journal of Medicine, and a contributor to the Political and Literary Spectator, the Dictionary of Medical Sciences, and the Universal Biography.

SIR JAMES ALLAN PARK,

Son of a medical gentleman, who practised formerly at Edinburgh, and afterwards settled at Newington, in Surrey. Young Park received a liberal education, was entered at one of the inns of court, and placed under an eminent counsel in the conveyancing line. Having completed his terms, he was called to the bar. He applied himself chiefly to the study of the law of merchants and marine insurances. In 1787, he published "A System of the Law of Marine Insurances," which, in 1800, reached a fourth edition. This drew him into notice and considerable practice for many years, until, on a vacancy happening on the bench, Mr. Park was called to the degree of serjeant-at-law, knighted, and promoted to be a judge. He is now the senior puisne judge of the court of common pleas. Sir James is a man of rather a religious turn, and the following work, although published anonymously, is attributed to his pen:—"An Earnest Exhortation to a Frequent Reception of the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, addressed to Young Persons by a Layman," 12mo. 1801.

DR. J. R. PARK.

This intelligent physician, the son of Mr. Park, an eminent surgeon of Liverpool, received the rudiments of knowledge at Warrington, finished his education under a private tutor, and then travelled for some years on the continent. On his return he made choice of the medical profession, and after having, as a preliminary step, entered himself of Jesus College, in the university of Cambridge, he proceeded to Edinburgh, where he pursued his studies with such ardour and effect that he was chosen president of the Royal Medical Society, and clerk to the clinical professors. When he had completed his term at Edinburgh, he took up his degree at Cambridge, and on coming to London, became a pupil of St. George's. He then settled in the metropolis as a physician, and soon attained reputation. Dr. Park builds his system of medicine on the foundation of anatomy and physiology, which he believes to be the only solid one.

Dr. Park is a fellow of the college, and of the Linnaean Society, and a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Society, and of the Royal Institution. To the journal of the institution he has contributed many valuable papers. He is a lecturer on physiology, and the laws of animal life, and

his physiological inquiries are chiefly characterised by "a minute and systematic investigation of the influence which the sanguiferous and nervous system mutually exert on each other." On this subject Dr. Park, in 1811, published a work entitled, "An Enquiry into the Laws of Animal Life;" distinguished for its acuteness and originality.

JOHN PARKINSON,

A SURGEON and Apothecary at Hoxton, a professional man of considerable talents, who has published several valuable works. His earliest writings were political, but his first avowed productions are, "Medical Admonition, addressed to Families," 2 vols. 1799; and "The Villager's Friend and Physician," 12mo, 1800. His next essay was on Chemistry, and he published "The Chemical Pocket Book," which run through many editions, and was long the best initiatory book in that science.

These popular works were followed by "The Way to Health," 1802; and "Dangerous Sports, a tale for Children." But his great work, and that which has established his reputation, is the "Organic Remains of a former World," in 3 vols. 4to, a work of great research, 1804 to 1811. His other works are, "Remarks on Mr. Whitbread's Plan for Educating the Poor," 1807;—"Observations on the Nature and Cure of Gout," 8vo, 1806;—"Observations on the Excessive Indulgence of Children," 8vo, 1807; and "Observations on the Act for Regulating Mad-Houses." Mr. P. is an active member of the Geological Society.

SIR HENRY PARRELL,

Son of the late excellent Sir John Parnell, chancellor of the exchequer, and grandson of the poet of this name. He was early introduced into the house of commons, as member for Queen's county, where, on several occasions, he distinguished himself on the catholic question, and on regulating the corn-laws. He has published some works, which enjoy merited reputation, as—"The Principles of Currency and Exchange Illustrated," 1805;—"Historical Apology for the Roman Catholics," 1807;—"A History of the Penal Laws against the Irish Catholics," 1808;—"Treatise on the Corn Trade and Agriculture," 1809; works which prove him to be an able economist, and entitle him to the respect of his country.

Sir Henry Parnell usually speaks on the opposition side of the house, and votes with them. He is now sitting on his fifth return for Queen's county.

CHEVALIER VICTOR PAROLETTI,

Was born at Turin, in 1765. He was among those distinguished Italians who declared for the French Revolution ; in 1799 he was named secretary of the provisional government of Piedmont, and was afterwards successively member of the consulta and of the executive government, and of the general administration of Piedmont. Previous to the revolution he had been a member of the Royal Academy of Turin ; and, in 1806, he announced to that body the discovery of some fine antique vases found on an estate belonging to his family. In 1807, he was elected deputy to the legislative body for the department of the Po ; and having appeared in the tribune on the 19th of April, 1810, to offer to that assembly the first proof print of the *Last Day*, from Michael Angelo, engraved by Piroli, he took advantage of so suitable an occasion to recall to the minds of his audience the magnificent acts of Napoleon in his patronage of the fine arts, and the great works to which his genius had given birth in others. In 1811, he was named secretary of the legislative body, but shortly afterwards ceased to take part in the proceedings of that assembly. M. Paroletti now resides in a private manner, at Paris.

MARQUIS DE PAROY.

In the history of this nobleman there are some circumstances of a curious nature. He is of an ancient Breton family, and was a colonel when the revolution broke out, at which period he quitted the army. When he was a youth, he was exceedingly fond of painting, a pursuit to which his father had an aversion, as he absurdly imagined it to be beneath the dignity of a nobleman ! One day his father threw his pallet and colours into the ditch of the castle, telling him that he had not begotten an heir to become an artist. Young Paroy replied, that the very talent which his father despised would, perhaps, one time or other, be his only resource. This speech was prophetic. The revolution stripped his family of all its property ; and Paroy not only gained his

own subsistence, and that of his father, by his paintings, but even saved the life of his parent, who would have been sacrificed as an emigrant had not the talent of the son obtained for him powerful protectors. In Spain also, whither M de Paroy travelled with his own son, to prevent the latter from serving as a conscript, he supported himself by his pencil. He now resides in Paris, and enjoys a pension. The marquis is the author of a pamphlet containing remarks on M. de Quatremere de Quincy, and of "An Historical Sketch of the Origin of the Royal Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Engraving."

THE DUKE DEL PARQUE-CASTRILLO.

THIS nobleman is a grandee of Spain, of the first class, and descends from an ancient family. He attended Ferdinand to Bayonne, and was either seduced, or compelled, to accept the command of captain of the guards to Joseph Bonaparte. He, however, soon quitted the usurping sovereign, and took up arms in behalf of the independence of his country. He was placed at the head of an army in Castile, consisting of badly armed, undisciplined troops, with which, nevertheless, he considerably annoyed and harassed the invaders. In October, 1809, he defeated General Marchand, at Tamames, and compelled him to abandon Salamanca, and in the following month he was still more successful. Towards the latter end of 1810, he was overcome, after a hard contest, at the battle of Alba de Tormes; but he succeeded in effecting a retreat with the remains of his army, and joined the Duke d'Albuquerque.

In 1813, he sustained some loss in an action near Tarragona, whither he had advanced to second the operations of the English. Ferdinand, on his return to Spain, testified his approbation of the services of the duke, and, in 1816, nominated him his ambassador to the court of France.

SAMUEL PARR, LL.D.,

Is a native of Harrow-on-the-Hill, born in 1746, and educated at the grammar school there, and afterwards at Emmanuel College, Cambridge; but, before he was twenty years of age, having resolved to be an apothecary, he left the above school. On the death of Mr. Turner, he offered himself as a candidate to succeed him, but was rejected on account of his



youth. He then removed from Harrow, and opened a school at Stanmore. In 1769, he was admitted into holy orders, and in 1773 he removed to Colchester, on his being appointed master of the grammar-school there. In 1781 he took the degree of LL.D. at Cambridge, and in 1783 Bishop Lowth made him a prebendary of St. Paul's.

He has published many works, the chief of which are—"On Education, and the Plans pursued in Charity-schools," 4to, 1780;—"Belendenus de Statu, with Dedications," 1787;—"Tracts of Warburton, and a Warburtonian;"—"Letters from Irenopolis;"—"Characters of the late Charles James Fox," under the name of Philopatris Varvicensis.

Being promoted, in 1785, by Lady Trafford to the perpetual curacy of Hatton, near Warwick, he removed thither, and took charge of a few pupils. But there he was soon disturbed on account of his friendship for Dr. Priestley, and his well-known attachment to the cause of liberty. The next year he exchanged his curacy for the living of Wadenhoe, in Northamptonshire. In 1793, he embarked as a volunteer in the British Critic, and reviewed Dr. Combe's edition of Horace with great severity. This produced a bitter attack from the doctor, which was replied to with equal spirit. In 1802, Dr. Parr was presented to the rectory of Graftham, by Sir Francis Burdett, solely, as it is said, from a regard for his public character and principles.

Dr. Parr, in 1774, married a Miss Maissendale, by whom he had many children, but none of them are living. The doctor has educated many men of celebrity, among others, the late justly celebrated Richard Brinsley Sheridan. It is said that when Mr. Fox and his friends were in place, an attempt was made to procure Dr. Parr some dignity in the church, but it was so much opposed by the tory part of that administration, that his friends were compelled to give it up. Dr. Parr is allowed to be the first Greek scholar of his age, and in all respects is a man of the most extraordinary powers of pen and conversation.

DR. CALEB HILLIER PARRY.

This gentleman, whose literary and scientific attainments are highly respectable, is a fellow of the Royal Society, and licentiate of the College of Physicians. He resides at Bath, where he is one of the physicians of the General Hospital. He is the father of the two gentlemen who are the subjects of the next articles. Independent of his contributions to

the Bath Agricultural Society's papers, Dr. Parry is the author of "An Inquiry into the Cause and Symptoms of Angina Pectoris," 1799;—"Facts and Observations tending to show the Practicability and Advantage of producing in the British Isles, Clothing-wool equal to that of Spain," &c. 1800;—"Elements of Pathology and Therapeutics," vol. i. 1815;—"Experimental Enquiry into the Nature, Cause, and Variety of the Arterial Pulse," 1816; and two valuable medical papers, in the third volume of the Medical Memoirs, and the 89th volume of the Philosophical Transactions. For these several works, and as a practical physician, no medical man of his age enjoys a higher reputation than Dr. Parry.

DR. CHARLES HENRY PARRY,

THE son of Dr. Caleb Parry, is, like him, an F. R. S., a Licentiate of the college, and a practitioner at Bath, and is also a member of the Physical Society at Gottingen. He is the author of "De Graecarum atque Romanarum Religionum ad Mores formandos, vi et efficacia," &c. &c. 1799;—"A Translation of Reich on Fevers, with an Appendix by Himself," 1801;—"Cases of Tetanus and Rabies Contagiosa, or Hydrophobia," 1814;—"The Question of the Necessity of the Existing Corn Laws," 1815; and a paper on the "Decay of Wood," in the 19th volume of Nicholson's Journal.

CAPT. EDWARD WILLIAM PARRY.

THIS active officer, whose name will be enrolled with those of Baffin, Hudson, Forbisher, and other great navigators, is the son of Dr. Parry, of Bath, and was born in 1790. The rudiments of his education he received at the grammar-school of Bath, under the Rev. N. Morgan. At the age of twelve, he was placed on-board the Ville de Paris, and from 1803 to 1806 he continued on-board the same ship, employed in blockading the French fleet in Brest. During this time he attended closely to geometry, navigation, French, and other useful branches of learning. That his behaviour was exemplary, we have the testimony of Admiral Cornwallis, who mentioned him to a friend in the following honourable terms: "He is so well disposed, with such good sense, that I do not think even a sea-port guard-ship could hurt him, who, at fifteen, has been the pattern of good conduct to all our young people. Indeed, I am very anxious for his welfare."



Capt. W. E. Parry R.N.

From the Ville de Paris he removed, in May, to the Tribune frigate, which, during 1806, 1807, and 1808, was constantly blockading or cruizing, and encountered some of the heaviest ~~sights~~ which had been experienced by the oldest seamen. In January 1807, he was sent in a boat by his commander to reconnoitre in Concarneau bay, and he executed his commission with such courage as to approach close to the French line-of-battle ship, and such ability as to remain undiscovered by her. In April 1808, the Tribune was sent into the Baltic, to which sea she returned in the following year. This service was a fatiguing and perilous one, which, nevertheless, did not acquire for those who were engaged in it, all the credit that they deserved. The swarms of Danish gun-boats which issued from the ports of Denmark were, in reality, most formidable enemies; they being of a low construction, and having, in action, the power of attacking a ship-of-war, in whatever direction they chose, and with an overwhelming number of guns; while she could reply with only a few, and those, in some instances, not capable of carrying a shot so far, by several hundred yards, as the long guns of the enemy. Yet, in England, many could not conceive the possibility of the gun-boats being an over-match for a man-of-war.

At the age of nineteen Mr. Parry passed his examination, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, through the interest of Lord Lowther. He joined the Alexandria frigate in 1810, and served that year in the Baltic, where he was several times engaged with Danish schooners and gun-boats. In 1811 and 1812 he was on the Leith station, employed in protecting the Greenland whale-fishery. During his leisure moments he was not inactive. He prepared charts of the Baltic navigation; he spent part of the night in studying the situation of the principal fixed stars in our hemisphere; and he made a survey of Baltic Sound, and the Voe, in Shetland, an excellent harbour, which was little known. The description of his mode of observing the stars, in order to obtain the latitude and longitude at sea by night, he at first distributed in manuscript among the junior officers, and afterwards printed.

In 1813, under a promise of promotion, of which, however, circumstances prevented the performance, he sailed to Halifax, and was occupied, on-board the La Hogue, during that and the next year, in cruizing in pursuit of Commodore Rodgers. It was not till June 1816, that he obtained a first lieutenancy in the Niger, which ship was stationed off Hull-

fax and the river St. Lawrence and Quebec. Early in 1817, he obtained leave to return to England, to visit his father, who was labouring under severe affliction.

When the first expedition of discovery towards the North Pole was fitted out, Lieutenant Parry was so strongly recommended to the Admiralty that he was appointed to the command of the Alexander, under the orders of Captain Ross, in the Isabella. It is well known that the sudden resolution of Captain Ross to return to England, adopted in consequence of his supposing that he saw land at the bottom of Lancaster Sound, excited very general dissatisfaction. The reasons for believing Captain Ross to have been mistaken were so strong that a second expedition was resolved upon, the command of which was entrusted solely to Mr. Parry, who was allowed to select his own ship, and was consulted as to the appointment of his officers. The ships departed in May 1819, and returned in November 1820, after having penetrated into the polar sea, as far as the 110th degree of west longitude, and wintered on one of the newly discovered islands. The officers and crews thus became entitled to the parliamentary reward of £5000.

In the confined limits of a sketch like this, it is impossible to enter into the particulars of the voyage, but a correct and spirited account of it may be found in the fifth volume of *Modern Voyages and Travels*. It would, however, be injustice not to state, that in the arduous situation in which he was placed, Mr. Parry displayed not merely the skill of an officer, but the higher qualities of a man of talent. The means which he imagined to keep the men in health and spirits, by preventing their bodies from sinking into inaction, and their minds into listlessness and torpor, were such as prove him to possess a more than common intellect. On his return home he was deservedly promoted to the rank of commander, and he has since sailed on a third voyage to the Polar regions. Whether he will be successful in opening a passage into the North Pacific may be doubted; but there can be no doubt that he will accomplish all that can be accomplished by a thorough knowledge of his profession, by untirable perseverance, and by mental resources.

COUNT PARTONNEAUX

Was born at Paris, in 1779, and on his quitting college, when yet little more than a boy, entered as a grenadier

volunteer in the first battalion which was formed in the capital; he was appointed second-lieutenant at the beginning of the revolutionary war, and was rapidly promoted to the rank of captain. It was at the siege of Toulon that he first saw fire, and he behaved with an intrepidity which gained him the praise of his general, who appointed him an adjutant on the field of battle. In 1796 he served under Bonaparte in Italy; the two succeeding years he was employed on missions to Rome and Venice, and he was made a brigadier-general after the battle of Verona. At Novi he displayed the greatest talent and military skill, but he was, nevertheless, taken prisoner in that long and sanguinary encounter.

In 1803, he was raised to be a general of division; he commanded the grenadiers in the campaign of 1805, in Italy, and twice defeated the enemy. He was then taken into the service of Joseph Bonaparte, King of Naples, and he immediately made himself master of Capua, and penetrated to Naples. Joseph appointed him governor of the two Abruzzos, and while holding this command, Partonneaux obliged the English to raise the siege of Scylla. In 1812, he returned to the French army, was at the head of a division under the Duke of Belluno, and was placed in the extreme rear to protect the retreat from Moscow. This task he performed till the French arrived on the Beresina, when his weak corps, reduced to little more than 3,000 men, was surrounded by the enemy, and, after a severe contest, was forced to surrender. Napoleon seems not to have been accurately informed of the circumstances in which this general was placed, for, in the 29th bulletin, blame was attributed to Partonneaux, whose feelings were deeply wounded at it. When, therefore, Napoleon returned from Elba, Partonneaux not only refused to join him, but even addressed to him a reproachful letter. When Louis was reinstated, he rewarded him by giving him the title of count, and the command of a military division.

LIEUT.-COLONEL C. W. PASLEY.

This intelligent officer, who is also a writer of no common merit, began his service in the army as second-lieutenant of artillery, in 1797, removed into the royal engineer corps in 1798, and rose to be lieutenant-colonel of engineers, in

December, 1814. During the expedition to Walcheren, he was chief engineer in the Marquis of Huntley's division. He was subsequently appointed director of an establishment for instructing the corps of royal sappers and miners in military field-works. In his professional capacity he has made many important improvements in pontoon bridges, and has published "A Course of Instruction in Practical Geometry, and the Principles of Plan Drawing, originally composed for the Use of the Royal Engineer Department." This Course, we believe, he has since comprehended in his excellent treatise, in three volumes, on "Military Instruction." The work, however, by which he acquired his reputation as a writer, and as a man of enlarged views, is the "Essay on the Military Policy and Institutions of the British Empire," which appeared in 1811, and of which a fourth edition was called for in 1814. This able book had, perhaps, no inconsiderable influence in stimulating the country to carry on a vigorous offensive war, instead of one which was merely defensive.

COUNT PASQUIER,

ONE of the ablest of the French ministers since the time of the Restoration, was born on the 22d of April, 1767. His father, who had been a counsellor of the parliament of Paris, died on the revolutionary scaffold in 1795. The Baron Pasquier followed the example of his ancestors, in embracing the profession of the law; and previous to the revolution had been himself a counsellor of the same parliament. He seems to have lived in retirement during the various struggles of the republic; but as soon as Napoleon had possessed himself of the chief power in the state, and had introduced order into its movements, Pasquier was drawn from obscurity by that personage. He was appointed Master of Requests in 1810, was raised to the rank of baron, and officer of the Legion of Honour; and, towards the close of the same year, was named Prefect of Police, which office he continued to hold until the arrival of the events of March, 1814. The king then named him Minister-of-State, and afterwards Director-General of the administration of roads and bridges, from which he retired in 1815, on the invasion of Napoleon. He remained without employment during the government of the hundred days; but, on the second return of the king, was appointed Minister of Justice, Keeper of the Seals, Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour, and Privy-Counsellor.

Being elected Member of the Chamber of Deputies for the Department of the Seine, he was Reporter of the Commission charged to examine the Project of Law against Seditious Language; voted, in 1816, for the adoption, without amendment, of the Law of Amnesty; and was appointed by the king one of the Commissioners for the Liquidation of the Claims of Subjects of Foreign Powers. He was a second time returned to the Chamber of Deputies, by the Department of the Seine; and in like manner, as in the preceding Chamber, distinguished himself as the zealous defender of the ministry. Presented to the king, among the candidates for the Presidency, he was chosen to that high station by his majesty, and exercised its important functions till January 1817, when he was again appointed Keeper of the Seals, in the room of M. Barbe-Marbois. On the general change of the administration, in December 1818, M. Pasquier was succeeded in that office by M. de Serres. He did not, however, remain long out of power, for in 1819 a new ministerial revolution brought him again upon the scene. When M. Decazes was made president of the council, M. Pasquier was appointed minister for foreign affairs. It fell to his lot, in the session of 1819, to bring forward and defend the new electoral system, and the other laws intended to narrow the liberty of the French. This task was, perhaps, imposed upon him in consequence of his being, with the exception of M. de Serres, the only one of the ministers who was capable of speaking extempore. Added to this, he has the merit of preserving his temper in debate. "It must be owned," says a writer who is hostile to him, "that Pasquier is the only minister who displayed some talent; a bad cause could not be better defended than it was by him. We must say also, that he displayed a great degree of courage. No other man could have braved so calmly the running fire of recrimination and personalities. The session of 1819 was, to Pasquier, the day of the last judgment." Notwithstanding, however, his services on this occasion, and in many subsequent struggles between the court party and the advocates of liberty, M. Pasquier has not had a long lease of office. When the ultra-royalist administration was formed, towards the latter end of 1821, he ceased to be a minister, but his dismissal bore none of the marks of disgrace; on the contrary, he was raised to a seat in the house of peers. It remains to be seen whether, by again becoming a part of the ministry, he will still further justify the following character, which is given of him by one of his political adversaries:—"I know a man who never left

one administration till he had prepared to enter into another, who never deserted one set of friends till he had looked out for another which possessed more court favour, and who slipped into successive cabinets with that ease which marks all his movements."

MARQUIS PASTORET,

Is a peer of France, member of the National Institute, &c. and was born at Marseilles in 1756. He applied himself early in youth to the study of the law; and, in 1788, was appointed master of requests. In 1785 he was elected a member of the academy of inscriptions, from which learned body he received several prizes. His work on the *Penal Laws* obtained, in 1790, the prize which the French academy awarded that year to the production of the greatest utility. In the same year he was appointed minister of the interior, but he declined the office. Elected deputy to the legislative assembly, he was also their first president. In October, 1791, he pronounced a discourse on emigration in that assembly, which made a great impression. A severe and indiscriminate law against emigrants was under discussion; M. Pastoret contended that it ought to be applied only to public functionaries who should desert their country in the moment of danger.

In 1792, he supported the declaration of war against Austria: pronounced an eloquent discourse on the dangers of disunion; and called upon the assembly to punish the authors of the insults offered to the person of the king on the 20th of June; he combated the opinion of a member who proposed that the assembly should assume the exercise of the royal power; and he most ably developed the evils which would ensue from the invasion of the judicial authority and powers by the municipalities, a practice which was then prevalent.

M. Pastoret did not fill any office after the 10th of August, nor during the period of the convention. When the constitution of the year III. (1795) had begun to assume activity, he was elected deputy for the department of the Var to the council of five hundred. In the sitting of the 16th of March, 1796, he opposed the law which subjected to three months imprisonment every inhabitant of Paris who permitted any one, a stranger to that commune, to lodge in his house, without having, within twenty-four hours, made a declaration of the fact to the municipality. In 1796, M. Pastoret was ap-

pointed secretary to the council of five hundred. In a report on the subject of libel, made by him in the name of the committee for the revision of the laws, he proposed a law declaring libel merely a private offence, which could be prosecuted only by the person aggrieved; and he maintained the inalienable right of every citizen to discuss and censure the political opinions and acts of public men. He defended religious liberty, and condemned the measures of severity taken against the priests. He opposed the proposition of the directory, calling for a decree to compel electors to take an oath of hatred to royalty. M. Pastoret waged constant war with the directory during that session, and was, in consequence, included in the proscription of the 18th of Fructidor (4th of September, 1797.) He, however, escaped deportation by withdrawing into Switzerland. In 1800, he returned to France. In 1801, he was appointed a member of the General Council of Hospitals and Public Charities; in 1804, Professor of Natural Law and the Law of Nations, in the College of France; and in 1809, he was raised to the dignity of senator.

M. Pastoret is, at present, a member of the Chamber of Peers, commandant of the Legion of Honour, and the king has conferred on him the title of Marquis. The name of M. Pastoret is found in most of the important committees and discussions of the Chamber of Peers.

CAPTAIN CHARLES PATTON, R.N.

Is the son of the late admiral Patton. This gentleman has risen regularly through the ranks of the navy, and is the author of "An Attempt to establish the Basis of Freedom on Simple and Unerring Principles," 8vo. 1793; and "The Effects of Property on Society and Government;" to which is added, by his brother, "An Historical Review of the Monarchy and Republic of Rome," 1797.

GEORGE PEARSON, M.D. F.R.S.

This gentleman was lately senior physician to St. George's hospital, is at present lecturer in chemistry and the practice of physic, and physician to the Duke of York's household, and the Vaccine Institution. He is a philosopher and chemist of unwearied activity and zeal, and has contributed many articles to the Philosophical Transactions, and is

well known for his numerous publications, which are:—“Observations and Experiments on the Buxton Waters,” 2 vols. 1784;—“A Translation of the Table of Chemical Nomenclature,” 4to. 1794;—“Experiments on the Potatoe Root,” 1795;—“An Inquiry concerning the History of Cow-Pox,” 8vo. 1798;—“Lecture on the Inoculation of Cow-Pox,” 1798;—“Examination of the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on the Claims for Remuneration for the Vaccine Inoculation;” with others of less note, but uniform originality.

RICHARD PEARSON, M. D.

Is a licentiate of the College of Physicians of London, but studied at Edinburgh, and took the degree of M. D. in 1786, when he published a thesis, entitled “*Dissertatio Inauguralis de Scrophula.*” After practising some years at Birmingham he settled in London, and there obtained considerable practice, till ill health compelled him to quit the metropolis and fix at Reading. While in London he was engaged, in conjunction with Dr. Hutton and the late Dr. Shaw, in abridging the *Philosophical Transactions*: his department being the medical papers and medical biography. He has besides written, and published, “A Short Account of the different kind of Airs, as far as relates to their Medical Use,” 1794;—“The Arguments in Favour of Inflammatory Diathesis in Hydrocephalus, considered,” 1798;—“Observations on the Catarrhal Fever,” 1803;—“Observations on Bilious Fever,” 1795;—“Outlines of a Plan to Stop the Progress of Contagion,” 1804;—“Synopsis of the *Materia Alimentaria* and *Materia Medica*,” 1800;—“Description of the Plague,” 1813; with various papers in journals and periodical works.

RT. HON. ROBERT PEEL,

Is the eldest son of Sir Robert Peel, and a gentleman of very considerable talents. His father brought him into parliament at an early age for Cashel, in Ireland. As soon as he took his seat he proved himself capable of debating without embarrassment, and made some speeches of great promise. The ministry thought so highly of his abilities that, in 1808, he was dispatched to Ireland to fill the office of secretary-of-state there, and was of course introduced into the privy-council of that kingdom. At the gene-

tal election in 1812, he was returned for Chippenham, in Wiltshire, but the seat for the university of Oxford becoming vacant, by the promotion of Sir Vicary Gibbs, he was returned for that place. The office of secretary-of-state for Ireland he then resigned. He has been brought up by his father in the doctrines of Mr. Pitt, and therefore whatever station Mr. Peel may hereafter fill, whether with the administration or in opposition, no doubt can be entertained as to the principles which will guide him.

Mr. Peel has recently been called to the onerous situation of Secretary-of-state for the Home Department, on the retirement of Lord Sidmouth, and as a man of business he seems to be well qualified for the station.

SIR ROBERT PEEL.

This gentleman affords a striking proof of what may be effected by a man of talent, who resolutely and steadily pursues the course which he has marked out for himself. The circumstances of his family at his birth were not such as to warrant a belief that he would rise to that eminence of fortune which he has attained. He is the third son of the late Mr. Robert Peel, of Peeleross, in the county of Lancaster, who had a numerous progeny, consisting of seven sons and one daughter, to provide for. The subject of the present memoir was born in the year 1750. He was not more than fourteen when he began to entertain hopes of rising in the world, and he excited the smiles of his brothers by declaring that he was determined to push forward to rank and consequence in society. His anticipation was, however, amply justified by the result. Till the age of twenty-three he remained under the roof of his father, and it was fortunate for him that he had a parent of strong sense, capable of directing him in the right path. When not engaged in the toils of business, he seized every opportunity of storing his mind with useful knowledge, and he frequently devoted the hours of night to that purpose. He thus at once increased his pecuniary resources and cultivated his intellect.

At that period the cotton manufacture was just emerging from mediocrity, in consequence of the invention of Arkwright. It was in this manufacture that Mr. Peel, as well as most, if not all, of his brothers, was engaged. He was soon aware what advantage might be derived by the aid of mechanism, and he availed himself of that advantage to the full extent. In 1778 he embarked in an extensive cotton

manufactory at Bury, in Lancashire, in conjunction with William Yates, Esq. whose daughter he married in 1787. So lucky, or rather, so well-judged were their speculations, that in the course of fourteen years, Mr. Peel was enabled to purchase a large estate in Lancashire, and, subsequently, other estates of great magnitude in Staffordshire and Warwickshire. At Tamworth, in Staffordshire, which had fallen into decay, from the loss of the woollen-trade, he erected immense cotton-works, and the town was soon restored to a flourishing state. The influence which he thus acquired enabled him to contend with the ancient family of Townshend for the patronage of the borough, and in 1790 he was returned to parliament as one of the members for Tamworth. This seat he has ever since retained, and the other seat is held by his second son, William Yates Peel, the son-in-law of Lord Mountcashel.

The number of persons employed in the factories of this gentleman is said to be not less than 15,000, and to his honour it must be told, that he does not consider them as mere money-getting machines, but omits nothing that can contribute to their health and comfort. He has limited the hours of labour, that the growth of the children might not be impeded, and has provided for those children the means of mental improvement. Nor has he stopped here; for, in order to extend the benefits of his own system, he has procured an act for the preservation of the health and morals of apprentices in the cotton and woollen factories.

At the beginning of the French Revolution, he seems to have been favourable to that event, but he was, probably, alienated from it by the disgraceful scenes which afterwards sullied its original splendour. Accordingly, he was a steady supporter of Mr. Pitt during the war against the French republic. In the year 1797, when the country was called on for voluntary contributions, he and his partner subscribed the princely sum of £10,000, and it is said that the original intention of the family was to have come forward with more than four times that sum. In aid of the military defence of the country he largely contributed to the formation and support of the Lancashire fencibles, and the Tamworth armed association, and he raised, mostly from his own officers, six companies, called the Bury loyal volunteers, of which he himself was the lieutenant-colonel. For services like these it was not unnatural that he should be rewarded with a baronetage, which was bestowed on him in 1801.

Having a thorough knowledge of commercial and manu-

factoring subjects, Sir Robert Peel has been, in the House of Commons, a frequent speaker upon them. The union with Ireland was advocated by him, in a speech of very considerable ability.

In private life Sir Robert Peel has distinguished himself by many acts of uncommon generosity, and he is a liberal patron of all useful public institutions. He is a governor of Christ's hospital, a vice-president of the Literary Fund, and is connected with several other benevolent establishments.

Sir Robert Peel has twice appeared in the character of an author. The first time was in 1780, when he published an ingenious but paradoxical pamphlet, under the title of "The National Debt productive of National Prosperity." His system has since been woefully shaken by the stubborn evidence of facts. It must, however, be borne in mind that, at the period when he wrote, the national debt had not reached more than one fourth of its present appalling magnitude. His other literary production is a report of his speech on the union with Ireland.

SIR CHRISTOPHER PEGGE, M. D.

This eminent physician is the grandson of Dr. Pegge, the antiquarian, and son of Samuel Pegge, Esq. the author of "Curalia," and "Anecdotes of the English Language." He entered a commoner at Christ-church, Oxford, in 1782, where he took the degree of A. B. was elected Fellow of Oriel, in 1788, took the degrees of M. A. and M. B. in the following year; returned to Christchurch in 1790, and was appointed Dr. Lee's Lecturer of Anatomy, in which capacity he delivered two courses of lectures every year. In 1790 he was also elected one of the physicians of the Radcliffe Infirmary, a situation which he retained more than twenty years. He commenced the practice of medicine at Oxford, in 1789, took his doctor's degree in 1792, and, for seventeen years, enjoyed there a large share of professional reputation. In 1816, however, repeated attacks of an asthmatic affection obliged him to remove to London. He succeeded Dr. Vivian, as Regius Professor of Medicine, in 1801. Sir C. Pegge is not only a skilful physician, but also a man of a classical taste.

M. PEIGNOT,

Who has acquired considerable reputation as a bibliographer, is a Burgundian, born in 1767, and originally practised

as a barrister at Besançon. In 1791 he entered into the Constitutional-guard of Louis XVI. which, however, he quitted in the following year. On his return to his own country, he applied himself with ardour to study, and especially to that of bibliography. In 1794 he was appointed librarian of the department of the Upper Seine, some years after, principal of the college of Vesoul; and he is now head-master of the royal college of Dijon. His works are nearly twenty in number, among which may be mentioned "The Bibliographical Manual," 1 vol.;—"The Rational Bibliographical Dictionary," 3 vols.;—"Essay on Bibliographical Curiosities;"—"Critical, Literary, and Bibliographical Dictionary of the principal Works condemned to be burned, suppressed, or censured," 2 vols.;—"Philological Amusements;" and "Ancient Bibliography."

COUNT PELET DE LE LOZERE

WAS born in 1759, at St. Jean du Gard, and after having received an excellent education, he was admitted as a counsel in the parliament of Provence. After having filled a high station in the department of the Lozere, he was elected a deputy to the National Convention. Being absent when the king was brought to trial, he did not vote on that occasion. Subsequently he honourably distinguished himself by the moderation of his propositions and his language. He was one of the first to attack the defective constitution of 1793, and to call for the convoking of the primary assemblies. An attempt was made to implicate him in the revolt of the Sections, in 1795, but it failed. On the dissolution of the Convention, M. Pelet was elected to the Council of Five Hundred, and it is an honourable circumstance to him that he was chosen by no less than seventy-one departments. In the council, he displayed his wonted wisdom and love of liberty, and was a warm defender of the freedom of the press. At the close of the session he retired into private life; but in 1800 he was appointed Prefect of the department of Vaucluse, which was then disturbed by contending factions. By his conciliatory measures, however, he succeeded in restoring tranquillity. He was chosen a counsellor-of-state in 1802, and exercised the functions till 1815. In this capacity he had the direction of the police in the south of France. He was likewise employed on various missions. He remained for some time in retirement, after the second return of Louis; but in 1819 he was raised to the house of peers.

JOHN PELTIER,

Is a native of Nantes in Britanny, and the son of a rich merchant in the West India trade, for which employment he was designed; but as he resided at Paris when the revolution broke out, he began to write against it as early as the month of August, 1789, and published a pamphlet against the Constitutional Assembly under the title of "Sauvez Nous ou Sauvez Vous." Shortly after, he denounced the Duke of Orleans and Mirabeau as the authors of the excesses committed by the mob at Versailles; and in October published another pamphlet, "Domine Salvum fac Regem." It was not possible for a man to continue long in Paris after publishing such works: others are, however, attributed to him, viz. "Les Actes des Apôtres," 2 vols. 12mo. a. Judicrrous work against the framers of the Constitution of 1791, and which is now extremely scarce.—"Dernier Tableau de Paris, or History of the Events of August 10, and September 2, 1792."—"Tableau de l'Europe," published in London, 1794.—"Paris pendant l'Années, 1795 to 1802," in numbers, making in all 35 volumes.

M. Peltier has been constantly engaged in some periodical work, among others—"L'Ambigu," a work which now makes fifty or sixty volumes. One or more of the numbers contained some severe libels on Bonaparte, then first consul of France, and by desire of the consular envoy he was prosecuted and found guilty, although defended by all the ability of Sir James Mackintosh; but a war soon breaking out between England and France, he was not called up for judgment. Although so warm in the cause of royalty it does not appear that he has received any reward from the French court. He has, nevertheless, a small pension from England, and recently enjoyed some advantage from having been the European agent of Christophe, the late emperor of Hayti.

DR. PEMBERTON

Is a grandson of Lord Chief Justice Pemberton, and received his education at Bury St. Edmund's and Cambridge; at which latter place he took his degrees in 1794, and became a member of the college in 1796. Dr. P. laid a solid literary foundation, as the basis of his fame, and first practised in the metropolis.

Dr. Pemberton restored the ancient practice of tinge bleed-

ing in acute diseases, the good effects of which are often witnessed in military life. The return to this system has been much enforced by Mr. Watt, surgeon, of Glasgow, and the merit of it has been displayed in an excellent work from the pen of Dr. Hamilton, Senior Physician to the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh.

This gentleman may, therefore, be considered as a practical physician of the first class, and as eventually destined to be a leading medical character; an eminence which he seems highly to merit, no less by the uniform liberality of his conduct, than by his professional attainments. Dr. P. was seven years physician to St. George's Hospital, since which he has devoted himself to private practice only. In 1807 he delivered his celebrated Harveian oration, which is considered as a fine specimen of modern Latinity.

THE EARL OF PEMBROKE.

THE Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery is descended from a noble family of the highest antiquity. He is the twenty-first Earl of Pembroke, son of Henry, by Lady Elizabeth Spencer, daughter of the late Duke of Marlborough. He was born in 1759, educated at Oxford, and then sent on his travels under the care of the Rev. William Coxe, who conducted him through Poland, Russia, and other parts of Europe; and on his return published his celebrated travels, which he dedicated to his pupil. His lordship entered into the army when young, and rose to be lieutenant-colonel of the second regiment of dragoon-guards, from which, in 1797, he was promoted to be colonel of the eighth regiment of dragoons, and has now the sixth; he is also a general in the army, and governor of Guernsey. While Lord Herbert, he sat in parliament for Wilton, and, in 1784, he was made vice-chamberlain of his majesty's household. In 1787 he married his cousin Elizabeth, daughter of the late Topham Beauclerk, and by her had his eldest son, the present Lord Herbert, born in 1791. In 1793 he succeeded his father. He was sent, in 1807, ambassador-extraordinary to the court of Vienna, from whence he returned in 1808, and soon after, having lost his first wife, he married the daughter of Count Woronzow, many years ambassador from the court of Russia to that of Great Britain.

Lord Pembroke's seat at Wilton has long been celebrated as containing a very fine collection of pictures, and the finest collection of antique statues, &c., in the kingdom.

His lordship, in addition to his military rank, is a privy-counsellor, lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Wilts, West Stow, and Salisbury; and hereditary visitor of Jesus College, Oxford.

GRANVILLE PENN, ESQ.

A GENTLEMAN descended from the family of Penn of Pennsylvania, is much distinguished for his genius, learning, and piety. He is the author of several works, chiefly on religious subjects, viz. "Critical Remarks on Isaiah," 1787;—"Remarks on the Eastern Origin of Mankind, and on the Arts of Cultivated Life," 4to.—"A Christian's Survey of all the Principal Events and Periods of the World," 1812;—"The Bioscope, or Dial of Life explained," 1812;—"The Prophecy of Ezekiel concerning Gogue, (Gog) the last tyrant of the Church." This work is one of the most extraordinary that has lately appeared, and betrays much whimsical enthusiasm. Mr. P. endeavours to prove that the Gogue prophesied of in the Revelations is no other than Napoleon.

JOHN PENN, ESQ.

OF Stoke Park, is the head of the Penn family, being finely descended from the celebrated W. Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, of which province the family were proprietors before the revolution. This gentleman is greatly distinguished for his talents, and has devoted much of his time to literary pursuits. He has written "The Battle of Edington, or English Liberty," a tragedy, 1796;—"Translation of a Letter from Signor Cassilgi to Count Alzieri on Tragedy, from the Italian," 1797;—"Critical, Poetical, and Dramatic Works," 2 vols. 1798;—"A Timely Appeal to the People on the State of Affairs," 1799;—"Further Thoughts thereon," 1801;—"Poems," mostly reprints, 2 vols. 8vo. 1801; and "Observations in Illustration of Virgil's Fourth Eclogue," 1810.

Mr. Penn, exclusive of the fortune left him by his father, received £50,000 and a pension of £3,000 a year to indemnify him for the losses of the family by the American revolution. He is a patron of the fine arts, and he has shewn his taste in the ornaments of his two residences; his town-house in New Street, Spring Gardens, and his fine seat at Stoke Park, where he has, in various ways, illustrated the fame of Gray.—The *Outinian Lectures* are read in his house and under his patronage.

REV. MONTAGUE PENNINGTON,

Is vicar of North-bourn, in Kent, the nephew and executor of the much celebrated Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, the translator of Epictetus. From her he received the rudiments of classical learning, and was afterwards sent to Trinity College, Oxford, where he took his master's degree in 1784, and afterwards entered into holy orders. He has published "Memoirs of the Life of Mrs. Elizabeth Carter," 4to. 1803;—"A Series of Letters between Mrs. Elizabeth Carter and Miss Catherine Talbot," 2 vols. 4to. 1808;—"Redemption, or a View of the Rise and Progress of the Christian Religion," 8vo. 1811;—"The Works of Mrs. Talbot, with Notes and her Life," 8vo. 1813;—"The Letters of Mrs. Elizabeth Montague," 4 vols. 8vo. 1814.

LIEUT.-GEN. FLORESTANO PEPE,

Is the brother of the late General-in-chief of the Neapolitan army, and, under the free constitution of Naples, was nominated General-Commandant of the Neapolitan army in the dominions beyond the Faro. This general fought long in Spain and in the north. During the war of Spain he gained the Cross of the Legion of Honour in the breach of Tarragona, into which he led a column of French troops. He was then on the staff of the Marshal Duke of Albufera. He acted at the siege of Valencia with the Neapolitan troops, and was appointed to escort to Paris Captain-general Blake, who was made a prisoner in that campaign. In the retreat from Moscow he commanded the brigade of two regiments of Neapolitan cavalry who saved the emperor near Wilna. In that retreat General Pepe, with the two colonels, the Duke of Rocca Romana, and the Prince of Campania, gave proofs of extraordinary bravery, although they suffered much from the intense frost. General Pepe afterwards shut himself up in Dantzic; and, though not recovered in his health, served with singular activity and intelligence in conjunction with the French, whose commander at that time bore honourable testimony to the bravery of the Neapolitan troops. It is to be regretted that the Neapolitans did not display, in defence of their own country and rights, the same courage which they had manifested in fighting for a foreign sovereign.

GENERAL WILLIAM PEPE.

WILLIAM PEPE, who is of one of the first families in Calabria, was born in 1783, when that province was desolated by memorable earthquakes, in which near 100,000 inhabitants perished. From the seventh to the thirteenth year of his age, he was educated in the royal college of Calabria, and from thirteen to sixteen in the military college of the capital, the kingdom being, at that time, in possession of the French, by whom it was declared a republic. William Pepe served first in a republican battalion, and on the 13th of June, when this immature republic fell, he received two wounds at Pontici, while fighting against the troops collected by Cardinal Russo, together with some Russians. After six months imprisonment, notwithstanding his extreme youth, being then only sixteen years of age, he was exiled into France. Still pursuing the same object, he served in the Italian legion, and was at the passage of St. Bernard, and on the field of Marengo. He continued to serve in all the campaigns made by the French in Italy, till 1802, when he returned to Naples, by virtue of a treaty between the French and the Neapolitan government.

At the age of nineteen he attempted to excite an insurrection in Calabria, but his youth and inexperience rendered such an enterprise ineffectual. Several distinguished citizens were arrested; his brothers, though innocent, were obliged to take refuge in France; and he himself, being arrested in Naples, was condemned to end his days in the dungeon of Marittimo, a small island on the coast of Sicily. From this horrible abode, by an effort of extraordinary daring, he effected his escape, and afterwards, with the rank of major, fought against King Ferdinand and the English in Calabria. When the English defeated General Regnier, at Maida, Major Pepe was taken prisoner, and was on the point of being shot in the prison of Nicastro in his native province. By means, however, of very large sums of money, which his father employed for his release, he again escaped, and continued to be engaged in the war in Calabria, till he joined the French general, who was at that time Governor of the Ionian islands. In 1809, King Joachim Murat made William Pepe one of the officers of his staff, and some months afterwards, in consideration of his services, he obtained the rank of colonel. He accompanied Joachim when he menaced Sicily with invasion, and in 1810 he went into Spain, where he served in the army of Aragon, as colonel of the eighth

Neapolitan regiment of the line, and afterwards commanded a brigade composed of his own regiment, and two squadrons of Chasseurs. In 1813, being recalled to Naples, he was promoted to be a general-of-brigade, and in 1814, he commanded the advanced-guard of the Neapolitan army then allied with that of Austria.

In this campaign he greatly distinguished himself, and in one of the bulletins relative to the passage of the river Taro, he is spoken of as having exhibited, on that occasion, an uncommon degree of skill, and the most consummate bravery. He was created a baron by Joachim, but this prince could never extinguish in the breast of General Pepe the sentiments of patriotism. He was accordingly the promoter of that famous combination of nearly twenty Neapolitan generals, who united for the purpose of extorting from Joachim a free constitution. The king, however, though he could not change the sentiments of General Pepe, found means to seduce several of his associates, which frustrated the undertaking. In 1815, when Napoleon left the Island of Elba, and landed in France, Joachim Murat making a premature movement against Austria, declared the independence of Italy. In this campaign, General Pepe commanded the advanced-guard of the army, and distinguished himself extremely, near Panaro, Carpi, Bologna, Pesaro, and Sinigaglia, and was appointed by Joachim his aid-de-camp and lieutenant-general. General Pepe's troops arrived without disbanding at Capua, and his fidelity to the unfortunate Joachim gained him the universal admiration and respect of his countrymen.

Ferdinand having returned to Naples, General Pepe remained inactive till 1818. In this year the military division, consisting of the provinces of Avellino and Foggia, was a prey to the most dreadful system of brigandism, and the government being in want of a young and active lieutenant-general, gave the command to General Pepe. He organized in his division 10,000 militia-men, all proprietors of the soil, and subjected them to the strictest discipline. With this militia he entirely cleared the division of banditti, caused the laws and public authorities to be respected, and gave to these provinces the appearance of belonging to a different kingdom.

And from hence we date the commencement of his real glory! His principal care was to cause the election of officers to fall on men of known patriotism; the national guards seeing his anxiety for their proper organization, and reading his daily orders, became desirous of seconding his

views for the national benefit, and his influence over them was unbounded. Certain intendants, and other authorities of the provinces, began to entertain suspicions of the object of this organization, and the more so as, in spite of himself, some animated expressions had escaped the general in his harangues to the militia. Those authorities communicated their suspicions to the ministry, who found themselves undecided what part to take, for General Pepe conducted himself with extraordinary zeal and frankness; nor could they believe that his patriotism would lead him to risk the loss of so advantageous a situation, especially as he had just received from the king, the grand-cross of the order of St. George. After the revolution had taken place in Spain, General Pepe, knowing that Naples was ready to follow her example, took a tour through his provinces, in order to put the finishing stroke to his work. Though he felt secure of being seconded by all, he only confided his intentions to five or six of the principal officers of his division, and to four distinguished citizens. He arranged every thing for proclaiming the constitutional regime at his head-quarters at Avellino and Foggia, on the 25th of June, 1820. A colonel, who either did not receive his letter, or who, wanting the necessary decision of character, pretended not to have received it, obliged General Pepe to defer the execution of his project till the beginning of July, and he immediately retired to Naples, to lull the suspicions which the ministers might entertain of his views. But, on the 2d of July, a squadron of chasseurs, headed by the sub-lieutenant Morelli, whom the celebration of the festival of St. Theobald, patron saint of the Carbonari, had inspired with fresh ardour, and who were unacquainted with the general's being at that time in Naples, marched for Avellino by the way of Monteforte. General Pepe had warned this squadron not to make any movement without his knowledge; this march was, therefore, extremely hazardous to the cause of liberty. It was not till the evening of the 6th of July that General Pepe succeeded in reaching his head-quarters, at Avellino, with two regiments of cavalry, passing through the divisions of Carascosa and of Ambrosio, who could easily have arrested his progress. This bold step completed the political change he had anticipated.

General Pepe remained commander-in-chief of the Neapolitan army from the 6th of July until the 1st of October, during which time he was offered the situation of captain-general, which he nobly refused. In these three months, by his firmness, disinterestedness, and the high opinion enter-

tained of him by the nation, he surmounted every obstacle; and, in spite of the intrigues of foreign powers, and the jealousies of many of the other generals, he succeeded in assembling the parliament on the 1st of October, on which day King Ferdinand swore fidelity to the Spanish constitution. After the king had taken this solemn oath, General Pepe resigned to him the command in chief of the army, and sought retirement from public duty. The parliament addressed to him a very flattering letter, comparing him to Washington, and thanking him in the name of his country for the services he had rendered her. It will, however, be generally allowed, that the parliament ought not to have permitted General Pepe to resign the office of commander-in-chief, until the new system had been acknowledged by Austria.

In the month of November, General Pepe was nominated inspector-general of the national-guards, of whom he organized 150,000 in three months. He was also appointed a counsellor-of-state.

When the Austrian army marched towards the kingdom of Naples, General Pepe, on the 15th of February, was appointed commander-in-chief of the second corps of the army in the Abruzzi, and arrived at his head-quarters on the 20th, when the enemy were approaching the frontiers of the Abruzzi. Most unfortunately for him, the army of the Abruzzi was not sufficiently organized, and the general had only 6,000 troops of the line, to guard a frontier of 150 miles. The militia who joined him wanted arms, provisions, and accoutrements. In addition to this, the Austrian army, 50,000 strong, surrounded the Abruzzi, ready to destroy the champion of Neapolitan liberty; who, left to cope with a disciplined and warlike enemy of overpowering numerical force, found himself totally unassisted by the other corps of the army, commanded by General Carascosa.

General Pepe reflecting that, in extreme cases, it is necessary to resort to desperate remedies, marched, on the morning of the 7th of March, with 7,000 militia, and 3,000 troops of the line, to attack the Austrian army near Rieti. He confided in the strength of his position, and was convinced of the truth of the maxim, that with young troops it is better to attack than to be attacked; he hoped by this means to discipline and encourage his little army. Thanks to his skilful dispositions, the general was enabled to fight with advantage during the whole day; but the enemy having received a reinforcement, and seeking to out-flank his right-wing, he found himself obliged to retreat.

On this occasion, traitors, who in such cases are never wanting, prevailed on the militia to disband, and the few troops who remained followed the example. General Pepe, however, without despairing of the safety of his country, hastened towards Salerno and Avellino, in the hope of re-organizing his army, but he found himself entirely betrayed, the executive power having put every obstacle in his way to oppose his endeavours.

The corps under the command of Carascosa, composed of troops of the line, disbanded without once seeing the enemy, and the Austrians advanced towards Naples. General Pepe was with difficulty prevailed on by his friends to embark for Spain: without a government, without strong places, without troops, nothing more could then, with advantage to the cause of national liberty, be attempted. From Barcelona, passing through Madrid and Lisbon, the General came to London, where he arrived in August, 1821.

On the 20th of the following month, General Pepe addressed to King Ferdinand a narrative, to which are attached several official documents. The friends of liberty, and all who profess liberal sentiments, will learn, on reading it, to be on their guard against an absolute executive power. From this narrative it will be found, that the Neapolitans have lost their liberty, by trusting to their king and the regent, and not from any want of decision or of courage. It ought to be remarked that, from the time of the French revolution to the present hour, no man has displayed more disinterestedness, or has sacrificed more for freedom, than General Pepe; who still, undismayed and full of hope, is ready to co-operate once more in favour of the liberty and glory of his country.

SIR LUCAS PEPYS, BART. M. D.

Is a native of Cheshire, and finished his classical education at Oxford. On quitting the university, he went to Edinburgh, where he attended lectures on medicine, and the practice of the Infirmary. He afterwards returned to Oxford, where he obtained the degree of M. D.; and on commencing his medical career in London, was admitted a Fellow of the Royal College.

His uncle, Dr. Russell, of Brighton, having acquired much reputation by a treatise on, and by introducing the use of, sea-air and bathing, Dr. Pepys determined to spend the summer-season in that town. There, with the assistance of

his uncle, he formed a connexion, which greatly contributed to his progress in the metropolis. Soon after this he settled in London, and was elected physician to the Middlesex Hospital. In 1772 he married the Countess of Rothes, by which high connexion he was introduced to the first families in the kingdom. In 1810, the Countess died, and in 1819, he married a Miss Askew, daughter of a physician of that name. About this time he obtained a baronetcy, and the appointment of Physician-Extraordinary to the late king.

During his majesty's indisposition in 1788 and 1789, Sir Lucas was appointed physician-in-ordinary, and his majesty's malady terminating favourably, he was appointed physician-general to the army, an office of considerable emolument and patronage. A lamentable circumstance, however, occurred, which frustrated Sir Lucas's plans for effecting some new regulations in the medical department of the army. The expedition to Walcheren having failed, as was said in consequence of the physician-general not being acquainted with the fact that the inhabitants were subject to a severe epidemic, the cause of this disastrous affair was investigated before a committee of the House of Commons. The result of this enquiry induced the ministers to dismiss the physician-general, and dissolve the medical board, allowing, however, pensions to the members.

Sir Lucas resigned, in 1811, the office of President of the College, after having held it seven years. During his presidency the college published an edition of their *Pharmacopœia*, the preface of which was written by Sir Lucas. This composition, as a specimen of Latinity, is highly creditable to him. Sir Lucas is also a good Grecian, and has even been known to quote Hippocrates at the bed-side of a patient. He has an extensive practice among the higher circles of the metropolis.

M. PERCIER,

A distinguished Parisian architect. It was he who, in conjunction with M. Fontaine, planned and executed the triumphal arch of the Carousal, the design of which received the principal architectural prize from the jury of the institute. M. Percier is one of the joint authors of "Palaces, Houses, and other modern Edifices, designed at Rome," 1798, folio;—"Description of the Ceremonies and Festivals which took place on the Marriage of the Emperor Napoleon,"

folio;—"Selection of the most celebrated Country-houses of Rome and its Environs," 12 parts, folio; and "A Collection of Interior Decorations," also in folio.

BARON PERCY,

ONE of the most eminent of the French surgeons, is a native of Franche Comté, and was born in 1757. His father was a military surgeon, who had retired so much dissatisfied with the manner in which he had been treated, that he had resolved never to allow his son to be a surgeon. The young Percy was, therefore, put to the study of mathematics, with the intention of qualifying him for service in the army. He had, however, an irresistible taste for the surgical profession, and was at length allowed to indulge it. In teaching anatomy he soon acquired great reputation, and he obtained his doctor's degree in a way which was exceedingly creditable to him. When he was twenty-one he entered into the gendarmerie, as assistant-surgeon, in which capacity he remained five years and a half, during which time he also sedulously studied the veterinary art. In 1782 he entered into the Berry regiment of cavalry as surgeon-major. In 1784 he obtained the first prize of the academy of surgery, and so repeatedly did he perform this, that, in 1790, the academy requested him to desist, in order to leave the field open to his discouraged rivals. At the same time it named him one of its associates. M. Percy is a member of the most celebrated scientific European societies, and has been sixteen times crowned by them. The French armies are indebted to him for many improvements which contribute to their health and the alleviation of their sufferings. For these services he was made a baron, a commander of the legion of honour, and chief-surgeon of the armies. In 1814 he displayed so much activity and humanity, in providing for the wants of 12,000 wounded Prussians, Russians, and Austrians, that the allied sovereigns rewarded him with a variety of orders of knighthood. After the battle of Waterloo, M. Percy retired into private life. He is the author of a "Memoir on Incision Scissors;"—"The Army-Surgeon's Manual;"—"Practical Surgical Pyrotechny;" and various other works, all of which are no less remarkable for the elegance of the style than for their professional merit.

M. JAMES PERIER,⁷

Is a member of the ancient Academy of Sciences, and of the Institute. His fame, however, arises from his being, in conjunction with his brother Augustine, the most extensive and excellent manufacturer of steam-engines in France. The two brothers were the first who erected a steam engine in the French capital. The foundry is at Chaillot, where not only steam-engines, but engines of all other kinds, are brought to great perfection. M. James Perier is the author of several interesting memoirs on the construction of machines. These memoirs are printed in the Transactions of the Academy of Sciences.

M. PLRIN,

A FRENCH dramatic writer of some merit, who has also published several works on general literature, was born in 1775. He was appointed to a deputy prefectship, on the return of Napoleon from Elba, but he lost it on the second restoration of Louis. Among his numerous dramatic pieces are "Beaumarchais in Spain;"—"Cecilia and Fitz-Henry;" "Henry the Fourth and d'Aubigni;"—"The Old Uncle;" "Intrigue before Marriage;" and "The Careless Youth." The principal of his other works are "Memoirs of Madame Pompadour;"—"Life of Marshal Lannes;" and the "Itinerary from Pantin to Mount Calvary;" the latter of which is a parody on the works of M. de Chateaubriand, particularly on his Itinerary.

CHARLES PERLET.

THIS journalist, who is a native of Geneva, in which city he was born about 1765, has acquired a disgraceful celebrity. He went to Paris at an early age, and was at first shopman to a bookseller, and afterwards a printer and bookseller. At the beginning of the revolution he established a journal, which was conducted by men of talent, and was so successful that he gained by it a considerable fortune, which, however, he is said to have dissipated. Having opposed the directory, he was transported to Cayenne, after the 18th of Fructidor, and did not return from thence till Bonaparte became first consul. On his way homeward he passed through Germany and England, and insinuated himself into the confidence of some of the royalists, under the mask of being a zealous

friend of the Bourbons. Almost as soon, however, as he had settled in Paris, he became an agent of the police. Having done this, he opened a correspondence with Fauche Borel, who was at London, and whom he induced to believe that there existed in the French capital a very powerful royalist committee, which was labouring for the re-establishment of the monarchy. As the exiled friends of the Bourbons were, at all times, eager to catch at a straw, and were not remarkable for their prudence or sagacity, the plan of Perlet succeeded. Money and instructions were forwarded to him, and he even came over to England, and had an interview with Louis XVIII. He next endeavoured to draw into France one of the royal family; but it being thought proper on such an occasion to take some precaution, the nephew of Fauche Borel was sent to Paris to communicate with the pretended committee. He was addressed to Perlet, who betrayed him to the police, and the unfortunate messenger was shot, notwithstanding a large sum was remitted from England to save him. Perlet, however, contrived to elude suspicion, and to retain his credit with the royalists, till after the restoration of Louis. His perfidy was at length discovered. A law-suit ensued between him and Fouche, and he took flight at the period when the sentence was on the point of being pronounced, by which means he escaped a fine of 2,000 livres and an imprisonment of five years. He found an asylum at Geneva, where he now lives under a borrowed name, and is closely watched by the police.

M. PERREAU,

ONE of the representatives for the department of Vendée, in the French chamber of deputies, was born in 1775. The horrible scenes which he witnessed in that department, during the contest from 1793 to 1796, inspired him with a hatred of civil war and of tyranny, and he has, in consequence, been all his life the friend of liberty and of the oppressed. From 1806 to 1815 he held the office of mayor, the authority of which he always employed in favour of the injured. In 1815 he was elected to the chamber, and did every thing that lay in his power to moderate the violence of the furious ultra-royalists who composed the majority of that body. He has since been re-chosen by his countrymen at every election, and has uniformly defended the cause of freedom.

M. CASIMIR PERRIER.

THIS gentleman is a native of Grenoble, at which place he was born in 1777. He is a banker of Paris, and one of the members of the chamber of deputies, in which he represents the department of the Seine. Since he has had a seat in that body he has taken an active part in the debates, and always on the liberal side. M. Casimir Perrier is the author of several works on finance. His brother, M. Alexander Perrier, who is a manufacturer at Orleans, is one of the members for the department of the Loire, and is also a friend of freedom.

M. PERSOON,

AN eminent naturalist, who is a member of the Linnaean societies of London and Philadelphia, and of several other societies of the same kind. He is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, which colony he quitted at twelve years of age, to be educated in Europe. The rudiments of education he received at Lingen, in Westphalia, and he completed his studies at Leyden and Göttingen. He early acquired a fondness for botany, and he has always retained it. The cryptogami order of plants has been one of the principal objects of his researches. His chief works are "Observationes Mycologicae;"—"Commentatio de fungis clavae formibus;"—"Tentamen, &c. fungorum;"—"Icones, &c. fungorum;"—"Synopsis methodica fungorum;"—"Synopsis plantarum, seu enchyridium botanicum;" and "A Treatise on Edible Mushrooms."

M. PERSUIS,

A FRENCH musical composer of considerable merit, is a native of Avignon. He has long been director of the orchestra of the Royal Academy of Music. As a composer he first became known in 1780. He has given to the stage the operas of "The Triumph of Trajan;"—"Fanny Morna;"—"The Forbidden Fruit;"—"Marcel;" and "Jerusalem delivered." This last work gained him a high reputation. The opera of the "Triumph of Trajan" was composed in conjunction with M. Lesucur.

M. PERTUSIER.

THIS gentleman, who is an officer of the horse-artillery of the royal guard, was one of the members of the embassy

which was sent to Constantinople in 1812. Previously to his accompanying the embassy, he had published, in two volumes, "The Corinthian Lovers, an episodic history, imitated from the Greek." On his return from Turkey, he sent from the press his "Picture-que Excursions in and near Constantinople, and on the shores of the Bosphorus," 3 vols. 8vo, which was followed by an atlas of plates in five parts. A translation of the Picture-que Excursions is inserted in the fourth volume of the *Journal of New Voyages and Travels*.

M. PESTALOZZI.

THIS good and venerable man is the descendant of a patrician family at Zurich, in which city he was born in 1745. At an early period of life, he resolved to devote himself to the ameliorating of the situation of the humbler classes of society, by enabling them to obtain the kind of education which was best suited to their wants. To this measure he appears to have been prompted by the circumstance of his having resided in a thickly-peopled, but indigent and ignorant, and consequently, vicious district, in the canton of Berne. His first effort was a novel, or tale, entitled "Leinhard and Gertrude," which was intended to be level to the comprehension of the lowest classes of the people, and to interest their feelings by picturing their own occupations, necessities, and desires, while at the same time it inculcated a love of virtue. This work became popular in Germany, and its popularity encouraged the author to continue his labours. Between 1781 and 1797 he published various productions, among which may be mentioned his "Weekly Journal for Country Folks;"—"Letters on the Education of the Children of Indigent Parents;" and "Reflections on the March of Nature in the Education of the Human Race." After the overthrow of the old Swiss governments, and the meeting of the Helvetic legislative council at Arau, M. Pestalozzi addressed to the council "Reflections on the Wants of the Country, and principally on the Education and Relief of the Poor." He was appointed the principal editor of the Helvetic Journal for the use of the people, a paper which was designed to turn to the profit of morals, religion, and order, the effervescence which had been excited by the recent revolution. In 1799 an opportunity was afforded to him of putting in practice some of his theories; he having been nominated Director of an Orphan Institution, which the

government had established at Stantz. There he became at once the teacher, steward, and father of the institution, and there he formed the plan of education which now goes by his name. When the establishment was dissolved, the government gave him a mansion at Burgdorf, for him to carry on his system with boarders; and he afterwards removed to the castle of Yverdun, which was presented to him by the canton of Vaud. Since that removal he has continued strenuously his honourable labours, and has published many works on this important subject. In 1803 he formed one of the deputation which Bonaparte summoned from the Swiss cantons, to concert the means of restoring tranquillity to Switzerland, but he returned home before any thing was accomplished. The last work of Pestalozzi is intituled "Advice to my Contemporaries." He is now occupied in preparing his works for a complete edition, and the northern monarchs, by whom he has been particularly noticed, have subscribed for a great number of copies. It is to the produce of this edition that he looks for the means of support in his old age; as he has always been too much engaged in acts of benevolence to think of accumulating a fortune.

HERBERT MARSH BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH.

HE is a native of London, and was bred at St. John's College, where he was much distinguished both as a classical scholar and mathematician. Having obtained a fellowship and academical honours, he went to Gottingen to improve himself in modern languages. He resided several years at Gottingen, and there undertook the translation of one of the most profound works of Germany into English, viz. "Michaelis' Introduction to the New Testament," to which he added explanatory and supplemental notes, 2 vols. 8vo. But he did not confine himself to theological studies; he sought for and gained much information on political affairs, which he transmitted to the minister, Mr. Pitt, who procured him a pension. When the French invaded Germany he returned to England, and on a vacancy he obtained the Margaret professorship of divinity in the university of Cambridge. He then engaged in a course of lectures on theology, and read them in English instead of Latin, by which he induced persons of all orders and descriptions to attend them. In 1792 he published an "Essay on the Usefulness of Theological Learning." He

was soon engaged in controversy; first with Archdeacon Travis, in support of one of his notes on Michaelis. He next took up his pen against Mr. Belsham, for the purpose of defending his own hypothesis respecting the history of the gospel. He was afterwards engnged in a newspaper war on the dispute between Mr. Lancaster and Dr. Bell. He likewise published an "Essay on the English National Credit." But what most recommended him to notice was his "History of the Politics of Great Britain and France," which was esteemed as a full justification of the conduct of the English ministry. These exertions in the cause of church and administration rendered him a very conspicuous character, and he was rewarded in 1816, by being appointed bishop of Landaff, and soon after by being translated to the see of Peterborough. His other works are "An Examination of the Conduct of the British Ministry relative to the Proposal of Buonaparte;"—"The Politics of Great Britain Vindicated;"—"A Dissertation on the Origin and Composition of the three first Gospels," 1802;—"Letters to the Anonymous Author of the Remarks on Michaelis and his Commentator;"—"The Illustration of his Hypothesis respecting the Three first Gospels," 1803;—"A Defence of the above Illustration," 1804;—"A Course of Lectures on Divinity," 1810;—"A Vindication of Mr. Bell's System of Education," 1811;—"History of the Translations of the Scriptures," 1812; with others of less note.

BARON PETIT.

This brave officer was born in 1772, and embraced the military profession. In 1806 he was in the campaign against the Russians and Prussians, and particularly distinguished himself at the combat of Czarnavow. In 1808 he received the order of St. Henry of Saxony; in 1813 he was made brigadier-general for his numerous services; and in 1814 he was appointed a commander of the legion of honour. During the campaign of 1814 he was exceedingly active in the Imperial guard, and it was he whom Napoleon embraced on taking leave of his guard before his departure for Elba. He was present at the battle of Waterloo, as major of the first grenadier regiment of the guards, and his regiment was the last which made head against the enemy. He is now retired, on half-pay.

M. PETITOT,

A FRENCH literary character, was born at Dijon, in 1772, and when very young went to Paris, where he applied himself entirely to literature. In 1793 and 1794 he was one of the editors of a journal on the subject of public instruction, and he was afterwards engaged in other journals, but principally in the Mercury. The tragedy of "Geta and Caracalla," which he brought out on the French theatre, was not successful. Under the Imperial government, when the university was re-organized, he was appointed inspector-general of studies, and he now holds the place of secretary-general of the commission of public instruction. M. Petitot has translated the tragedies of Alfieri into French; published editions of Racine, Moliere, Laharpe, and the Port-royal Greek grammar; assisted Fievée in the collection of the French Drama in 25 volumes; and written, among other things a pamphlet "On the Initiative of the Laws, or Reflections on Deliberative Assemblies."

M. PETIT-RADEL.

This gentleman, who is the brother of the late poet of the same name, is a Parisian, and was born in 1756. In 1788 he was appointed vicar-general and canon of Couserans, and in 1791 he travelled into Italy. While in Italy he entered deeply into antiquarian researches. In the course of those researches he became convinced that the massive foundations of the walls of many of the ancient Italian cities, which had been attributed by some to the Etruscans or the Romans, and by others to the Goths or the Saracens, were in reality identical in structure with those ancient Greek monuments called the Cyclopean or Pelasgic, and consequently, were the work of the same people. The reading of his manuscript memoir on this subject, obtained him the honour of being elected a member of the Institute. He is now a member of the legion of honour, and of the academy of belles lettres. M. Petit-Radel has published a variety of antiquarian works, among which are Memoirs on the Aqueducts of the Ancients, the Antique Monuments in the Museum, on the Greek Origin of the Founder of Argos, on the Origins of Argolis, Attica, and Boeotia, on Pelasgic Monuments, and on the Ancient Russians or Roxolani.

M. PETIT-THOUARS,

Is the brother of the brave officer of the same name, who was killed at the battle of the Nile. Before the revolution, he was a lieutenant in the regiment of the crown. In 1792 he went on an expedition in search of La Perouse, and was abandoned by his crew, in the desert island of Tristan d'Acunha. On his return, he accompanied d'Entrecasteaux, who was employed on the same search. He has for many years been director of the nursery at Roule. M. Petit-Thouars is the author of "A Sketch of the Flora of the Isle of Tristan d'Acunha;"—"History of Vegetables collected in the eastern Islands of Africa;"—"Essay on Vegetation considered in the unfolding of Buds;"—"Miscellany of Botany and Travels;"—"Papers on the Culture of Fruit-Trees;" and "History of a Bit of Wood, preceded by an Essay on the Sap, considered as a Result of Vegetation." M. Petit-Thouars has also contributed to the Universal Biography the lives of a great number of botanists.

M. PEUCHET

Was formerly a barrister in Paris, and, before the revolution, was one of the conductors of the *Gazette of France*. When the revolution took place, he embraced the principles of liberty, but he never disgraced himself by violence; and in 1789 he was appointed to a place in the Parisian police. For a considerable time he was one of the editors of the *Moniteur Journaul*, and also composed the political part of the *Mercury*, and the *Key of the Cabinet*. M. Peuchet is rather a voluminous writer. His great work is "The Universal Dictionary of Commercial Geography," in five quarto volumes, a part of the materials for which were furnished by the Abbé Morellet. This dictionary has considerable merit, but it has also the fault of all dictionaries, that it is too diffuse in the first letters and too concise in the last. To the *Methodical Encyclopædia* he contributed the Dictionary of Police and Municipalities. He has published several other works on legal and commercial subjects, and, in conjunction with Chaulaire, is the author of the "Topographical and Statistical Description of France."

M. PEYRARD.

This gentleman is an eminent French mathematician, and was formerly librarian of the polytechnic school. He has

translated the works of Euclid and Archimedes in such a manner as to deserve the praise of the ablest mathematicians. He has likewise translated the tract of Cornelius Agrippa, on the superiority of women over men, and joined with Battœux in a version of Horace. The public is also indebted to him for a new and enlarged edition of Bezout's Course of Mathematics for the use of the Marine and Artillery. Among his original works are an "Essay on Nature and its Laws," which has gone through four editions, and "Geometrical Statics, demonstrated in the manner of Archimedes."

DON JOACHIM DE LA PEZUELA,

A SPANISH officer, who, after having combated the French in Spain, was sent to Peru, as general-in-chief. At first he obtained considerable advantages over the armies of the insurgents. In 1815 he defeated Rondeau at Venta Media, and again on the 29th of November, at Sipesipe, on the frontier of Cochabamba. The latter victory was so decisive that the republicans were under the necessity of evacuating Peru, and falling back on the Rio de la Plata. To recompense these services, Ferdinand raised Pezuela to the dignity of viceroy of Peru, and the new viceroy made his solemn entry into Lima on the 17th of April, 1816. While Peru remained in a state of comparative tranquillity, Pezuela held his office without opposition. When, however, in 1820, the liberating army of Chili, under San Martin, penetrated into Peru, and drove the royalists before it, a plot was formed against him by the officers of the army; he was compelled to resign his authority, and La Serna was substituted in his place. This measure, however, did not prevent the Chilian army from making itself master of Lima and Callao, and wresting by far the largest part of Peru from the Spanish monarch.

M. PFLUGUER,

A CELEBRATED Swiss Agriculturist, was born at Morges, in the Pays de Vaud, in 1777. From his infancy, he occupied himself with practical agriculture till grown up, when he applied himself closely to the study of the theory of the science. He afterwards went to Paris, where he published a work, intitled "Course of Practical Agriculture," in which instruction is presented in a most attractive form. He is also the author of "The Amusements of Parnassus," a collection of miscellaneous poetry;—"A Manual of Moral Instruction,"

and a "Course of Study for the Use of Youth." M. Pfluguer has lately published a complete course of agriculture, under the title of the "*Country House*," which is spoken of very highly, as being a methodical treatise upon every thing connected with the management of lands, orchards, gardens, woods, and vineyards.

RIGHT HON. JOSEPH PHILLIMORE, LL. D.

A GENTLEMAN bred to the profession of the civil law, in which he now practises, as an advocate. When the business of licenses was much canvassed, Dr. Phillimore published "Reflections on the Nature of the License Trade," a pamphlet, 1811; and next year, "A Letter on a Notice given by Mr. Brougham respecting the Orders in Council and the License Trade."

In the year 1809, Dr. Phillimore was appointed Regius Professor of Civil Law, in the university of Oxford, which he gained by the interest of Lord Grenville, the chancellor. He is also Official Principal to the Archdeacon of Middlesex, and judge of the cinque ports. Being attached to the Grenville family he has, by their interest, been returned member of parliament for St. Mawes, and constantly votes in the House of Commons with their party. Of the license trade it may be necessary to say that, during the war, a strict prohibition against the importation of goods existed in both countries; but the importation was, nevertheless, carried on privately, by means of licenses granted by the respective governments. The power of issuing these licenses evidently threw the trade into the hands of such persons as the ministers chose to favor, and was, therefore, highly objectionable. Dr. P. has lately been honoured with a seat in the Privy Council, and made one of the Commissioners of the Board of Controul,

JOHN PHILLIPART, ESQ.

A NATIVE of London, is of a respectable family, who gave him a liberal education, which was finished at a military academy of considerable note. When his studies were completed, he was placed in the office of an eminent solicitor; but he had acquired too great an attachment to the military life. He therefore relinquished the law, and acted as private secretary to Lord Sheffield; and, about two years after, he obtained a place under government.

From an idea given to him by Colonel Roberts he formed a plan for a military fund, for the benefit of officers of the

army, and in consequence of this he published "Observations on the Military System of the British Empire, and a Plan for improving the Income of General Officers," 8vo. 1812. This plan was, however, relinquished, as the ministers thought such an association might be of very dangerous consequence.

He then suggested to the ministry the plan of making the militia of the two countries disposable for foreign service; a plan which Lord Castlereagh afterwards adopted. Mr. Phillipart was the editor and conductor of the "Military Panorama;" besides which, he has published "Memoirs of the Prince Royal of Sweden," 1813;—"The Northern Campaign," 1814;—"Memoirs and Campaigns of General Moreau," 1814;—"A Letter to Lord Castlereagh on the Militia;"—"Campaigns in Germany and France, from the Expiration of the Armistice to the Abdication of Napoleon," 2 vols. 8vo. 1814;—"The Royal Military Calendar," 5 vols. 8vo. 1815; and some papers in the *Pamphleteer*. His wife, a lady of literary talents, is the author of two poems, entitled—"Muscovy," and "Vittoria."

CHARLES PHILLIPS, ESQ.

This gentleman, who has attained considerable reputation as a barrister, was born in 1788, at Sligo, in the province of Connaught. After having received the rudiments of education in his native town, from the Rev. James Armstrong, he was sent, at the age of fifteen, to Trinity-college, Dublin, where he graduated at the usual time. Mr. Phillips then became a member of the Middle Temple, and in 1812 he was called to the Irish bar, where he soon became remarkable for his eloquence. He has since removed to the English bar. The eloquence of Mr. Phillips is brilliant, polished, pointed; but it is too alliterative, and too much loaded with ostentatious ornament. Talent he undoubtedly possesses, but his taste is not yet sufficiently chastened. His merits, however, are those of an orator, and his faults are such as may be removed by time and study. He errs on the right side; for much may be hoped from redundant fertility, but for the curse of barrenness there is no remedy.

Mr. Phillips is also a poet. He has published "The Consolations of Erin;"—"The Emerald Isle," which has passed through four editions; and "The Garland," a monody on the death of Sheridan.

Several of his speeches were printed in a pamphlet form, at the time of their being delivered, and have since been collected into an 8vo. volume. He is likewise the author of



Charles Phillips Esq.

"Recollections of Curran and some of his Contemporaries," 1 vol. 8vo. 1818. A romantic tale, intituled "The Loves of Celestine and St. Aubert," is attributed to his pen.

SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS

Is known to the public as the author of a work on the "Office of Sheriff;"—of another work on the "Powers and Duties of Juries," which has been translated and published in German, French, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese, besides being republished in America;—of a "Morning's Walk from London to Kew;"—and, finally, of "Twelve Essays on the Proximate Causes of the Phenomena of Nature, developing new Principles of Universal Causation."

He has besides conducted the *Monthly Magazine* through fifty-two volumes; and has been the editor and author of numerous works to which he has not affixed his name.

Sir Richard was born in London in 1768, educated at Chiswick, near London, and brought up with an uncle, an eminent brewer in Soho; but a passion for literature, and particularly for mathematics and experimental philosophy, led him to detach himself from his family connections; and in 1790 he commenced a weekly newspaper, and opened a bookseller's shop at Leicester. In 1795 he planned and published the *Monthly Magazine* in London, and became a very considerable publisher. In 1807 he served the office of Sheriff, and for many years past has been engaged in the systematic improvement of elementary books for purposes of education, in which his success is well known to the world, and his efforts have been liberally patronized.

THE HON. EDMUND PHIPPS

Is a brother of the Earl of Mulgrave, and sat in parliament some years for Scarborough, but was returned in the last parliament for Queenborough. He was born in 1769, and entered into the army, in which he has risen to the rank of Lieutenant-general, and to be one of the colonels in the 60th, or royal American regiment of foot. General Phipps has generally voted with administration, and has as generally held some lucrative place. He was at first secretary to the master-general of the ordnance, then clerk of the deliveries of the ordnance, afterwards paymaster of marines, and now again is clerk of the deliveries.

M. PIANTANIDA,

BORN about the year 1773, was a barrister at Milan, and when the French destroyed the Austrian tyranny in Lombardy, he ardently embraced the cause of liberty. He entered into the national guards, of which he became an officer. When the Austro-Russians overran Italy, in 1799, he was under the necessity of seeking a refuge in France. He returned to his country after the battle of Marengo. At one period he was intended to be placed in the council of maritime prizes, and to receive the order of the Iron Crown; but his hopes were frustrated by some intrigues in the court of the viceroy. In 1807 he published, at Milan, in four quarto volumes, a learned and excellent work, on "Commercial and Maritime Jurisprudence, Ancient and Modern." Napoleon accepted the dedication, and designed to promote the author, but intrigue again stood in the way. Disgusted, at length, with the manner in which he was treated, Piantanida resumed the profession of a barrister, and he now ranks among the most eminent counsel at the Italian bar.

JOSEPH PIAZZI.

This able astronomer, who is one of the foreign associates of the Parisian Academy of Sciences, was born in the Valtelline, in 1746. He entered into the order of the Theatins in 1764, and after having been professor of astronomy at Malta, was made professor at Palermo in 1781. In 1787 he visited the Parisian Observatory, and made several observations, in conjunction with Lalande; and he then passed over into England, to purchase the best instruments. On his return to Sicily, towards the end of 1789, he superintended the construction of the magnificent observatory of Palermo, and since the completion of the building he has been indefatigably employed on astronomical researches. In 1792 and 1794 he published a description of the building, and the valuable instruments contained in it. Among the fruits of his labours was the discovery of the planet Ceres, which took place on the first of January, 1801, and which led to the discovery of Pallas, Juno, and Vesta. In 1814 he put to press a catalogue of 7,500 stars, a work which gained for him the medal founded by Lalande; and in 1816 he printed at Milan, the first volume of the History of Sicilian Astronomy, and put the finishing hand to his Elements of Astronomy. He has also drawn up a Code of Weights and Measures for Sicily.

M. PICARD.

This excellent dramatic writer, who has sometimes been called the Moliere of his age, but who may, perhaps, with more correctness be compared to Dancourt, is a native of Paris, and was born in 1769. He is the son of a solicitor of the Chatelet. He very early displayed a taste for theatrical writing, and having contracted a friendship with Andrieux, that author assisted him by his advice, and by his interest procured the representation of Picard's first comedy, called "The Dangerous Trifling," which was speedily followed by several other pieces. Captivated by the stage, Picard became an actor, and made his debut on the theatre of Louvois, where also many of his dramas were acted. His success as a performer was equal to that which he obtained as a dramatist. In 1801 he took the management of the theatre, and, wishing to devote more time to composition, he ceased to act. Soon after he had withdrawn from the stage, he was admitted as one of the members of the French academy. It was not long before he relinquished the management of the Louvois theatre, and the government then entrusted to him the direction of the opera. On his relinquishing the opera, he took the direction of the Odeon, and has ever since continued in it. While he was at the head of the opera, his pen was unemployed, but he has again resumed it, and with his accustomed talent. In 1812 he published a collection of his dramas, thirty-three in number, and he has since composed the comedies of "M. de Coulainville," "the two Philiberts," "Vanglas," and two or three smaller pieces, besides a moral romance, in four volumes, entitled "The Adventures of Eugene de Senneville and William Delorme."

LOUIS PICCINI,

Son of the celebrated Nicholas Piccini, and a man of great talent, though not equal to his father. He belongs to the Royal Chapel. M. Piccini has brought out at Naples and other cities, several Italian operas, among which are "Hero and Leander;"—"The Unexpected Accident;" and the "Perplexities of a Night." On the French stage he has produced "The Loves of Cherubino;"—"The Eldest and Youngest;"—"Hippomenes and Atalanta;"—"A Hint to the Jealous," and several others.

There is also an Alexander Piccini, a Parisian, who is believed to be a relation of Louis, and who has written several light pieces and melo-dramas for the French minor theatres.

He is likewise the author of "The Troubadour Warrior;"—"The Heroine of Bordeaux," and other musical romances. Since 1816 he has held the place of principal pianist to the king.

M. PICOT,

THE SON of a Genevese clergyman, who is professor of ecclesiastical history, is professor of history in the academy of Geneva, an office which he has held since 1802. He is the author of three valuable works,—"A History of the Gauls, from their Origin to the Period of their being blended with the Franks," 3 vols. 8vo.;—"Chronological Tables of Universal History, Sacred and Profane, from the Creation to the year 1808," drawn up according to those of Dufresnoy, 3 vols.; and a "History of Geneva, from the remotest Time to the present, accompanied by Details respecting Antiquities, Manners, and Usages, Laws, Money, and the Progress of Sciences and Arts," 3 vols.

M. MARK PICTET,

A NATURAL philosopher of eminence, was born at Geneva, in 1752, and descends from one of the most ancient families of that republic. He was, in his youth, the pupil and friend of the celebrated Saussure, whom he succeeded in 1786, as professor of philosophy, and afterwards as president of the society for the advancement of arts. In the political dissensions which disturbed his native city, he took no part but that of a mediator between the hostile parties. When, in 1798, Geneva was united to France, his fellow-citizens chose him as one of the fifteen persons who were to be incorporated under the name of the Economical Society, for the purpose of paying the public debt, and managing a fund for the support of the protestant religion and the establishments for public instruction. In 1802 he was made a member of the French tribunate, in which capacity he delivered several speeches and reports. When the tribunate was abolished, the emperor appointed him one of the fifteen inspectors-general of the university. M. Pictet is a correspondent of the Institute, and a member of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and of several other scientific bodies. In 1791 M. Pictet published an *Essay on Fire*, which is an ingenious production; and he has furnished numerous essays to literary and philosophical journals. In 1796 he undertook,

in conjunction with his brother and M. Maurice, a monthly work, which, for twenty years, bore the title of the Britannic Library, it being chiefly devoted to English science and literature. In 1816, however, the title of the work was changed to the Universal Library. The scientific department of this publication is under the care of M. Pictet, and is excellently conducted. This occupation rendered it necessary for him to visit England twice, and the letters which he wrote from thence to his coadjutors were inserted in the magazine. They were afterwards reprinted in a volume, with the title of "Three Months' Travels in England, Scotland, and Ireland."

M. Charles Pictet, the brother of M. Mark, was originally in the French army, but has for many years been retired from it, and divides his time, in the country, between literature and agriculture. He is the translator of several works from the English, and is one of the leading conductors of the Universal Library.

M. PIGAULT LEBRUN.

AMONG the numerous French novel-writers, M. Pigault Lebrun is certainly one of the most fertile, and it must be owned that he is possessed of no common share of talent. It is, however, to be regretted that he pays a proper respect neither to delicacy nor to religion. Among the many novels which he has written it will be sufficient to name "My Uncle Thomas;"—"The Barons of Felsheim;"—"Father Jerome;"—"Mr. Botte;"—"The Spanish Folly;"—"The Projector;"—"The Macedonian;" and the "Luceval Family." M. Pigault is also a successful dramatic writer. In that capacity he has produced "The Pessimist;"—"Love and Reason;"—"The Little Sailor;" and several other pieces. His dramas, and poetry have been collected in six volumes. He now holds under the government the office of inspector of salt-works.

PRINCE BELMONTE PIGNATELLI,

This nobleman was ambassador from Naples to Spain, and was disgraced and recalled in 1791. He did not, however, long remain in disgrace, for in 1792 he was employed as brigadier-general, and in 1793 he was entrusted with the command of the Neapolitan troops, who formed a part of the garrison of Toulon. In 1795 he was again sent to Madrid,

as ambassador-extraordinary, and the following year he was deputed by his sovereign to negotiate with Bonaparte, first an armistice, and next a treaty of peace. He was next appointed ambassador to the pope, and he remained at Rome till the overthrow of the papal authority. For many years subsequently, he does not appear to have taken any share in politics; but in 1814, he was chosen one of the privy-councillors of the emperor of Russia.

M. DE PIIS,

THE son of the Baron de Piis, was born at Paris, in 1755, and intended for the military profession. His taste, however, led him decidedly to literary pursuits, and in those pursuits he was aided by the advice of the celebrated Abbé l'Attaignant and St. Foix, two men of superior genius. His first attempt as a dramatic writer was made in 1776, when he brought on the stage "The Good Wife;" a parody on the Alcestis of the Italian opera. Its success was complete, and induced him to continue his career in the same kind of composition, which bears the name of the comedy in Vaudevilles. M. Piis has the uncontested fame of being one of the most witty of French song-writers. At the commencement of the French revolution, he founded the Vaudeville theatre, with which, however, he has long ceased to have any connection. In 1784, he had the office of interpreter secretary to the count d'Artois. During the course of the revolution, he held a variety of places under the various governments; and he is now once more secretary to Monsieur. His Vaudeville comedies are too many to be enumerated, and he is likewise author of "The Augustines; new tales;"—"The Carlo Robertiad; or, Sportive Epistle from the Horses, Asses, and Mules, of this Lower World, on the subject of Balloons;"—"The Imitative Harmony of the French Language, a Poem," in 4 Cantos;—two collections of songs, and several other productions.

M. FABIAN PILLET,

A MEMBER of the Academical Royal Society of Sciences at Paris, is a native of Lyons, and was born in 1772. At the age of thirteen he was under the necessity of relinquish-

ing his studies, to enter into one of the government offices at Paris. He did not, however, cease to cultivate his literary talent. He amused himself with writing epigrams and songs, and when he was only fifteen, he was employed in the General Journal, which publication he afterwards conducted, in conjunction with Boyer de Nîmes. As his principles were monarchical, he likewise contributed to the Acts of the Apostles, and the Court and City Journal, the latter of which was better known by the title of "Father Walter." When Louis XVI. was insulted in the Tuilleries by the Parisian mob, on the 20th of June, Pillet was one of those who signed the petition, called the Petition of the Twenty Thousand, calling for the punishment of those who had broken into the palace. This circumstance had nearly proved fatal to him on the downfall of the throne, the signers of the petition being proscribed by the Jacobins. Forced into the field by the operation of the requisition, Pillet served ten months with the army of the north; but having, for the purpose of making his peace with the men in power, brought on the stage an opera, which was in unison with their sentiments, he was recalled to the capital, and a place was given to him in one of the public offices. While he held this place, he availed himself of his authority to perform many acts of kindness. After the 9th of Thermidor, he attacked, in several theatrical pieces, the remains of Robespierre's party; and he was engaged in several journals, which were hostile to the Directory. One of these journals was the Breakfast Table, the authors of which were condemned to deportation. Pillet, however contrived to conceal himself till the danger was over. He subsequently took a part in the Paris Journal, first as a critic of the drama, and next of the fine arts. The latter department of the journal is still conducted by him. He now holds a situation in the office of the Royal Colleges. Of his theatrical productions, the principal are "Duval; or, an Error of Youth," which was acted 200 times; "The Refusal through Love;" and "Wenzel." He has also published among other things, a "Collection of Poems;"—"Critical Letters to a Member of the Atheneum, at Lyons;"—"Criticisms on the Actors," in two vols. and a "Criticism of the Exhibition of 1812." There is also attributed to him a Review of Living Authors, which has drawn down upon him the resentment of many of his literary contemporaries. Pillet has, indeed, been often involved in a paper war with his brother authors, who have not spared epigrams on him, any more than he has on them. One of his epigrams, which we find translated in the

Poetical Register, will show that he is no contemptible enemy:—

"When I called you a blockhead, I candidly own
 It was hastily done, for I could not have shown
 Such proof as would warrant conviction:
 But, thanks to the anger my boldness has raised,
 You're an author become, and now, Fortune be praised!
 I've proof that debes contradiction."

DR. PINCKARD,

Is a native of Northamptonshire, and was educated by a clergyman, a friend and relation of the family. Previously to his going to the metropolis, he obtained some knowledge of the Materia Medica, &c. from an eminent country practitioner. Being thus initiated, he proceeded to London, and studied under Dr. Saunders and Mr. Cline, at the hospitals of St. Thomas and Guy. He next went to Edinburgh, remained there the usual period, and then graduated at Leyden. On the continent he continued two years, during which time he visited the schools and hospitals, particularly those of Paris and Geneva. He then returned to London, and was admitted a licentiate of the College. In the autumn of 1795, he obtained the appointment of Physician to the Army, and he sailed with Admiral Christian to the West Indies. He served in the Caribbee islands, in Dutch Guiana, and at St. Domingo. On his way home he examined the American Medical Schools, and acquired, at Philadelphia, the friendship of Dr. Rush. After his arrival in England, he was employed on several important occasions, particularly during the rebellion in Ireland, and was made Deputy Inspector of Hospitals. He at length settled in Bloomsbury, and has deservedly risen into extensive practice. In 1806, he published, in three volumes, "Notes on the West Indies;" a work which, though the style of it is sometimes open to objection, has very considerable merit. A second and improved edition of it has since been given to the world. Dr. Pinckard is likewise the author of three excellent papers, on cases of Hydrophobia.

MR. PINCKNEY,

A CELEBRATED American Diplomatist, who enjoyed so high reputation in his own country, that, in 1794, he was sent to England to arrange affairs of great difficulty with that

power. He remained in London till the end of 1795, when he went to Spain to maintain the interests of his country relative to Florida. In 1797, he was ordered to repair to Paris, to conduct an important negociation, which was interrupted by a misunderstanding with the Directory, arising out of a demand of money which they made upon the American ambassador. From Paris, Mr. Pinckney was sent, as minister of the United States to the court of Madrid, where he remained till 1802. He afterwards proceeded to Italy as consul-general there. In 1809, he was again appointed ambassador to the court of London, to demand explanations relative to the rights of neutrals. He conducted this negociation with talent and firmness, but could obtain from the British cabinet nothing more than unimportant concessions, which are understood to have hastened the war that broke out soon after between the two nations. Mr. Pinckney was afterwards appointed minister to the court of Petersburgh, and had his first audience of the Emperor Alexander in January, 1817. He has since returned to his native country, where he now holds a high official situation, and is soon expected to fill the office of President.

COUNT PINDEMONTÉ.

This nobleman, who is one of the best modern Italian poets, is a native of the Venetian States. He has attempted various kinds of poetry, and all with equal success. His last work appeared, we believe, in 1810. It consists of a translation of the first two books of the *Odyssey*, and of some fragments of the *Georgics*, with two original Epistles in verse, the one addressed to Homer, the other to Virgil. This volume was printed at Verona. Count Pindemonte is no less estimable in his private character than he is in that of an author. He is of an amiable disposition and full of urbanity.

M. PINEL.

THIS venerable physician, one of the most eminent in France, may be considered as the founder of the present French Medical School. He was born in 1745, and studied at the University of Montpellier. It was, however, to mathematics that he first turned his attention, and for some time he was a teacher of them. His medical degree he took at Toulouse,

and he gradually rose to fame both as a practitioner and an author. M. Pinel is a member of the Institute, and of the legion of honour, and professor of internal pathology at the medical school of Paris. For many years he was the conductor of the *Gazette of Health*, and he is now one of the contributors to the *Dictionary of Medical Sciences*. He has edited Baglivi's Works, and translated Cullen's Institutes. It is, however, on his original works that his reputation principally rests. Of these the principal are, "A Medico-Philosophical Treatise on Mania;"—"Clinical Medicine rendered more precise and more exact by the Application of Analysis;" and, particularly, his "Philosophical Nosography, or Method of Analysis applied to Medicine." This last work received the prize in the year VI. and was also honourably mentioned in the Report of the Institute.

FATHER PINI,

One of the most learned modern Italian writers, has for a long period been a professor in the celebrated college of St. Alexander, at Milan, which college is indebted to him for much of its celebrity. His knowledge is extensive and varied, but his talent is chiefly directed to natural philosophy and natural history, the latter of which he taught with great success, previous to the revolution. The changes which took place in his native country did not deprive him of his functions, or divert him from his studies; each successive government being desirous to patronize a man who was an honour to the state. Under the reign of Napoleon, Father Pini was appointed one of the three Inspectors-General of Studies, a member of the Italian Institute, and a knight of the Iron Crown. The works of Pini are numerous, and principally relate to mineralogy and geology. Among them are "Mineralogical Observations on the Iron Mines of Elba;"—"Memoirs on the Crystallizations of Feld-Spath, and other singularities of Granites;"—"A geological Journey through various Parts of the South of Italy;" and "Analytical Reflections on Geological Systems." The principal purpose of the Analytical Reflections is to refute Breislack, who, in his *Introduction to Geology*, had maintained the igneous origin of the globe. *

JOHN PINKERTON,

IS A native of Scotland, born in the Scottish capital in the year 1758. He was educated at the grammar-school at Lanark, and being intended for the law, was placed in the office of a writer to the signet, at Edinburgh, with whom he served a clerkship of five years. In 1780, soon after the death of his father, he removed to London, where he continued to reside till 1804. Many years ago he married a sister of Dr. Burgess, now bishop of St. David's, but they separated. She is since dead. In 1781 he first began his literary career, and published a volume of poems, in 8vo. with the quaint title of "Rimes," in 1782. This was followed by "Tales in Verse," 4to. &c.—"Dithyrambic Odes on Enthusiasm and Laughter;"—and, in 1784, he produced his "Essay on Medals," 2 vols, 8vo. In the next year, 1785, he excited the astonishment and indignation of the literary world, by a strange publication, to which he prefixed a fictitious name. This was his "Letters of Literature," by Robert Heron; in which he endeavoured, in a haughty and dogmatical tone, to deprecate the ancient and criticise some of the best of our modern writers. In these letters he also recommended a new system of orthography, even more ridiculous than that of his countryman, Elphinstone. This, however, did not hinder the booksellers from employing him; and in their service he has been engaged ever since. Under their patronage he has sent from the press, "Ancient Scottish Poems, from the MS. of Sir Richard Maitland," 2 vols. 8vo. 1786;—"The Bruce, or the History of Robert, King of Scotland," in verse, by John Barbour;—"Dissertation on the Origin and Progress of the Scythians and Goths," 8vo. 1789;—"Vitæ Antiquæ Sanctorum," 1789;—"The Metallic History of England to the Revolution," 4to. 1790;—"Scottish Poems," reprinted from scarce editions, 1792, 3 vols. 8vo.—"An Inquiry into the History of Scotland, preceding the Reign of Malcolm," 1789;—"The History of Scotland, from the Accession of the House of Stuart," 2 vols. 4to. 1797;—"Ichnographia Scotica," 2 vols.;—"The Scottish Gallery of Portraits, with Characters," 1799. He was also for some time editor of the Critical Review, but by the ill-humour and intolerance of his criticisms he sank it so low, in the public estimation as never to rise again.

Mr. Pinkerton, by contriving to gain the patronage of Horace Walpole, became acquainted with Mr. Gibbon, the historian, who appears to have discovered in what pursuit

Mr. Pinkerton's abilities could be most usefully exerted; and he accordingly recommended him to the booksellers as translator and editor of the English Monkish Historians, a work which would have been a most valuable addition to English history; but they did not approve of the proposal. He was, however, employed to compile "Modern Geography," 3 vols. 4to. 1809; and also a "General Collection of Voyages and Travels," which he has extended to 19 vols. 4to. but neither of these works have maintained a standard reputation, chiefly owing to the capricious opinions of the author, and to the dogmatical manner in which they are expressed.

He has also superintended the publication of an "Atlas." In 1806, he made a journey to Paris, and on his return published his observations, under the title of "Recollections of Paris," 2 vols. 8vo. His last work is "Petralogy, or a Treatise on Rocks." On the death of Horace Walpole, who died Earl of Orford, Pinkerton sold to the Monthly Magazine a collection of his remarks, witticisms, and letters, which were afterwards published under the title of Walpoliana, and this perhaps constitutes the author's best and most lasting work.

COUNT PINO.

This nobleman was born at Milan, about 1760, and is of a family which was engaged in commercial pursuits. Being of an impetuous character, he eagerly embraced the principles of the French Revolution, and when Italy was conquered by Bonaparte, in 1796, Pino became the commander of an auxiliary Italian legion. He is said to have soon formed the honourable project of rendering his country independent, in which he was joined by General Lahoz. The French, however, appear to have obtained some information on this subject, and to have taken measures to defeat the plan.—Lahoz, nevertheless, persevered, and put himself at the head of an insurrection. Pino, who probably found that success was hopeless, remained on the side of the French, and is even accused, most likely with injustice, of having behaved unfeelingly to Lahoz, who was taken prisoner. Pino contributed greatly to the gallant defence of Ancona, was made a brigadier-general, and when the French were expelled from Italy, in 1799, he took refuge in France, and was rewarded with the rank of general-of-division. After the battle of Marengo he settled again in his native country, where Foscolo, the celebrated literary character, was his aide-de-camp

and friend. In 1802, Bonaparte gave to Pino the command in Romagna, and in 1804, appointed him to be Italian Minister of War. The office of minister, however, he resigned in 1805, to resume the command of his division. At the head of that division, he served in the German, Spanish, and Russian campaigns, and distinguished himself in them all by his courage and talent. In 1813, he was sent into Italy, to second the Viceroy in opposing the progress of the Austrians. He began to act with his wonted skill, but the Viceroy seems to have entertained some suspicion that Pino was concerting with Murat, to expel both the Austrians and French from Italy, and he accordingly ordered him to quit the army and reside at Milan. Pino was in that city when the Senate deliberated on the question of soliciting the Allies to give the crown of Italy to Eugene, and he took measures to defeat their scheme. He is also affirmed to have been one of the planners of the insurrection of the 20th of May. On the retreat of the French, he was chosen a member of the provincial regency, and commander-in-chief of the armed force. When, however, Lombardy was taken possession of by the Austrians, he was dismissed with a pension, and he retired to his palace on the lake of Como. In 1815, he became an object of suspicion to the Austrian government. It was supposed that he had entered into a plot, to get rid of the Austrians and their partisans, by a kind of Sicilian vespers, and to give the crown of Italy to Joachim. In consequence of this, the Count sold his palace to the late Queen, then Princess of Wales, and for a while he spent his time in travelling. He has since returned to Italy, and lives in privacy. It is to be hoped that he will live to enjoy the happiness of seeing his beautiful country delivered from the night-mare burden of Austrian despotism.

BARON PIRE,

A son of the Marquis de Piré, is a native of Rennes, where he was born in 1778. Early in the revolution he emigrated, and was one of those who landed at Quiberon, in 1793, from the massacre at which place he was fortunate enough to escape. He retired to Brittany in 1796, and successively served under the Count de Puisaye and Georges Cadoudal. When the Western departments were induced to submit to the first consul, Piré entered into the republican army, and his uncommon bravery soon opened to him the way to the highest ranks. He entered as captain, but, before 1812, he

had risen to be a brigadier-general. His conduct at Eylau, and in the various contests of 1807, won for him the cross of the legion of honour; and at Friedland it was recompensed by permission to wear the decoration of Wurtemberg. He added to his reputation in the Russian campaign, and in the Saxon campaign of 1813 he became a general of division. On the last day of 1813, he defeated the cavalry of the enemy in front of Colmar. When Napoleon returned from Elba, Piré astonished the royalists by joining him. The general was first sent into Brittany, where he rendered abortive the insurrectionary plans of the Prince de la Tremoille. He was then dispatched against the Duke d'Angouleme, and was equally successful. When the emperor departed for Flanders, he appointed Piré governor of the Tuilleries and Louvre. At the period of the battle of Waterloo, the general commanded a division at L^eon. With this he joined the routed army, retreated to Paris, and took a share in the various skirmishes under the wall of the capital. When Louis re-ascended the throne, general Piré was ordered to quit the kingdom, upon which he retired to Russia, and is said to be now in the Russian service.

POPE PIUS VII.

Was born at a small village in the Ecclesiastical States, which had given birth to his predecessor, Pius VI. His family, although poor, was of noble descent. At the age of sixteen, he entered into the order of St. Benedict. Pius VI. his relative, named him successively Bishop of Tivoli, and of Imola; and, in 1785, raised him to the dignity of cardinal. The revolutions of his time in Italy gave occasion to the development of his character, which was mild, disinterested, and tolerant. His discourses, and the official papers proceeding from his pen, were distinguished for a spirit truly philosophic, and a tone of unaffected humanity. So greatly were his amiable qualities esteemed, that at the conclave assembled at Venice in 1800, he was raised to the pontifical throne with an unanimous voice. The journey which Pius made to France, in 1805, for the express purpose of crowning Napoleon, for a moment cast some doubts upon the firmness of his character. But these as speedily disappeared; whilst the modesty and simplicity of his manners in the capital of France, gained him the most perfect respect and veneration. Become a prisoner in the same palace at Fontainebleau where all honors, all homage, had recently waited

upon him, he owed it to the singular changes of these times, that he found himself once more seated upon the pontifical throne. Pius, after his return to Rome, speedily applied himself to the restoration of order in the affairs of the church, as well as in the Ecclesiastical States. Finally, he has given a civil constitution to his subjects ; and though we do not find in it all the elements of human happiness and prosperity which might well be expected from the advancement of political science, it must nevertheless be acknowledged, that it contains a degree of liberality of principles little harmonizing with the pretensions and the practices of the ancient papal government.

M. PIXERECOURT,

THE son of a major in the Royal Roussillon regiment, was born at Nanci, in 1773. He was intended to be an advocate, to plead before the French parliament, and he had just completed his legal studies when the revolution took place. His father emigrated in 1791, and he accompanied him to Coblenz. After having served the campaign of 1792, in the emigrant army, he returned to France in the following year. For two years, however, he was incessantly pursued, and in danger of the scaffold, but he contrived to evade pursuit till the reign of terror was over. It was while he was concealing himself from his pursuers, that he began to write for the stage. His first production was a lyrical tragedy, in three acts, called "Artaxerxes." Since that period he has chiefly devoted himself to comedy and opera, and has been a most fertile and successful author. He ranks high among the French dramatists. His pieces are nearly forty in number, some of which have been adopted on the English stage; among these are, "Tekeli," and the "Dog of Montargis." He has also translated Kotzebue's Recollections of Paris, and of Italy, and written some miscellaneous productions. Unlike the generality of his countrymen, M. Pixerecourt is not fond of society. He lives retired in his library, which is an exceedingly valuable one, and his principal amusements are study and composition. M. Pixerecourt is a member of the academy of Nanci, and holds under the government the office of Director of Domains.

DON LEON PIZARRO,

A NATIVE of Spain, who, after having accompanied several ambassadors, was, on his return to his native country,

pointed secretary of the council of state, and chief clerk in the department of foreign affairs, by Charles IV. Desirous to attach Pizarro to his party, Joseph Bonaparte made him a member of the council of state. On the second capture of Madrid, however, Don Leon quitted that city, and joined the Andalusian patriots, with whom he remained till the restoration of Ferdinand VII. By that prince he was sent into Prussia, as his minister-plenipotentiary, and was afterwards employed on other missions. In 1816, he was recalled, and named a counsellor of state, and he was subsequently promoted to be minister of foreign affairs, but he has since retired.

M. PLANARD,

A DRAMATIC author, descended of an ancient Languedocian family, was born at Milhaud, in 1784, and early displayed a taste for poetry, and especially for theatrical composition. In 1804 he went to Paris to study the law, but his love of the drama drew him aside, and he began to write for the stage. Since that period he has continued to be a comic writer, and has met with great success. He has produced nearly a dozen pieces, several of which possess no common merit. M. Planard is now secretary of the committee of legislation of the council of state.

JOSEPH PLANTA, ESQ. F. R. S.

Is a native of Switzerland, born in 1744; but who has resided many years in England. He was long ago introduced to the British Museum, and is now the *principal Librarian*. He has published "An Essay on the Runic or Scandinavian Language," 4to — "The History of Helvetia," 2 vols. 4to. 1800; and a "Catalogue of the MSS. in the Cottonian Library," 1802. M. Planta was some years one of the paymasters of exchequer bills. His son has been introduced into the secretary-of-state's office, and he is now under-secretary to the Marquis of Londonderry, and was much employed by that noble lord in all his late negotiations on the continent. Though a foreigner, no man can be more generally esteemed, or could discharge more satisfactorily the onerous duties of Librarian to the important establishment of the British Museum. He has lately published "A short History of the Restoration of the Helvetic Republic."

ERNEST PLATNER.

This venerable Saxon professor, to whom his compatriots have given the title of "The Nestor of the University of Leipsic, and of German Philosophy," is a native of Leipsic, where he was born in 1744. In 1816, the King of Saxony appointed him a member of the commission, which was formed to draw up a project of a law on the liberty of the press. The works of Platner are numerous; the chief of them are his "Antropology," 8vo. 1772;—"New Antropology," 8vo. 1790;—"Questionum Physiologicarum, libri II." 2 vols. 1793;—and "Philosophical Aphorisms," 2 vols. 1799—1800. Of the last two productions, a strict attention to method, great sagacity of analysis, and profound research, are said to be the distinguishing qualities. In these, the author seems to have anticipated that anatomical system which has since been established by other learned men, on the uniformity of structure, and secretory nature of all the medullary or nervous parts.

WILLIAM PLAYFAIR.

This prolific writer is a native of Edinburgh, but resided, for many years, in London, as a reporter and calculator. In 1818, he was at Paris, and was employed in Galignau's Messenger, an occupation which exposed him to unpleasant consequences, he being condemned by the tribunal of correctional police, to a fine of 3000 francs, and three months imprisonment, for having calumniated the memory of the Count de St. Morys, a zealous royalist, who was killed in a duel. Mr. Playfair, we believe, now resides in this country. It is a curious circumstance that, previous to Napoleon leaving the island of Elba, Mr. Playfair apprized the ministers of the Emperor's design, but no attention was paid to his warning. Among his numerous works may be noticed, "The Commercial and Political Atlas," 4to. 1786;—"The History of Jacobinism," 8vo. 1795;—"Statistical Tables," exhibiting a view of all the states of Europe, 4to. 1800;—"The Statistical Breviary," 8vo. 1801;—"An Inquiry into the Decline and Fall of Wealthy and Powerful Nations," 4to. 1805;—"Smith's Wealth of Nations, with Supplementary Chapters, Notes, &c." 1806;—and, "Political Portraits," 3 vols. 8vo. 1814.

DR. PLENDERLEATH.

THIS respectable physician is a descendant of a very ancient Scotch family, and received his classical education under that excellent scholar, the late Dr. Adam, at the High School of Edinburgh. The rudiments of his professional science he received in London, where he began to study in 1802. He continued his medical course at Edinburgh, where he graduated in 1807; and when he returned to the metropolis he attended at St. George's Hospital, and the Anatomical School of Mr. Charles Bell. He then settled at Reading, where he remained four years, during which period he acted as physician to the Reading Dispensary. He next removed to London, where he has obtained considerable practice. Dr. Plenderleath has been a contributor to the Medical Journals, and is a member of the Edinburgh Medical Society, and of various literary societies.

MR. CHARLES PLOWDEN,

A BROTHER of Mr. Francis Plowden, is a Roman-catholic priest, and, like his brother, was educated at St. Omers. He was at one period a tutor in the Catholic seminary at Stonyhurst, in Lancashire. That situation he relinquished, to take the charge of the chapel at Bristol. Mr. Plowden is a strenuous friend to the pretensions of the Holy See; and in 1790, and 1791, he ranged himself on the side of the bishops, and opposed the proceedings of the Catholic committee. He is the author of "Remarks on the Writings of Joseph Ber-rington," 1792;—"Remarks on the Memoirs of Gregory Panzani," 1794;—"Letters to Messrs. Butler, Cruise, Clif-ford, and Throckmorton," 1796;—"Considerations on the Modern Opinion of the Fallibility of the Pope," 1796;—and, some letters, inserted in the Bristol Journal, on the subject of "Catholic Emancipation."

FRANCIS PLOWDEN, ESQ.

WAS bred to the bar, but being a Roman Catholic, he was not for many years admitted to plead. He therefore turned his attention to the branch of conveyancing, and had, for a time, a very extensive business. By some imprudence of conduct, however, he fell into difficulties, and afforded Mr. Butler the opportunity to carry off the greatest part of his Catholic connections. Luckily the disabilities of the Catholics were soon after removed, and gave Mr. P. an opening to

practise at the bar. Here he might have succeeded, had not an unfortunate dispute with the chief of the chancery-court, in which he practised, retarded his progress. Mr. Plowden has written much; his first work was "An Investigation of the Rights of British Subjects," 1784. This was succeeded by "Thoughts on Enrolment of Deeds, Wills, &c." 1790;—"The Case stated, respecting the Relief granted to Roman Catholics," 1791;—"Jura Anglorum, the Rights of Englishmen," 8vo. 1792. In some of these works the British constitution was so ably defended, that the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Civil Law. Continuing his literary career, he published "A Friendly and Constitutional Address to the People of Great Britain," 1793;—"A short History of the British Empire during the year 1792, 3, and 4;" in two pamphlets, hostile to Mr. Pitt's administration; indeed, Mr. P. was always attached to the whigs and to Mr. Fox. His other works are "Church and State," 4to. 1796;—"A Treatise on the Law of Usury and Annuities," 1796;—"The Constitution of Great Britain," 1802;—"An Historical View of the State of Ireland from the Invasion of Henry II. to the Union," 1803, 3 vols, 4to.—"The Principle and Law of Tything Illustrated," 1806;—"History of Ireland from 1172 to 1810," 5 vols, 8vo. 1812; and "Two Historical Letters to Sir John Cox Hippesley."

"The Historical View of Ireland," which came forth in 1803, is said to have been written under the patronage, and even by the desire, of the Addington administration. The sentiments, however, which he expressed in it, were by no means palatable to his employers; this occasioned a dispute between him and them, and in consequence of this he published "a postliminous preface," in which they are roughly handled, and very justly exposed.

On his return to Ireland a suit was commenced against him for calumny, in which the prosecutor, some one connected with the government, obtained a verdict of damages to the amount of £5,000. This severe blow reduced Mr. Plowden to the necessity of quitting his country, in order to avoid irretrievable ruin. He is now settled at Paris, where he holds the situation of Assessor to the Scots' College. He is said to be engaged in some enquiries respecting the ancient state of Ireland.

Mr. Plowden is married, and has had many children; he left behind him two daughters, one of whom is acting on the country stages, under the care of her mother, who is the author of "Virginia," an opera; the other was married in 1819, to the Earl of Dundonald.

MISS ANNABELLA PLUMPTRE.

This lady is one of three sisters, the daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Plumptre, who was, for more than a quarter of a century, president of Queen's College, Cambridge. Dr. Plumptre, a studious and learned man, was not one of those who think that the intellect of a female ought not to be cultivated. He gave his daughters an excellent education, and a thorough knowledge of several modern languages. Miss Plumptre has translated from the German, "The Mountain Cottage," a tale;—"The Foresters," a drama, by Iffland; "Domestic Stories from various Authors;" and "The Guardian Angel," a tale, from Kotzebue. She is also the author of "Montgomery, or Scenes in Wales," 2 vols;—"The Western Mail, a Collection of Letters;"—"Stories for Children;" and "Domestic Management, or the Healthful Cookery Book."

Her sister, Miss Ann Plumptre, who died recently, was also a translator and author of considerable merit.

THE REV. J. PLUMPTRE,

Is the brother of the lady who is the subject of the preceding article. He was educated at Mr. Newcome's school at Hackney, whence, at the age of seventeen, he removed to Queen's College, Cambridge. There being, however, no prospect of his obtaining a fellowship at Queen's, he entered at Clare Hall, took his first degree in 1792, and obtained a fellowship in the following year. The living of Great Gransden, in Huntingdonshire, was presented to him, by his society, in 1812, and we believe that he still holds it. Mr. Plumptre has published, at various times, eight or nine sermons. He is also the author of "The Coventry Act," a comedy;—"Osway," a tragedy;—"Observations on Hamlet;"—"Four Discourses on Subjects relating to the Amusements of the Stage;"—"Letters to John Aikin, Esq. on his Volume of Vocal Poetry;" and an "Inquiry into the Lawfulness of the Stage;"—"The Lakers," a comic opera, is ascribed to his pen. As an editor he has given to the public "A Collection of Songs, Moral, Sentimental, and Instructive," 3 vols.;—"Vocal Repository Tracts;" and "The English Drama purified, being a specimen of select plays, in which the objectionable passages are omitted or altered," 3 vols.

W. C. PLUNKETT, ESQ. M. P.

This eminent senator received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, where, as a reward for his classical merit, he obtained a scholarship. In 1787 he took the degree of bachelor-of-law, and he was then called to the bar under the auspices of Lord Yelverton. His reputation in the courts soon became great, and his practice proportionally extensive. Previously to the union, he held a seat in the Irish parliament, and he voted against the union. During the short administration of the whigs in 1806, he filled the office of attorney-general in Ireland, from which he was of course removed when his friends were displaced. In January 1807, he first procured a seat in the imperial parliament, as one of the members for Midhurst, and in 1812 he was returned for the university of Dublin, in the room of J. L. Forster, Esq. Since then he has continued to represent that university. In the House of Commons Mr. Plunkett has distinguished himself as an eloquent and argumentative speaker, particularly on the Catholic question. He has recently been once more appointed attorney-general in Ireland, on the removal of Mr. Saurin.

MRS. PLUNKETT.

The maiden name of this lady was Gunning, and she is the daughter of General Gunning, who married a lady well known, as a novel writer, under the name of Minifie. About thirty years ago, Miss Gunning was celebrated for her beauty; and she acquired a very unpleasant and unfortunate addition to her celebrity, by a scheme, which was attributed to her mother, to bring about her alliance with a noble family. This scheme and the rupture which in consequence ensued between General and Mrs. Gunning, gave birth to several pamphlets, and was, for some time, almost the sole talk of the fashionable world. In this affair there does not appear to be any reason to attribute blame to Miss Gunning. The circumstance, however, is said to have deprived her and her mother of the friendship and patronage of the Duchess of Bedford. Miss Gunning afterwards married Major Plunkett, an officer of scanty fortune. She is the author of the following novels:—“The Packet,” 4 vols.;—“Lord Fitzhenry,” 3 vols.;—“The Orphans of Snowden,” 3 vols.;—“The Gipsey Countess,” 4 vols.;—“The Exiles of Erin,” 3 vols.;—“Dangers through Life,” 3 vols.; and “Memoirs of a Man

of Fashion," 1 vol. From the French she has translated "The Farmer's Boy," 4 vols.; and "Malvina," 3 vols. Mrs. Plunkett has also written "Family Stories for Young Persons eight Years old," 2 vols.; and "The Village Library, for the Use of Young Persons."

COUNT POCHINI,

A NATIVE of Padua, is a member of several Italian literary societies. As a poet he possesses considerable talent. Having espoused the cause of liberty in 1796, he was compelled to quit his native country in 1799, when it was overrun by the Austro-Russians. He went to reside at Paris, and was so delighted with that capital that he preferred remaining there to returning to Italy, after it was again liberated by the battle of Marengo. In 1810 he published a work in four poetical epistles, intituled "The Monuments of the Fine Arts in the City of Paris." In this production he praised Napoleon; but when the Bourbons were restored he altered his verses so as to suit them to the new order of things! He likewise wrote a poem called "The Golden Lilies," for which he was rewarded with the decoration of St. Louis.

JAMES POCOCK, ESQ.

Was formerly a pupil of Sir William Beechy, and is known to the public in the twofold character of artist and dramatist. He is the author of "Yes or No," a farce;—"Twenty Years ago," a melo-drama;—"Any Thing New," a musical farce;—"The Miller and his Men," a melo-drama;—"For England, Ho!" a melo drama;—"John of Paris," a comic opera, from the French; and other pieces of the same kind, in which he has met with a considerable degree of success.

M. POIRET,

A FRENCH naturalist of some celebrity. He is the author of "A Journey in Barbary in 1785, 1786," which was printed in 1789, in two vols.; together with his "Enquiry into the Natural History of Numidia." In 1801 he published a work on the fresh water and land-shells of the department of the Aisne. M. Poiret furnished a part of the first three volumes of the "Botanical Dictionary of the Methodical Encyclopædia," and continued the last nine; and he is one of the editors of the "Medical Flora," and of the "Dictionary of Natural Sciences."

M. POIRSON,

A NATIVE of France, and a geographer of eminence, whose talent has been rewarded by his having been made a knight of the legion of honour. The new Elementary Atlas was engraved from his designs and those of M. Lapie. It is, however, to the construction of two terrestrial globes, of extraordinary magnitude and of great correctness and beauty, that M. Poirson owes much of his reputation. The first of these, which was intended for the education of the young king of Rome, was designed by M. Poirson, in 1813, and is three feet three inches, French measure, in diameter. It is now in the Diana gallery, at the Tuilleries. The second is a work of still superior magnitude, being five French feet in diameter. The artist was ten years occupied upon it. It was completed in 1814, and was purchased by Louis XVIII. for his cabinet.

The son of M. Poirson is a dramatic writer, and has composed several pieces for the Vaudeville theatre.

M. POISSON,

ONE of the most able mathematicians of modern times, is a native of Pithiviers, where he was born in 1781. On the formation of the Normal school, in 1811, he was named professor of mechanics, and in 1818 he was chosen one of the members of the board established to examine candidates to fill the drawing and mathematical masterships at the schools of Metz, Douay, and Valence. In 1811 M. Poisson published, in two volumes, a "Treatise on Mechanics," which is in high repute, and has since contributed some valuable essays to scientific journals. He is now a member of the institute, and of the board of longitude, and professor at the Polytechnic school.

SIR CHARLES MORICE POLE,

IS a younger son of the family of Pole Carew, of Cornwall. He was born in 1757, educated at the royal academy at Portsmouth, and then sent into the navy. He passed through the various ranks of that service with great reputation, was made a lieutenant early, and a post-captain in 1779. During the American war he commanded a frigate, in which he much distinguished himself, and he was very fortunate in taking prizes. In 1795 he was promoted to be a rear-admiral; in 1801 to be a vice-admiral; and he is now admiral of

the red. He was brought into parliament in 1802, for Newark, in Nottinghamshire ; and during Earl St. Vincent's presidency of the admiralty-board, Sir Charles was one of the junior lords. He was then chosen as president of a board to reform the naval expenditure, and the reports which that board made are highly interesting. He brought in and carried through parliament a bill to remove the Chest at Chatham, (an institution and fund to relieve wounded seamen,) to Greenwich, and thereby rendered a very essential service to the navy. Had the minister's successors in office reformed with as much zeal and judgment as this board used in detecting abuses, a great saving in the naval expenditure would have been made. But for the exposure Sir Charles merits the gratitude of his country. Sir Charles Pole was afterwards returned for the borough of Plymouth, for which place he sat some years, but the independence of his character rendered him an improper member for a place so completely under controul, and he now sits for Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight.

Sir Charles Pole married a Miss Goddard, niece of the rich Mr. Hope, of Amsterdam, who, on his death, left Sir Charles a noble legacy, and large fortunes to each of his daughters. He has been and continues groom of the bed-chamber to the Duke of Clarence, a place which he accepted as soon as the duke established his household. He has not only been honoured with the title of baronet, but is also a knight-grand-cross of the Bath.

JOSEPH XAVIER POLI.

THIS learned man was tutor to the hereditary prince of Naples, and, in 1799, he accompanied the royal family, when it fled from the Neapolitan capital, to Palermo. He is a member of the Royal Societies of London and of Naples. His great work is his "Testacea utrosque Siciliae," in two folio volumes; in which he gives the anatomy and natural history of the shelly tribes of his native country. He is likewise the author of "Elements of Experimental Philosophy," in several volumes, a work which is much admired for its arrangement, and the perspicuity and purity of its style.

COUNT JULIUS DE POLIGNAC,

Is a younger brother of the late Duke de Polignac, and was born in 1780. Like his brother, he early emigrated from

France, and resided first in Russia and then in England, in which latter country he was aide-de-camp to the count d'Artois. In 1806, he, with the duke, then count Armand de Polignac, and general Georges, went over to Paris, to plot against the government of Napoleon. They were immediately detected. Georges suffered death;—Armand was condemned to the same punishment, and count Julius to imprisonment. At the time of trial, the brothers gave a remarkable proof of fraternal affection. Armand pleaded that mercy ought to be extended to his brother, who was young, and whom he had led into the danger; while Julius intreated the judges to spare Armand, and to accept his own life as a sacrifice. "I," exclaimed Julius, "am an insulated being; without fortune, without a station in society, I have nothing to lose; my brother is married. Do not give to despair a virtuous woman; and if you do not save my brother, at least let me share his fate." Napoleon commuted the sentence of Armand into confinement, and he remained six years in various prisons. The two brothers, however, did not the less continue their intrigues against the Emperor, and they were both engaged in the conspiracy of general Malet, while Napoleon was in Russia. In 1814, they escaped, and joined the count d'Artois. In the same year count Julius was sent on a mission to Rome. He accompanied the king to Ghent, whence he was dispatched to the frontiers of Savoy to call the royalists to arms. In executing this task he fell into the hands of the enemy, but was fortunate enough to escape. In August 1815 he was created a peer. He hesitated, along with some other peers, to take the customary oath, on various grounds, but particularly on the ground that it seemed to be contrary to the interests of religion. At length, however, they yielded, on the king assuring them that their doubts and fears were without foundation. Count Julius is inspector-general of the national guards, a marechal de camp, and knight of St. Louis and the legion of honour, and grand-cross of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus. In 1816 he married a Miss Campbell, the heiress of a rich Scotch family.

REV. RICHARD POLWHELE,

Is descended from a family settled on an estate of the same name, in the county of Cornwall. He was born in 1760, and educated at Truro school, where he exhibited such poetical talents as drew the attention of Dr. Wolcot, who gave him

some assistance. "The Fate of Llewellyn, or the Druid's Sacrifice," a legendary tale, 4to;—"The Genius of Karabre," a poem, 4to;—"The Spirit of Fraser to General Burgoyne," 4to;—"The Death of Hilda," an American tale; and an "Ode to Mrs. Macaulay," are among his juvenile performances. In 1778, he was admitted a commoner of Christchurch, Oxford, and studied the law, but turned afterwards to divinity; and in 1782, entered into holy orders. He first settled on a curacy in Devonshire, and there projected his "History of Devonshire," for which he received great encouragement. On that work he was engaged for several years. In the mean time he published "The Castle of Tintagel, or the Captive Princess of Denmark," an ode;—"Pictures from Nature," in twelve sonnets, 1785;—"The Isle of Poplars," 1787;—"The English Orator," a poem, 1786; and "The Idylls of Theocritus," &c. 1789. In 1794 came forth the first volume of his "History of Devonshire," but this important and valuable work was not completed till 1809.

In 1795, bishop Buller presented him with the vicarage of Manaccan and of Anthony in Cornwall, on which he resided several years. He was at length removed to the living of Kenwyn, near Truro, which he now holds, and is respected as a good priest and a diligent magistrate. In 1804 and 1808 he published his "History of Cornwall," 3 vols. 4to.

In addition to these works and a number of sermons, he has sent from the press, "Biographical Memoirs of Edmund Rack; in Collinson's History of Somersetshire;"—"Poems by Gentlemen of Cornwall and Devon," 2 vols. 8vo;—"The Influence of Local Attachment," a poem;—"Isabel of Cotehele," a poem; and a variety of productions.

Mr. Polwhele has been twice married, and has several children by both wives. He was the cordial friend of the late eminent antiquary, Dr. Whitaker, by whom he was much assisted in his topographical and historical researches.

BARON POMMEREUL,

A NATIVE of Britanny, born at Fougeres, in that province, in 1745, is descended from an ancient family. At an early period he entered into the royal artillery, of which, before the revolution, he was a captain. When that change took place in France, he manifested a determined enmity to despotism and catholicism. He rose to be a general of division, but, in 1800, he retired from the army, and was appointed prefect of the department of the Indre and Loire. While

holding that office he published, officially, an almanac, in which all the names of saints were replaced by those of philosophers, and by figures emblematical of their systems. This circumstance, and some others, gave rise to such an outcry against him, that he was removed to the prefectship of the North; in which situation he remained till 1810; having, in the interim, been created a baron. In 1811, on the disgrace of M. Portalis, the general direction of the printing and bookselling trades was entrusted to him. This place he held nearly four years, and he is said to have imposed heavy shackles upon literary men and booksellers. On the restoration of Louis, M. Pommereul obtained no employment, as he had always been a favourite of the emperor, and it was, therefore, not wonderful that he hastened to join him on his return from Elba. When the allies reseated Louis on the throne of France, M. Pommereul was ordered to quit the country, and he accordingly sought an asylum at Brussels, whence, however, he was soon driven, in pursuance of that detestable system which endeavours to deprive the unfortunate exile of the possibility of enjoying even a momentary repose. M. Pommereul is the author of several works, among which are "The History of Corsica;"—"General Views on Italy and Malta;" and the "Campaigns of General Bonaparte in Italy, in 1796 and 1797." He has also translated two of Breislak's geological productions, and contributed to "The Art of Verifying Dates;"—"The Geographical and Historical Dictionary of Britanny;" and "The Dictionary of Diplomatic, Economical, and Moral Science," which forms a part of the "Methodical Encyclopædia."

M. PONCE,

HONOURABLY known as an engraver and a literary man, who is a member of the legion of honour, and of several academies, was born at Paris, in 1746, and educated at Harcourt College. Having fixed on the profession of an engraver, he was successively the pupil of Pierre, principal painter to the king, and of M. M. Fessard and Delaunay. In 1792 he was chief of battalion of the Parisian national-guards, and was the warm friend of a constitutional monarchy. He was in command at the Tuilleries on the 30th of July, the day on which the Marseillais intended to make their attack, but his defensive measures were so ably taken that they postponed their design. M. Ponce, however, was fortunate enough to avoid danger during the reign of terror, though he could not

entirely avoid being persecuted. As an artist he has given to the world a variety of excellent works; among which may be enumerated "Illustrious Frenchmen," in 58 folio plates;—"The Ancient Paintings of the Baths of Titus and Livia," 75 plates;—"Views in St. Domingo," folio;—the plates for the 4to. edition of "Ariosto;" and "The American War," in sixteen 4to. plates. As an author he gained the prize of the Institute, in the year IX., on the question of "What were the causes which produced the spirit of liberty that was manifested in France, in 1789?" He has also published several essays on subjects connected with politics, government, and the arts; some of them separately, and others in various literary journals. M. Ponce is one of the contributors to "The Universal Biography."

M. PONCELIN DE LA ROCHE TILLAC,

A FRENCH journalist of considerable celebrity during the French revolution. He was born in 1746, was first an ecclesiastic, then bought a nominal office, and went to Paris, where he entered on his literary career. When the revolution took place, he established a journal, which originally bore the title of "The National Assembly," then that of "The French Courier," and after the 10th of August, that of "The Republican Courier." He also set on foot another journal, called "The French Gazette," of which M. Fievée was, for a long time, the editor. In 1795, M. Poncelin was condemned to death, by a military council, for his anti-republican principles; but he contrived to evade his sentence, and when the new constitution was carried into effect, he reappeared in the capital, and continued his journal. In January 1797, he was inveigled into the palace of the Luxembourg, where the Director Barras resided, and was subjected to that kind of punishment, inflicted too with no small severity, which is usually given to children. This affair made a great noise, but, for some reason or other, he dropped all at once the legal steps which he had taken to obtain redress. After the 18th of Fructidor, he was one of the journalists who were ordered to be transported, and his printing materials were broken and thrown into the street. He returned to Paris on Buonaparte becoming first consul, and carried on the trade of a bookseller, but his speculations failed, and he was obliged, in 1805, to fly, in order to avoid the pursuit of his creditors. M. Poncelin is the author of numerous works, some of considerable magnitude, some only pamphlets. His

principal productions are, an edition of "The Religious Customs and Ceremonies of all the Nations of the World," 4 vols. folio ;—"Oriental Superstitions," 1 vol. folio ; and "Master-pieces of Antiquity on the Fine Arts, and Precious Monuments of the Religion of the Greeks and Romans, their Sciences, &c." folio.

M. DE PONS.

THIS gentleman is a native of St. Domingo, and was at one period the agent of the French government in the Caraccas. He next resided for a considerable time in England, but in 1804 he took up his abode in France. He is the author of "Observations on the Political Situation of St. Domingo"; a pamphlet on the necessity of opening the ports of the colonies to provision vessels; and a "View of the Political and Commercial Connections of France in the two Indies, under the Reigning Dynasty"; in the latter of which he is decidedly hostile to the principles laid down by M. de Praut, in his "Three Ages of the Colonies." M. de Pons is, however, best known by his "Journey to the Eastern Part of the Terra Firma, in South America." This work, which forms three volumes, contains much valuable information, and has been translated into English.

M. PONS DE VERDUN.

BEFORE the revolution this gentleman was a counsellor, but was, perhaps, better known to the public as the author of a variety of light poetical pieces, inserted in the Muses' Almanac, and other works of the same kind. Many of the tales and epigrams which he then produced have no small portion of neatness and point. When the principles of liberty began to spread in France, he espoused them warmly, and in 1792 he was appointed attorney-general at Paris. In the same year he was elected to the Convention by the department of the Meuse. As a deputy he voted for the death of the king, and against the appeal to the people and a respite. He continued to take an active part in the debates of the Convention, and he was equally active in the council of five hundred, to which he was subsequently chosen. Though violent on some occasions, he displayed great humanity on others. After Buonaparte became first consul, M. Pons de Verdun filled various eminent legal offices, and was at length appointed advocate-general to the court of cassation.

tion, with the title of a knight of the legion of honour. This situation he held till the deposition of Napoleon. When the emperor returned from Elba, M. Pous was reinstated as advocate-general. He was, however, once more ousted on the reinstatement of Louis, and was condemned to be exiled as a regicide, and he accordingly took up his residence at Brussels, where he devoted his time to poetical compositions. He published a collection of his poems, in 1807, which he has reprinted since his banishment.

THE HON. COL. F. C. PONSONBY.

This gallant officer, who now sits in parliament as one of the members for the county of Kilkenny, is the second son of the Earl of Bessborough, and a nephew of Earl Spencer. He entered the army in 1800, as a cornet in the 10th dragoons, rose to be a lieutenant in the same year, reached a majority in 1807, and a lieutenant-colonelcy in 1810. His commission as colonel dates on the 4th of June, 1814. Colonel Ponsonby has been engaged in very active service, principally in the Peninsula, where he was present at the battles of Talavera, Busaco, Barossa, Salamanca, and Vittoria. While the army was in the lines of Torres Vedras he was wounded, and he received another wound during the siege of Burgos. When the allied English and Spaniards advanced into France, he bore a part in the battle of the Nive. At the battle of Waterloo he received no less than seven wounds, part of them dangerous, was thrown on the field, and ridden over in the charges of cavalry, and after he was rescued from among the dead and dying, his life was with difficulty saved. Colonel Ponsonby is a knight of the Bath, of the Tower and Sword, of Maria Theresa, and of St. George of Russia. He is also an aide-de-camp to his majesty.

JOHN POOLE, ESQ.

The production which first brought this gentleman before the notice of the public was his "Hamlet Travestie," with burlesque annotations, which appeared in 1812, and rapidly passed through several editions. In the following year he published "Romeo and Juliet Travestie;" a work of the same species, which, however, was not so fortunate as its predecessor had been. In these burlesques, particularly in the Hamlet, there is a large portion of fun and broad humour, at which it is impossible not to laugh. At the same time it

cannot be denied that for an author to sit down to convert Shakespeare's best tragedies into objects of ridicule, is a kind of dramatic profanation, and manifests somewhat of a perverted taste. Mr. Poole is likewise author of "The Hole in the Wall," a farce; and "Intrigue," an interlude in one act.

M. POPULE,

IS now a member of the French chamber of deputies, and in that capacity a steady friend of liberty, he having voted against all the laws which have, within the last three years, been brought forward by the court, to abridge the liberties of the French. In 1814 he distinguished himself by his courage in opposing the foreign foes of his country. He was then mayor of Roanne, and he contributed greatly to the spirited resistance which was made by that place against the invaders. Roanne, the population of which does not exceed 9,000 persons, held out against the allies, after Moulins, Montrission, and even Lyons, had yielded, and did not surrender till it was attacked by 11,000 Austrians.

COUNT PORCHER DE RICHEBOURG.

THIS nobleman was born at La Chatre, in the province of Berry, where, when the revolution took place, he was king's attorney. After having filled that office and others in his native place, he was elected a member of the Convention, in which capacity he voted for the banishment of the king, for a respite, and for the appeal to the people. In the debates of the Convention he did not often take a prominent part, but he was an active member of the committee of legislation, and was sometimes sent on missions into the departments. In the council of elders, to which he was more than once chosen a deputy, he displayed moderation and humanity. He was one of those who approved of the revolution of the 18th of Brumaire, and he, in consequence, was admitted into the Conservative Senate. He was secretary of the Senate at the time when that body deposed Napoleon, and he gave his assent to the measure. The king created him a peer of France, and as M. Porcher was neither titled nor placed in office by the emperor after his return from Elba, he retains his rank.

BERNARDO PORTA,

An eminent musical composer, a pupil of Magrini, was born at Rome, about the year 1760. The first places which he held were those of chapel-master and director of the orchestra at Tivoli. He next resided for six years with the prince of Salin, who was a prelate at Rome. In 1788 he went to Paris, where he took up his residence for several years, and brought out the operas of "The Devil to do;"—"The White Nag;"—"Agricola Viola;"—"The Union of the 10th of August;"—"The Horatii;" and "The Constable de Clisson." M. Porta has also composed oratorios and pieces of instrumental music.

BARON PORTAL,

A NATIVE of Montauban, was originally a merchant of Bourdeaux. Napoleon appointed him a counsellor of state, and in 1813 dispatched him, with the senator Gurnier, to adopt in the 10th military division such measures as were rendered necessary by the invasion of France. When Louis was restored, M. Portal was made master of requests, and, shortly afterwards, a knight of the legion of honour. In 1818 Baron Portal succeeded Count Molé as minister of the marine. He is a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and, has, of course, voted on the ministerial side of the question. M. Portal appears to have owed his promotion to the patronage of the Duke Decazes and the Duke de Richelieu, of both of whom he is said to be a favourite.

DR. PORTAL.

THIS eminent physician, one of the oldest and the most celebrated in France, is a native of one of the French southern provinces, and was born in 1745. Medical skill seems to be hereditary in his family, his ancestors having been remarkable for it during three centuries. One of them was considered as the rival of the famous Ambrose Paré. After having studied at Toulouse and Albi, M. Portal completed his medical education at Montpellier. At the age of little more than twenty, he began to act as demonstrator of anatomy. In 1765 he went to Paris, and applied himself closely to surgery; in 1768 he succeeded Ferrein in the Academy of Sciences, and the medical chair of the college of France; and, in 1777, on the recommendation of Buffon, he was appointed professor

of anatomy at the Botanical Garden. For nearly the last forty years he has been considered as among the very highest of his profession in Paris. He is now principal consulting physician to the king, a knight of St. Michael and the legion of honour, a member of the Institute, and of various foreign scientific bodies. Dr. Portal is the author of numerous works, all of high merit, among the most prominent of which may be named his "Sketch of Practical Surgery," in 2 vols.;—"History of Anatomy and Surgery, containing the Origin and Progress of those two Sciences," 6 vols.;—"Observations on the Nature and Treatment of Pulmonary Consumption," 2 vols.; and a "Course of Medical Anatomy," 5 vols.

COUNT PORTALIS,

A NATIVE of Aix, in Provence, was born in 1778, and came with his father to Paris in 1793. His father being banished after the 18th of Fructidor, he accompanied him into Holstein, where they received an asylum in the castle of the benevolent and accomplished Count Frederic de Reventlau. Towards the end of 1799, M. Portalis, who had commenced his literary career while at Paris, composed a discourse which was crowned by the academy of Stockholm, "On the Duty of an Historian to consider thoroughly the Character and Genius of each Age, when he forms a Judgment on the great Men who have lived in it." On the establishment of the consulate, he returned to Paris, and was employed as a diplomatist. He was first sent with the legation to Luneville, and then into Saxony, in which latter country he married the young Countess de Holek, a niece and ward of Count de Reventlau. He successively acted at the congress of Amiens, at London with Andreossy, at Berlin, and at Ratisbon. He was recalled from Germany, in 1805, to be secretary-general in the department of his father, who had been appointed the minister for ecclesiastical affairs. On the death of his father, he succeeded him as minister. For a time he was director-general of printing and bookselling. He lost his offices, however, in consequence of his having concealed from Napoleon an important circumstance which came to his knowledge, respecting a brief of the pope, and he never recovered the emperor's favour. Louis appointed him a counsellor-of-state, and this appointment he renewed on his re-enthronement. He has since been sent to Rome, on an important mission relative to the Concordat, and in 1819 he was one of the fifty-nine persons whom the king created peers.

SIR ROBERT KER PORTER.

The family of Sir R. Porter, on the father's side, is Irish, and is said to have made no inconsiderable figure in the struggles between king William and king James. His father was an officer of dragoons. On the mother's side he is descended from two ancient families in Northumberland.

Sir Robert Porter was born at Durham. His mother was left a widow with five children, and in rather scanty circumstances. She was, however, indefatigable in the performance of the maternal duty ; and, aided, it is believed, by the royal family, and by some persons of rank, she gave to her children a good education ; of which their natural talents enabled them to avail themselves to the fullest extent. Robert had an early propensity to the army, but as he manifested an uncommon genius for drawing, many of his sketches made when he was only six years of age being remarkable for their spirit, it was deemed proper to devote him to the arts. In the year 1790, he became a student at the Royal Academy, under the auspices of Mr. West ; his progress was uncommonly rapid, and Mr. West predicted that, if he pursued his career, he would rank among the first of British painters. Not more than two years had elapsed, since his commencing his studies at the Academy, when he was employed to paint the figures of Moses and Aaron, for the communion-table of Shoreditch Church.

In 1794 he presented to the Roman Catholic Chapel, at Portsdown, an altar-piece representing Christ suppressing the Storm ; and, in 1798, he gave to St. John's College, Cambridge, an altar-piece, the subject of which is St. John preaching in the Wilderness. He had by this time acquired considerable celebrity, and his pencil was frequently employed on portraits and other subjects. For portrait painting, however, he had no fondness, as his mind, like that of every real artist, aspired to higher achievements in the pictorial art.

He was only twenty-two when he began his large picture of the storming of Seringapatam. The rapidity with which he completed it was unexampled. Though it contained nearly seven hundred figures as large as life, it was finished in the short space of ten weeks ; nor did it bear any marks of the haste with which it was executed ; it being, both in composition and colouring, a work of the highest merit. It was exhibited at the Lyceum ; the exhibition was daily crowded ; and the artist acquired, by his exertions, both profit and fame. It was succeeded by two other pictures, of the

same magnitude—the one the siege of Acre, the other the battle of Agincourt. The latter he presented to the city of London.

Still attached to military pursuits, he was long withheld from giving himself up to them only by the entreaties of his mother and sister. At length, in 1803, he obtained the commission of captain in the Royal Westminster militia. In the following year, however, he was invited to Russia by the emperor, who made him his historical painter. He consequently visited St. Petersburg, where he was received with distinction, and employed to decorate the Admiralty-hall, in the Russian capital. While residing there, he gained the affections of the princess Scherbatoff, and was on the point of marrying her, when the rupture of the two cabinets obliged him to depart from Russia. The marriage, however, took place at a subsequent period.

From Finland he passed into Sweden, to join the British forces, under Sir John Moore, which were then expected there to act against Norway. From the Swedish monarch he received the honour of knighthood. He was just on the point of setting out to the Swedish camp, when general Moore arrived. Sir Robert accompanied him to Spain, and shared in all the multiplied hardships and perils of the campaign, which ended with the battle of Corunna.

After having remained for some time in England, he again went over to Russia, and received the hand of the lady to whom he was attached. With her he revisited his native country, where, in 1813, he obtained the honour of knighthood. From 1817 to 1820 inclusive, he was engaged in travelling through the East; and in the course of his travels he explored the countries from the banks of the Black Sea to the Euphrates, and from the Euphrates to the mouth of the Persian gulph. These travels have recently been published, with engravings from his drawings.

Sir Robert Porter has several times appeared before the public as an author. His first work was a most laughable burlesque on a novel which, more than twenty years ago, made a noise in the world. His first acknowledged publication, however, was "Travelling Sketches in Russia and Sweden," 2 vols. 4to, 1808. He then gave to the press anonymously "Letters from Portugal and Spain, written during the March of the Troops under Sir John Moore," 8vo. 1809. This was succeeded, after a long interval, by a "Narrative of the late Campaign in Russia," 1813, which has passed through several editions;—"Travels in Georgia, Persia, and Armenia," which appeared in 1822.

It is not only as an artist and an author that Sir Robert is entitled to praise. He honourably performs all the social duties; he possesses a fund of knowledge and humour, which renders him a delightful companion; and his temper and disposition are truly amiable.

MISS JANE PORTER.

This lady is the eldest sister of Sir Robert Porter, and possesses distinguished talent. It was at an early age that she began to try her strength in composition, by contributing to magazines, which are no longer in existence. The first work of any magnitude which came from her pen was "The Spirit of the Elbe," in 3 vols. Though this novel had considerable merit, it was far outdone by her next effort, which appeared in 1803, with the title of "Thaddeus of Warsaw," 4 vols. This, we believe, has gone through nine editions, and it seems likely to preserve its popularity, and be a lasting record of her abilities. It was succeeded by "The Scottish Chiefs," a romance, in 5 vols., which was also successful.

Between the publication of these works, however, Miss Porter published two volumes of "Aphorisms of Sir Philip Sidney, with Remarks." Miss Porter has, indeed, caught much of the spirit of the hero whose character she so highly admires. Hence the lofty and magnanimous style of thinking and feeling which distinguishes her works, all of which are calculated to improve the heart, while they elevate the mind. The last production from the pen of Miss Porter is "The Pastor's Fireside," 4 vols.

MISS ANNA MARIA PORTER,

The youngest sister of Sir Robert Porter, is the rival of Miss Jane Porter, as a writer of novels. She was, we believe, not more than thirteen when she produced her "Artless Tales," in 2 vols.; they may be considered as blossoms which announced the future fruit. Her next work was "Walsh Colville," in 1 vol., which came from the press anonymously. Her subsequent productions are numerous. Among them are "Octavia," 3 vols.;—"The Lake of Killarney," 3 vols.;—"A Sailor's Friendship, and a Soldier's Love," 2 vols.;—"The Hungarian Brothers," 3 vols.;—"Don Sebastian, or the House of Braganza," 4 vols.;—"The Recluse of Norway," 4 vols.;—"The Village of Mariendorpt," 4 vols.;—"The Fast of St. Magdalen," 3 vols.;—and a volume of "Ballads, Romances, and other Poems."

M. POTIER,

A CELEBRATED comedian, is a native of Paris, born in 1775, and is descended from an ancient family, known for the eminent legal characters which it has produced. He was brought up in the military school, which he quitted at the epoch of the revolution. His parents had suffered so much by the calamities of the times that they were unable to provide for him, and he was, consequently, called out as one of the requisition to fill the ranks of the army, and he served for a considerable period in a battalion of Infantry. On his obtaining his discharge, his fondness for the stage induced him to become an actor. He began his career on provincial boards, and at last obtained a permanent establishment in the Bourdeaux theatre. After having acted at Bourdeaux, with great applause, for several years, he removed, in 1809, to Paris, where he soon acquired the reputation of being one of the first comic actors, if not the first of them; a reputation which he has ever since retained. Several attempts have been made to rival him, but they have all been unsuccessful.

—
COUNT STANISLAUS POTOCKI.

DESCENDED from one of the most illustrious families in Poland, Count Stanislaus Potocki has done honour to his family. Unlike his late brother, Count Felix, he has always been faithful to the cause of his unfortunate country. He distinguished himself greatly by his information and his eloquence, in the various diets which were held between 1788 and 1792. In the latter year he became general of artillery. When the king acceded to the confederation of Targowitz, and by that false step consummated the ruin of Poland, Count Potocki retired into Austria, but he was arrested there, and imprisoned in a fortress. On his being restored to liberty, there being no hope of breaking the chains of his countrymen, he retired to his estate, and devoted himself to the sciences and arts. When, however, the French penetrated, in 1807, into Poland, he rallied around him the friends of independence; and on the grand duchy of Warsaw being established, he was chosen one of the plenipotentiaries to Napoleon. While the grand duchy existed he held various high offices. When Napoleon meditated the restoration of the ancient kingdom of Poland, Potocki's talents and influence were called into action by him; and the abbé de Pradt

pays to the count a warm tribute of praise on this occasion.
In 1815, Count Potocki was appointed minister for ecclesiastical affairs and public instruction, and has since been chosen president of the senate.

JOSEPH HOLDEN POTT, A. M.

Son of the late eminent surgeon, Mr. Percival Pott. He was educated at Cambridge for the church; and on his entering into holy orders received some preferment from bishop Lowth. When Dr. Horsley was advanced to the episcopal bench, Mr. Pott was made archdeacon of St. Alban's, which he vacated on being made archdeacon of London; and when Dr. Hamilton, the vicar of St. Martin's, died, Mr. Pott was presented to that living. He has published a variety of Sermons and Charges; his other works are, "Poems," 1779;—"Elegies," with "Selmane," a tragedy, 1782;—"Elementary Discourses for Young People after Confirmation," 12mo. 1792;—"The Pattern of Christian Prudence and Discretion," 12mo. 1800;—"Considerations on the General Condition of the Christian Government, with a View to some less important Controversies," 1804;—"The Case of the Heathen considered with that of the Persons who enjoy the Blessings of the Gospel," 4to. 1812.

CHEVALIER POUGENS,

A PRINCE of the blood, who died before the revolution, is generally supposed to have been the father of this gentleman. M. Pougens is a Parisian, and was born in 1755. At a very early period he cultivated the fine arts with success; so that, when he was only twenty, he was a professor in the academy of painting at Rome. The drawings which he then made bear testimony to his talent. Unfortunately, when he was three-and-twenty, his progress as an artist was cut short by his losing his sight from the small-pox. In 1786, he was sent, by the French government, to London, where he collected a great mass of information, which it was necessary to obtain for the arrangement of the commercial treaty. For many years he has carried on extensively the trade of a bookseller at Paris, and such of his hours as he could spare from business he has devoted to literature. M. Pougens is a member of the Institutes of France, the Netherlands, and Bologna, and of several foreign academies. His works are numerous. Some of them are translations from the English.

and German. Of his original productions, the most remarkable is a "Dictionary of the French Language," in four folio volumes; on which he has been occupied ever since 1770, and which, though finished, is not yet published.

M. POULTIER D'ELMOTTE,

Who, during the revolution, was one of the most active and celebrated of the French journalists, and not one of the least prominent members of the Convention, was born at Montrœuil-sur-Mer, in 1753, and has passed through a variety of scenes and changes. He was first a soldier, then a clerk in one of the police-offices, and next appeared on the stage. Soon, however, abandoning the theatre, he entered into the Benedictines, but he only took the habit, as professor in the college of Compeigne. The revolution brought about in him another change. He espoused its principles with ardour, entered into the married state, and took up arms in a battalion of volunteers, to the command of which he was at length raised. With this battalion he served during the campaign of 1792. Having been elected a deputy to the Convention, he voted the death of the monarch, and he was a decided enemy of the Girondist party. But though he was of the Jacobin faction, he took no part in the cruelties of the Jacobins. When he was sent on a mission into the southern departments of France, he exerted himself to the utmost to put a stop to the atrocities which were committed, and when, after the fall of Robespierre, the pro-consular tyrants were called to account for their crimes, he was one of their most determined enemies. In the council of elders, of which he was a member till 1798, he was of the party of the three directors, who produced the revolution of the 18th of Fructidor. Yet he was not willing to go all lengths with them. When Boulay de la Meurthe urged the passing of a decree to transport all the nobles, Poultier in his paper called "The Friend of the Laws," opposed with infinite spirit and talent that sweeping act of injustice, and contributed mainly to prevent it from being carried into effect. The paper which has just been mentioned he conducted for several years, and, though his style was deficient in purity and correctness, it had a piquant originality which more than atoned for its faults. On his quitting the council of elders, Poultier was, for a short time, placed at the head of the gendarmerie of the united departments, but in 1799 he was again elected to the council. He was favourable to the order of things estab-

lished by Buonaparte, and, when he quitted the legislative body, in 1802, he received the rank of colonel, and the decoration of the legion of honour, and was sent to command at Montreuil, his native place. When, by the allies and the intrigues of some traitors, Louis was placed on the throne of France, M. Poultier was deprived of his command. At the request of the inhabitants of Montreuil, it was restored to him during Napoleon's second reign; and this circumstance caused him to be banished when Louis XVIII. was reinstated. On his banishment, M. Poultier took up his residence at Amsterdam. M. Poultier is the author of innumerable pamphlets, of several metaphysical works, and of some poems.

M. POUQUEVILLE,

An intelligent French traveller and medical man, is a native of Normandy, and was born in 1770. In 1798 he accompanied the expedition to Egypt in his professional capacity, and after a residence of some months in that country, he embarked in a Leghorn tartan to return to Europe. On his way home he was captured by a Barbary corsair, stripped of all that he possessed, and set on shore, with some French invalid officers, on the coast of the Morea. From the Morea he was sent to Constantinople, and incarcerated in the prison of the Seven Towers. On his return to France, in 1803, he resumed the study of medicine, and sustained publicly a thesis on the plague of the east. In 1805 he was appointed consul-general in Greece, which situation he held till the year 1818. He has published a "Journey in the Morea, to Constantinople, in Albania, and in several other parts of the Ottoman Empire," 3 vols. 8vo.; and a "Journey in Continental Greece," translations of which are inserted in the *Monthly Journal of Modern Voyages and Travels*.

M. POUSSIELGUE.

This gentleman, who was originally secretary to M. Faypoult, one of the French diplomats, was sent on a mission to Malta, in 1798, some months before Buonaparte sailed with the expedition to Egypt. What was the purpose of his mission it is not difficult to guess. When the expedition at length sailed, M. Poussielgue accompanied Buonaparte, and, along with M. Dolomieu, was chosen by the general to

conduct, or rather, to complete, the negotiation which ended in the surrender of Malta. M. Poussielgue proceeded to Egypt, and was entrusted with the administration of that country. He remained there, under Kleber, after the departure of Buonaparte, and in his dispatches to the Directory he alluded to the latter general in a manner which was by no means flattering. These dispatches were intercepted and published, and the consequence was, that the writer was never forgiven by the first consul. In spite of the talents of M. Poussielgue, and the strong interest which was exerted in his favour, he could never obtain any office under the government of Napoleon. M. Poussielgue is the author of three pamphlets on financial subjects.

DR. RICHARD POWELL, M. D.

Was born at Oxford, in 1782, where his father carried on a respectable trade. He received the rudiments of his education at Winchester, and afterwards entered the university, intending to qualify himself for the church. He however directed his mind to the study of physic, which, with that of the classics, he prosecuted with considerable ardour. Having taken the degree of M. D. he repaired to the metropolis; where, although possessing a doctor's degree, he entered as a physician's pupil at Bartholomew's Hospital. Such progress did he make, that on the resignation of Dr. Lathom, he was chosen as his successor. Soon after this appointment he instituted a course of lectures on pathology, chemistry, and pharmacy; and with a view of exciting a spirit of emulation among the pupils of the hospital, he regularly attended the meetings of the Medical Society, and to his observations and valuable communications they were highly indebted. His efforts to form a class of medical pupils were indefatigable; but after a perseverance of some years, Dr. Powell resigned his lectureship to Dr. Hue, whose correspondent exertions have equally fallen short of success. The doctor being a graduate of Oxford, was admitted a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and on being appointed a censor, he instituted a rigid enquiry into the state of medicine within his jurisdiction, and diligently set about correcting various abuses which were carried on to the injury of the interests of the members of the college. In this task, he naturally met with repeated and obstinate opposition.

About this time, a remarkable case of hydrophobia occurred at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, which excited con-

siderable interest in the medical world. Soon after the death of the patient, Dr. P. published a pamphlet, detailing the symptoms of the disease, and the mode of treatment he had adopted.

Dr. P. next directed his attention to the pharmaceopœia of his college. The great advancement which chemistry and pharmacy had made since the last revision, rendered a new one particularly desirable. In this opinion he was joined by a majority of the members of the college, and assisted by Dr. Maton. He commenced the arduous undertaking of revising and correcting the work. In this design, Dr. P. was also frustrated for some time. He, however, ultimately carried his point, and the pharmacopœia was published. The Doctor was then appointed by the college to publish a translation of the work, the profit arising from which he was to receive as a recompense for his laborious exertions in the revision and correction of the Latin edition. The Doctor soon made an arrangement with a publisher, and in order to ensure the first chance of the speculation, he so managed, that the translation should be ready for sale on the day the Latin edition was published. The manner in which the work was hurried on, almost precluded the possibility of correctness, and on the appearance of the translation, no less than 150 errors were detected; consequently, the work was severely censured by all the Medical Reviews. A corrected edition was afterwards published, but several important chemical errors were again detected, which were ably exposed in a small work, written by Mr. Phillips, an experienced chemist of the metropolis.

To the institution for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, of which Dr. P. is a vice-president, he has rendered several important services, by his unwearied researches. Having long been secretary to the commissioners for regulating mad-houses, he has also afforded to the world much useful and interesting information on that distressing mental malady, *mania*.

As a Grecian and Latinist, the Doctor ranks high in the circle of men of letters; and he is generally esteemed a useful member of the profession, and a physician of great skill and judgment.

EARL OF POWIS.

This nobleman is a son of the celebrated Lord Clive, who, from a writer to the East India Company, rose to be one of

The most celebrated officers of the age, and gained for the company, the revenue of the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixa, and a splendid fortune to himself. The present lord was born in 1754, and succeeded to the honours and estates of his father in 1774. In 1784 he had the good fortune to obtain in marriage the Lady Henrietta Antonia Herbert, daughter of Earl Powis, who, by the death of Earl Powis, her brother, without any issue, succeeded to the whole of the Powis estates. While only an Irish peer, Lord Clive sat in parliament for the borough of Ludlow, in Shropshire. In 1794, he was advanced to an English peerage, as Baron Clive of Walcot, in the county of Salop; and in 1802 he was appointed governor of Madras, to which place he repaired, but returned in 1804. His conduct in his government gave satisfaction, and he received for it the thanks of both houses of parliament. The same year he was created Earl of Powis and Viscount Clive, and in 1805 was nominated lord-lieutenant of Ireland; but his friend Mr. Pitt dying, the appointment did not take effect. He had been a steady supporter of Mr. Pitt and his party. He is lord-lieutenant of the counties of Salop and Montgomery, and his parliamentary interest is considerable.

BARON POYFERRE DE CERE,

Was born in 1768, is a native of Mont-de-Marsan, and was educated at the college of Juilly. At his outset in life he was an officer in the corps of engineers; but he relinquished the military profession, and dedicated himself to agricultural pursuits. The breeding of Merino sheep was an object to which he paid particular attention. In order to obtain the best information on that subject, he visited Spain, and was travelling in that country in 1808, when the war broke out. Every Frenchman was then looked upon as an enemy who deserved to be exterminated, and M. Poyferré was, in consequence, exposed to extreme danger. He wandered for a considerable time among the mountains, without knowing whether he was going, till, at length, he met a Spanish shepherd, who treated him hospitably, and conducted him to the French frontier. By the influence of the empress Josephine, M. Poyferré was placed at the head of the imperial establishments for rearing Merinos; and he is said to have taken the title of Shepherd to her Imperial Majesty, and to have signed it to all his letters. The assumption of this title he has, however, since denied that he ever made. In 1809 he

was named president of the electoral college of Mont-de-Marsan, and in 1810 he became a member of the legislative body. He voted for the deposition of Napoleon, was created a baron in 1815, and in 1817 was appointed prefect of the department of the Two Sevres. For some years he has been a member of the chamber of deputies, and in that capacity he has been a partisan of all the laws which have been brought forward for the detestable purpose of abridging the liberties of his countrymen.

POMPILIO POZZETTI,

A RETIRED professor, and head-librarian, of the university of Bologna, has the reputation of being one of the most learned and zealous of the Italian bibliographers. To the literary journals of Padua and Pisa he has contributed an immense number of interesting bibliographical notices. He has also published a great variety of pamphlets, one of the chief of which is his "Dissertation on Mr. Roscoe's Life of Lorenzo de Medicis," in which he points out some errors in the work of the biographer.

COUNT POZZO DI BORGO,

ONE of the ministers of the Emperor of Russia, was born in 1769, in the village of Alala, in Corsica. His family is noble, but poor. He was indebted for part of his education to a monk named Father Antonio Grosetto. He embraced the profession of the law, but soon threw himself into the political career. So early as 1790, he was appointed to office under the protection of General Paoli; and, in the year following, was elected Deputy to the National Assembly, to whom, in 1792, he addressed a very elaborate speech, in the name of the Diplomatic Committee, to determine them to declare war against the Germanic body. After the 10th of August, however, he was compelled to withdraw from Paris by menaces of denunciation from Arena, a fellow-deputy, who having been named one of the commissioners to examine the papers of Louis XVI. had found among them the name of his colleague, not altogether auspiciously placed. Having retired to Corsica, he renewed his political relations with Paoli, to which he adhered till he was named President of the Council of State, and Attorney-general of the Department. He had not exercised these functions four months when a decree of the Convention commanded him to appear

at the bar, to explain his conduct and that of General Paoli. He refused to obey the order; and, in conjunction with Paoli, invited the English to take possession of the island. He was named President of the Council, under the new government, and afterwards Secretary-of-State. In this situation it was not long before he found himself opposed to numerous enemies, whose representations at length induced the Viceroy, Lord Minto, to consent to his retiring from office, and M. Pozzo di Borgo withdrew to England. He has since attached himself to the service of the Emperor Alexander, in which he has arrived at the highest diplomatic honours. In the latter campaigns he held the rank of major-general. In 1813, he was dispatched on a mission to the Prince-royal of Sweden, whom he accompanied to the battle of Leipsic, in which M. Pozzo di Borgo was exposed to the hottest fire of the day. He afterwards repaired to the headquarters of the Emperor Alexander; and, in his suite, made the campaign in France at the commencement of 1814. After the restoration of Louis XVIII. M. Pozzo di Borgo was appointed the Russian Minister-Plenipotentiary to the new French government. He quitted Paris at the commencement of the revolution of the 20th of March 1815; but resumed his functions at the French court on the return of the king. In 1817, he was raised to the rank of Lieutenant-general in the Russian service.

THE ABBE DE PRADT.

Few political characters have rendered themselves more conspicuous than the Abbé de Pradt, and few persons, if we may believe his own assertion, have had a more powerful influence on the destiny of Europe. The abbé is a native of Auvergne, and was born in 1759. Before the revolution he was grand vicar of the cardinal-archbishop of Rouen, and when the states-general were assembled, in 1789, he was sent to them as the deputy of the Norman clergy. In the royalism of his principles, he went even beyond the celebrated Abbé Maury. He emigrated at an early period, and for a long while resided at Hamburg. In 1798, he published, anonymously, his "Antidote to the Congress of Rastadt," a work which passed through several editions, and produced considerable effect. Two years afterwards he gave to the press his pamphlet intituled "Prussia and its Neutrality," which was equally successful. On the establishment of the consulship he returned to Paris, and almost immediately after his return appeared his "Three Ages of the Colonies," in three volumes. Having met with little gratitude from the Bourbons,

and being nearly without resources, M. de Pradt thought it proper to become a friend to the new order of things, and, accordingly, his cousin, Marshal Duruc, presented him to Bonaparte, who made him his head-almoner. M. de Pradt was now in the road to fortune. As almoner he was present at the coronation of Napoleon, and he was quickly raised to be bishop of Poitiers, with the title of baron, and a gift of 40,000 livres. He accompanied Napoleon to Milan, and officiated at the crowning of him as king of Italy. In the negotiation with the Spanish princes at Bayonne, he bore a considerable part, and his conduct was so satisfactory that the emperor rewarded him with a present of 50,000 livres. He was next made archbishop of Malines, and an officer of the legion of honour, and received a third gift of 30,000 livres. As archbishop, however, he seems never to have been regularly acknowledged by the clergy of his diocese, his papal letters of institution into the see having been drawn up in a form of which Napoleon disapproved, and having consequently been sent back to Rome to be altered, whence they were never again transmitted to him. In 1811, M. de Pradt was dispatched to Savona, on a mission to the pope. But it was the appointment which he received in 1812 that contributed the most to his notoriety. In that year he was chosen by Napoleon to be ambassador to the grand duchy of Warsaw, and to superintend those measures which were necessary to rally the Poles round the standard of the emperor. M. de Pradt has since given to the public the "History" of this embassy, in which he, of course, does not fail to represent his own proceedings in the most favourable light. Napoleon, however, was exceedingly dissatisfied with them; and is said to have often exclaimed, "Had it not been for one man, (the archbishop) I should have been the master of the world." Nor does M. de Pradt seem to have given more satisfaction to the French military officers. On the approach of the Russians he took flight from Warsaw, but not, it is said, till he had sold all the effects of the embassy, and safely lodged the money in his pocket. When he arrived in Paris he was relieved from the office of almoner, and ordered to retire to Malines. After having resided for a few months in his diocese, he was permitted to come back to Paris; and his enemies declare that, during the struggle of 1814, he frequently varied his language in the course of the same day, according as reports were favourable or unfavourable to the imperial government. When, however, the allies reached the capital, he became a decided royalist, and he has even claimed the merit of having induced the sovereigns to espouse the cause of the Bourbons, and issue the declaration in their favour; but his claim is disputed, and apparently on good grounds. The provisional government appointed him high-chancellor of the legion of honour, and this office he continued to hold under Louis XVIII. He did not take part with Napoleon during the hundred days,

and consequently he ceased to be chancellor; nor did he recover that office on the restoration of Louis, it being given to Marshal Macdonald. Since that period, M. de Pradt has been a most fertile writer. He has recently been prosecuted by the ministry, for one of his pamphlets, but has been acquitted. In addition to the works already noticed, he is the author of two volumes "On the State of Culture in France," 1802;—"An Agronomic Journey in Auvergne," 1803;—"On the Congress of Vienna," 2 vols. 1815;—"Historical Memoirs on the Revolution of Spain," 1816;—"Historical Narrative of the Restoration of Royalty in France," 1816;—"On the Colonies, and the present American Revolution," 2 vols. 1817;—"Letter to a Parisian Elector," 1817;—"Preliminaries of the Session of 1817;"—"On the Progress of a Representative Government in France," 1817;—"The last six Months of America and Brazil," 1818;—"Pieces relative to St. Domingo and America," 1818;—"The Four Concordats," 3 vols. 1818;—"Europe, after the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle," 1819;—"The Congress of Carlsbad," 1819; and "On the present Spanish Revolution," 1820.

COUNT PRECY.

This veteran officer, who has encountered innumerable dangers, was born in 1742, at Semur, in Burgundy. He entered young into the army, and served, with high repute, the German campaigns from 1755 to 1762. He likewise was in the Corsican campaign of 1774, under the Count de Narbonne. In 1793 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of chasseurs, with the same rights as a colonel of a regiment of the line, and this privilege was granted to him as a reward for having rapidly brought his corps into an excellent state of discipline. He was stationed, with his regiment, in the south of France, and he succeeded in preserving tranquillity in that quarter. In November 1791, he was made first lieutenant-colonel of the king's foot-guards, and in that capacity he had a difficult task to perform, as the revolutionists were incessantly endeavouring to corrupt the troops. As corruption, however, was found to be unavailing, the corps was disbanded in May, 1792. All the officers, and a considerable part of the men, remained in Paris, in the hope of affording protection to the monarch and his family. They had soon a melancholy opportunity of proving the strength of their attachment. On the memorable 10th of August, they attempted to support the cause of their monarch, and nine officers and more than a hundred and fifty men perished in the attempt. M. de Precy escaped with the utmost difficulty, and joined his family.

M. Precy was residing at Semur when the Lyonese, driven to despair by the Jacobin tyranny, resolved to make an effort to throw off the yoke. A deputation was sent to him, and he set

off to Lyons, in the Town Hall of which city he found deputies from Marseilles, Nimes, Toulouse, and other cities of the South. On enquiring into the means of resistance, he discovered that they were of the slenderest kind; his courage, however, and perhaps the hope that the example would inspire other parts of France with the same spirit, induced him to accept the command. The task which he undertook was enough to appal any common mind; Lyons was a large city, open on all sides, without magazines, with only four or five thousand inhabitants, who could be depended on for its defence, and with numbers in it who were of the republican party. Redoubts were hastily thrown up, cannon were cast, and other preparations were made to repel the enemy. Lyons was speedily invested by the republican army, directed by Dubois Crancé, and in proportion as the other cities of the South were reduced to obedience, the troops were sent to swell the ranks of the besieging army, which at last amounted to more than forty thousand men, with a corps of engineers, a numerous cavalry, and a formidable artillery. Lyons, on this occasion, merits to be classed with Saragossa and Girona. An incessant shower of bombs and red-hot balls was poured in from without, while traitors within corresponded with the besiegers, informed them of every movement of the Lyonese, and set fire to the hospitals and magazines. Daily contests took place for the hastily raised outworks, which were repeatedly lost and retaken. A general assault was made by the besiegers on the 25th of September, and several of the Lyonese posts were carried. Prechy, however, rallied his troops, and recovered the posts, after a dreadful struggle, in which perished the major part of his cavalry. But it soon became impossible to hold out any longer. The city was closely surrounded, it was overlooked on all sides, shells and red-hot shot were rained into it day and night, the provisions were exhausted, and a scanty portion of oat-bread was all the subsistence of the inhabitants. In this emergency Prechy resolved to endeavour to break through the besiegers with a chosen band, and retreat into the Swiss territory. On the 25th of October, at three in the morning, he sallied forth at the head of seven hundred men; but the besiegers were aware of his intention; his little troop was soon assailed on every side, by twenty thousand regular troops, assisted by the peasantry, whom the alarm-bell summoned from all quarters. In vain the royalists endeavoured to open a passage by repeated charges. Worn down with toil, and overpowered by numbers, nearly the whole of them perished. Prechy still continued at the head of the few who survived; till his faithful companions insisted on his taking refuge in a wood. There he remained nine days, during which he suffered severely from want of food; at length he reached the village of St. Agatha, in the mountains of Forez, and was hospitably received by a poor villager, named Ligout. With the assistance of his friends, Ligout dug a subterraneous dwelling, in which Prechy resided for fifteen months, and where,

over his head, he often heard his Jacobin pursuers vowing vengeance on "The infamous Prey and his accomplices."

After the death of Robespierre, an intermission took place of the rigorous pursuit of M. de Prey, and he availed himself of it, to make his escape into Switzerland. He next, in 1795, proceeded to Turin, where he was appointed aide-de-camp to the king of Sardinia. In the June of the same year he was summoned to Verona, by Louis XVIII., who made him marechal-de-camp, and one of his agents for corresponding with the French royalists. In the latter capacity M. de Prey displayed great activity. In 1800, however, his exertions once more placed him in a dangerous situation. He was arrested at Bayreuth, in the Prussian territory, with several of his friends, by desire of the first consul, and was kept two years in confinement. When he was set at liberty, he retired to the court of Brunswick, and the duke assigned him a residence in the castle of Wolfenbuttle. After the battle of Jena, M. de Prey took shelter at Hamburg, whence he wandered to various parts of Germany. At last he was permitted to return to France, on condition of not approaching within forty leagues of Lyons, and in 1812 this restriction was removed. In 1814, Louis XVIII. gave him the command of the Lyonese National Guards. On the resumption of the throne by Napoleon, M. de Prey was arrested, but was immediately released; and he now resides on the banks of the Loire.

RICHARD PRESTON, ESQ.

Was born at Ashburton, in Devonshire, and bred in the office of an attorney in that town. When out of his clerkship, he attended closely to business, and particularly to conveyancing, in which he shewed much dexterity and knowledge. Having obtained some valuable old law books and manuscripts, he compiled from them a large volume, "On the Law of Contingencies and other Settlements." This he shewed to judge Buller, who advised him to publish it by subscription, and remove to London. He did so, and dedicated his book to the judge, through whose interest he came into considerable business. By close application he soon realized a handsome fortune, which is still on the increase, as no man knows better how to acquire money in an honourable manner. His other law works are, "Elementary Treatise on the Quantity of Estates," 1792;—"A Succinct View of the Rule in Shelley's Case," 1792;—"A Treatise on Conveyancing," 8vo. 1806. When he had acquired a sufficient fortune, he studied, and was called to the bar. He was also elected M.P. for his native town. While in parliament he was active, spoke frequently, and shewed himself at once a man of business and intellect. He has since published "An Address to the Fund-holders, the Land-holders, the Manufacturers, and the Poor, on the Corn Laws," 1815;—and, "Further Observations on the State of the Nation," &c. 1816. These pamphlets possess very considerable merit.

BARON PREVAL

Is a native of Franche Comté, born in 1772, and descended of an ancient and noble family. He had such an early fondness for the military profession, that at the age of ten he was enrolled in the regiment to which his father belonged, and at seventeen he was second-lieutenant in it. In 1791, he removed to the regiment of Guienne, and, in 1792, he commanded the artillery of his corps, at the siege of Landau. He was made captain in 1794, but lost his commission, and served as a soldier, in consequence of one of the revolutionary laws; but, through the intercession of his comrades, his rank was soon restored. In 1796 he served, with applause, under General St. Cyr; in 1797 he was sent into Italy with the rank of adjutant-general, and commanded the advanced-guard; and in 1799 he bore a part in the battle of Novi. During his stay in Italy he suppressed two revolts, the one at Nice, and the other at Turin. After the peace of Luneville, he published "Memoirs on some Parts of the Organization, Administration, and Police of Troops." He made the campaign of 1805, as colonel of cuirassiers, and was nominated a knight of the legion of honour, for his conduct in the battle of Austerlitz. In the following year he compelled Erfurt to capitulate, for which he was raised to be a brigadier-general. During the campaign of 1812 and 1813, he commanded the general dépôts of cavalry at Hanau. Louis appointed him a lieutenant-general, and gave him the cross of St. Louis. During the second reign of Napoleon, M. Preval held a command for some time at Beauvais, where he acted with great prudence and moderation. In 1818 he was named one of the lieutenant-generals of the army staff.

M. PREVOST,

A NATIVE of Geneva, born in 1751, well known as a philosopher, an original writer, and a translator, is a member of the royal societies of London and Edinburgh, and the academy of Berlin, and a correspondent of the French National Institute. He was appointed professor of elegant literature in his native city, but his ill-health compelled him to relinquish this appointment in the course of the following year. From the Greek he has translated the tragedies of Euripides, to which he has added excellent notes; from the English his versions are numerous; they consist of the posthumous works of Adam Smith, with the life of Dugald Stewart;

the Philosophical Essays of Adam Smith; on Scarcity, from Benjamin Bell; Dugald Stewart's Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind; Blair's Lectures; Malthus on Population, and Conversations on Political Economy. Among his original works are, "On the Economy of Ancient Governments compared to that of the Modern," 1789;—"On the Origin of Magnetic Forces," 1787;—"Physico-mechanical Enquiries on Heat," 1792;—"On Signs considered with Relation to their Influence on the Formation of Ideas," 1799;—"Notice on the Life and Writings of Lesage," 1805; and two Treatises on Mechanical Physics, the first of which is drawn up from the notes of Lesage. M. Prevost has also contributed many admirable articles to the Berlin Transactions, and other scientific works, and he is engaged in The Universal Biography.

UVEDALE PRICE, ESQ.

This gentleman, several years ago, was engaged in a literary controversy with the late Mr. Repton, on the subject of landscape gardening, in which he is allowed to have displayed no trifling portion of taste and talent. In 1802 he was appointed a member of the committee for the inspection of national monuments, an appointment which sufficiently proves the idea which was entertained of his competency to sit in judgment on questions connected with the fine arts. Mr. Price has translated from the Greek, Pausanias's Account of the Statues, Pictures, and Temples of Greece. This was his first work, and appeared in 1770. He is the author of "An Essay on the Picturesque;"—"Letter to H. Repton, Esq. on the Application of the Practice as well as the Principles of Landscape;"—"Thoughts on the Defence of Property;"—"Two Appendices to an Essay on Designs in Gardening, by George Mason;"—and "A Dialogue on the distinct Characters of the Picturesque and Beautiful."

M. PRIEUR DE LA MARNE:

WHEN the revolution broke out in France, M. Prieur was a barrister at Chalons, and was sent as a deputy, by that city, to the States-general. He was afterwards a member of the National Assembly; in both capacities his principles were decidedly revolutionary, and he never ceased to harass the aristocratical party. He insisted strenuously on the seque-

stration of the Church property, and the passing of a law against emigrants, and demanded that Monsieur (now Louis XVIII.) should be brought to trial. At this epoch he was the president of the jacobin club. In 1791 he was appointed vice-president of the criminal court of the department of the Seine; he was elected a member of the convention in 1792, and he voted for the death of the king, without any respite or appeal to the people. On the 8th of February, 1793, he disgraced himself by moving for the repeal of the law which ordered the punishment of those who committed the massacre of the prisoners in September, 1792; and, in the following month he accepted the functions of commissioner of the convention in the revolutionary tribunal. He was, shortly after, made a member of the too famous committees of general defence and public safety, and was next employed on missions to the armies and into Vendée. In Vendee, though not wholly guiltless of blood, he was much less sanguinary than many of his fellow-commissioners. On the downfall of Robespierre's faction, M. Prieur again became a member of the committee of public safety, and was for some time the president of the convention. Having, however, been concerned in the jacobin insurrection of the 20th of May, 1795, he was obliged to fly, and to live in concealment, till the amnesty of 1796 enabled him to appear in public with safety. After that, he ceased to take an active part in politics, but he held a considerable legal situation in the court of Paris till the end of 1815, when he was banished as a regicide. M. Prieur is the author of a "Report made to the National Assembly, on the Deaf and Dumb Establishment." He now resides in the Netherlands.

M. PRIEUR DUVERNOIS,

An officer of engineers, who was sent, in 1791, by the department of the Côte d' Or, as a deputy to the legislative body, where he contracted a close intimacy with M. Carnot. In August, 1792, he was sent to the army of the Rhine, to announce the deposition of Louis XVI. He was elected to the convention, and voted the death of the monarch, without appeal or respite. Having been sent, after the downfall of the Brissotines, into the department of Calvados, he was arrested and imprisoned at Caen, but he recovered his liberty in a very short time. In the convention he seldom spoke; he being in general actively engaged, as a member of the committees. The fabrication of salt-petre and gun-powder

was committed to his superintendence, and it was he who obtained the decree for the use of the decimal division, and the unity of weights and measures. After the downfall of Robespierre, M. Prieur warmly defended his colleagues of the committees, who were attacked as having been friends and instruments of the decapitated tyrant. At the period of the insurrection of March, 1795, it was proposed to arrest him, as being one of the jacobin faction, but this proposition was negatived. In November, 1795, he passed into the council of five hundred, where he remained till 1798; while there, he was chiefly occupied in perfecting the new system of weights and measures. It is mainly to his exertions that France is indebted for the establishment and organization of that excellent institution, the Polytechnic School. M. Prieur is author of "A Memoir on the Necessity and Means of rendering all the Measures and Weights uniform throughout the Kingdom," 1790;—"Instructions in the Decimal Calculus," 1795;—"A Report on the Means proposed to establish an Uniformity of Weights and Measures," 1796; and many other productions of the same kind, besides contributions to the Chemical Annals, and the Journal of the Polytechnic School.

JOHN PRINSEP, ESQ.

Was sent out in early life to the East Indies, where he realized a respectable fortune, and on his return commenced business as a merchant in the city of London. He soon became known to the public by his writings on East India affairs. They are "A short Review of the Trade of the East India Company," 1789;—"Letter to the Proprietors of East India Stock," 1793;—"Account of the Method of Cultivating Sugar in Bengal," 1794;—"The Rights of the West Indians to a Monopoly of the Sugar Trade examined," 1795;—"Strictures on the Mocurerry System of Landed Property in Bengal," 1794;—"Proposals of a Substitute for Funding in Time of War," 1797. These writings made him popular, and he was elected an alderman of one of the wards of the city of London; but his commercial speculations were not fortunate, and he was obliged to quit them, and resign his gown. The court of aldermen, with the liberality which they always shew to those who have sat among them, appointed him bailiff to the court of the borongh of Southwark, to which office is appended a salary of 1500*l.* a year.

GENERAL PRONIO.

ONE of the partisans of despotism in Naples, is of humble origin, and was originally of the ecclesiastical profession. Some of his youthful actions, however, having been of a nature to expose him to danger from the ministers of justice, he evaded the peril by flight, and enrolled himself in one of the bands of robbers which infested the provinces of the Abruzzi. In that capacity he displayed so much of a sinister kind of merit, that he became a leader. When the French invaded Naples, in 1799, he availed himself of the opportunity to obliterate his crimes, by entering, with his band, into the service of the Neapolitan monarch. He was exceedingly active in spreading the insurrection which was excited by Cardinal Ruffo, and he contributed greatly to the success which the cardinal obtained. On Macdonald abandoning the Neapolitan territory, for the purpose of concentrating the French forces in the north of Italy, Pronio attacked him on his march, and was not defeated without a severe contest. Pronio, however, soon avenged himself for his failure, by the defeat of a corps of Neapolitan republicans, and he then advanced rapidly on Naples. Soon after the capture of that city, he was made governor of Pescara, in the place of the duke of Andria, was created a baron, and received a pension. Pronio was a conspicuous character at the Neapolitan court, till Napoleon seized upon the kingdom; he then accompanied his master to Sicily, and has not, we believe, since appeared on the political scene.

M. PRONY.

THIS eminent geometrician and mechanician is a member of the Academy of Sciences, chief engineer and director of the School of Bridges and Roads, a professor of the Polytechnic School, and a knight of the legion of honour. His brother, who was a naturalist, fell a victim, in 1798, to the fatigue which he had suffered during the voyage in search of La Peyrouse. M. Prony is the author of many valuable works, among which may be mentioned, " New Hydraulic Architecture," in two large 4to. volumes;—" Experimental and Analytical Essay on the Law of the Dilatibility of Elastic Fluids," 4to.;—" Philosophical Mechanics;"—" Summary of Lessons on the Motion of Solid Bodies, and the Equilibrium and Motion of Fluids, given at the Polytechnic School, in 1809;"—" Analysis of Laplace's Exposition of

the System of the World ;"—“**Physico-Mathematical Enquiries relative to the Theory of Running Waters.**” M. Prony has translated from the English, General Roy’s Account of the Operations carried on upon Hounslow Heath, and likewise of those which were undertaken to determine the respective positions of the observatories of Greenwich and Paris. He has also contributed liberally to the memoirs of the Institute, and other scientific transactions.

M. PRUDHOMME

Was born in 1752, at Lyons, where, at his outset in life, he was a bookseller’s shopman. He afterwards set up as a binder, at Meaux, and a few years before the revolution he fixed his residence at Paris. The principles of the revolution he embraced with ardour, and was not a little instrumental in diffusing them ; he having, between the beginning of 1787 and the 14th of July, 1789, published more than fifteen hundred political pamphlets, of some of which 100,000 copies were distributed in the streets and public places. It was said by his enemies that he wore out all the pens of all the Parisian garretters. In 1789 he established his journal, with the title of “**The Revolutions of Paris,**” the motto of which was “**The great seem to us to be great only because we are on our knees. Let us rise.**” In this paper the government was incessantly assailed, and revolutionary measures recommended. The tyranny of Robespierre, however, disgusted M. Prudhomme, and he attacked it with spirit. He was in consequence arrested, on the charge of being a royalist, but he soon obtained his liberty ; he, nevertheless, thought it prudent to quit Paris, with his family, till after the downfall of Robespierre. Since his return he has constantly followed the trade of a bookseller. M. Prudhomme is the author of the “**General History of Crimes, committed during the Revolution,**” 6 vols., and a variety of other works, most of which are geographical, but none of which, in point of merit, are above mediocrity.

SIGNOR PUCCITTA,

AN Italian composer, born in 1778, began his musical career at Florence, Milan, and Venice, where, among others, he produced the operas of Theresa and Wilts, Werter, the two Prisoners, and Lauretta. He then removed to Amsterdam,

to take the management of the Italian theatre in that city. From Amsterdam he was called to London, where he was seven years employed at the Opera House, and brought out several operas, most of which were composed for Madame Catalani, who is partial to his compositions. The hunting party of Henry IV., The Vestal, and Aristodemus, with the scene and air *Deh frenete*, sung by Catalani, in the opera of Semiramis, were among the works which he gave to the London stage. In 1815, Madam Catalani engaged him to compose for her theatre at Paris, but his music was not to the taste of the Parisian amateurs, and he had little success.

COUNT JOSEPH DE PUISAYE.

DURING the struggles between the royalist and the republican parties, in the west of France, from 1792 to 1798, few of the leaders of the former acted so conspicuous a part as the Count de Puisaye, and no one was treated with such ingratitude, and so perseveringly calumniated, as he was, by those for whom he sacrificed his fortune, and daily hazarded his life. Count Joseph de Puisaye descends from one of the most ancient families in France, and was born at Mortagne, in the province of Perche. He was educated at the seminary of St. Sulpice, in Paris, and, being the youngest of four brothers, he was designed for the church. At the age of eighteen, however, his love of the military profession became so strong, that he was permitted to indulge it, and he entered as a lieutenant in the regiment of Conti, from which regiment he removed, to be captain of the dragoons of Lanau. But as in this course promotion did not appear likely to be sufficiently rapid, he purchased into the hundred Swiss, which formed a part of the king's household, and thus obtained the brevet of colonel, and, shortly afterwards, the cross of St. Louis. In 1788 he married the only daughter of the Marquis de Mesnilles, a rich landed proprietor in Normandy. The nobility of Perche chose him as their deputy to the states-general, in the following year. In the states and in the constituent-assembly, the Count de Puisaye was constantly the friend of a well-regulated liberty. He was desirous to support, at once, the rights of the people and the dignity of the sovereign. The manner in which the conduct of the Count at this period is mentioned, by an ultra-royalist biographer, affords a curious specimen of the absurd and inveterate prejudices of that faction, which is now shaking the throne in France, under the idea of supporting it,

" *Though (says the biographer) he was a partisan of the first innovations, and of the English constitution, he early manifested himself an enemy of the demagogues.*"

In 1791, M. de Puisaye was appointed marshal-de-camp, and, at the close of the session of the assembly, he retired to his estate of Meanilles, and was placed at the head of the national-guards of the district of Evreux. Aware that the jacobin party designed to overturn the throne, he projected the raising of an army in Normandy, to deliver the king from the factions, and secure to him the free exercise of his constitutional authority. This project was, however, frustrated by the events of the 10th of August. A force was, nevertheless, raised, in the spring and summer of 1793, by the Norman departments, for the purpose of protecting themselves against the tyranny of the convention. The command was given to General Wimpfen, and the second rank to the Count de Puisaye. But the struggle made by the Normans was soon at an end. The conventional commissioners, who were sent into Normandy, by dint of bribes, and fanaticising the spirit of a part of the people, succeeded in bringing about the dissolution of the departmental army, after a single action, at Pacy, in which the Count de Puisaye exerted himself to the utmost.

A reward being offered for his head, M. de Puisaye sought an asylum in Britanny, to which province he was a perfect stranger. Every hour he was exposed to some new peril, but he extricated himself from them all, by his courage and presence of mind; and, while a fugitive, he conceived the daring plan of arraying all Britanny, and the circumjacent provinces, in arms, against the convention. Indefatigably active, brave, eloquent, and of prepossessing manners, he was admirably calculated for the performance of such a task. Such was his perseverance and success, that, by the summer of 1794, he had extended the royalist organization through nearly the whole of Britanny, and even into the bordering provinces. Convinced, however, that the royalist party could not act efficaciously without foreign support, and that England alone was capable of giving that support, the count resolved to visit this country, to confer with the British ministers, and he accordingly set sail, leaving the command in the hands of M. Cormatin, and a council.

In London M. de Puisaye resided for several months, and he prevailed on the ministry to afford powerful assistance to the royalists. While, however, he was thus engaged, Cormatin, in violation of his duty and his instructions, concluded

a treaty with the republicans. This treaty was, in fact, the work of certain agents of Louis XVIII., who were anxious to get into their own hands all authority in the royalist departments, and to reduce to a dependant state, or entirely exclude, those chiefs who had lavished their fortunes and their blood to raise the standard of royalty in the west of France. There was no act of baseness which these despicable beings did not commit, to effect their purpose. Calumnies, injuries of all kinds, and even assassinations, were resorted to by them. Against the Count de Puisaye they were particularly active. Independent of his holding them in contempt, and resisting their encroachments, he had the demerit of being a man of liberal principles, one who, though he defended monarchy, was an enemy to despotism, and was known to be an admirer of the English constitution. This last crime, alone, was sufficient to ensure their hatred.

The mischief which Cormatin had done was soon repaired, by the instructions which the Count de Puisaye sent over to Britanny, and every thing was prepared by the Bretons, to join the British and emigrant troops as soon as they should appear on the coast of France. The agents, however, had resolved that nothing should be done in Britanny, as they wished to divert the expedition to the coast of Vendée, where, indeed, it could be of no utility, but where it would be under their influence, as Charette acted in concert with them.

They succeeded but too fatally in their plans. The command of the emigrant regiments was given to the Count d' Herville, a good officer, but misled by the agents. Unfortunately, too, though the Count de Puisaye was intended to hold the supreme command, this was not clearly expressed, and an opportunity was thus afforded to M. d' Herville to thwart all the measures of his superior, under pretence that he had the chief authority over the emigrant regiments.

The expedition sailed to Quiberon, the succours were landed without opposition, and the Count de Puisaye was joined by several thousand Bretons. It was his plan to advance rapidly into the interior, disperse the republicans before they could collect their forces, and thus effect a simultaneous rising of the whole province. But this was prevented by M. d' Herville, who refused to advance. This gave time to Hoche to collect an army, and shut up the emigrants in the Peninsula of Quiberon. Instructions at length arrived, from the English minister, placing M. d' Herville under the orders of M. de Puisaye. The Count now

resolved to land the Chouan troops, under M. Tinteniac, on the flank of Hoche, for the purpose of joining their comrades, attacking Hoche in the rear, and cutting off his retreat, while the regular troops attacked him in front. This plan would most probably have succeeded, had not the agents rendered it abortive. As soon as M. Tinteniac landed, they sent to him orders, in the name of Louis XVIII., to march into the interior, which he obeyed. In consequence of this measure, which was wholly unknown to M. de Puisaye, the attack in front, on Hoche, failed, and the royalists were compelled to retreat with great loss. Treason, soon after, completed what the agents had begun. Hoche surprized fort Penthièvre, and the emigrants were partly slaughtered, and partly made prisoners: all the prisoners were soon after put to death. After making every exertion that was possible, to avert the catastrophe, the Count de Puisaye, at the request of M. de Sombreuil, proceeded to the British fleet to obtain succour, and while he was absent, M. de Sombreuil surrendered.

Undismayed by this disaster, the Count de Puisaye again threw himself into Britanny, and, by dint of exertion, succeeded in re-organizing the royalist party, and rendering it stronger than ever. But at each step he was counteracted by the agents, who stopped at nothing to destroy him. His officers were tampered with, his plans were thwarted, and his life was more than once attempted. The agents even succeeded in inducing some of the chiefs to make peace with the republicans. During the years 1796 and 1797, the Count, nevertheless, persisted; and, at length, at the latter end of 1797, having prepared every thing for the contest, he visited England, in the hope of persuading a Bourbon prince to put himself at the head of the friends of royalty; but his efforts were fruitless; and, at last, wearied and disgusted, he resigned his command, and settled in Canada, on a grant of land from the government. After a short residence in that colony he returned to England, where he has ever since resided, and which he considers as his adopted country. To the charter, as established in France, he is a warm friend, and, of course, has seen with indignation the frequent attempts which have been made to violate it. Had he been a man willing (in the words of the poet) "to fawn, and cringe, and play the dog," he might now be highly favoured at the court of France.

M. PUISSANT

Is a French-geometrician of considerable merit. He was one of the engineers employed to determine the position of the isle of Elba; and the map of the island, which was the result of his labours, was engraved in 1810. He also constructed, in conjunction with M. Moynet, the first triangles for the map of Italy, to be connected with the bases which had formerly been measured by Boscovich, Beccaria, and Oriani. M. Puissant is the author of "A Collection of Geometrical Propositions, resolved and demonstrated by Algebraical Analysis, according to the Principles of Monge and Lacroix;"—"A Treatise on Geodesy," which contains every thing relative to the science of geographical engineering;—"A Treatise on Topography, Measuring, and Levelling," with two supplements—a work which has been praised by the institute;—"A Course of Mathematics, for the Use of the Imperial Schools;" and two works on the mode of expressing in maps the configuration of the ground.

M. PUJOULX,

A FERTILE WRITER, in various species of literature, is a native of the province of Gienne. Previously to the French revolution, he was one of the editors of the Journal of French and Foreign Literature, which was printed at Denx-Ponts. He has since been engaged in various French journals. His first separate productions were laughable criticisms, in mingled prose and verse, on the exhibitions of pictures in 1783, 1785, and 1787. To the numerous theatres of Paris he has furnished about twenty comedies, farces, and operatic pieces, some of which retain their place on the stage. He has also published several works on natural history, among which are "Walks to the Botanical Garden, the Menagerie," &c.;—"Botany for Youth;"—"Mineralogy for Youth;"—"A Walk to the Flower Market;" and "Philosophical Lessons of the Polytechnic School." M. Pujoulx is the author of "Paris at the Close of the 18th Century, or a Historical Sketch of the Monuments and Ruins of that Capital, the State of Science, &c. &c." He has likewise edited an edition of Piron, and the posthumous works of Florian, and he is one of the contributors to the Universal Biography.

COUNT DE PULLY

Was born in 1751, and entered into the military service immediately on his leaving college. At the beginning of the revolution he was a lieutenant-colonel of cavalry, and he obtained the rank of colonel in 1792. In that year he was employed, under Bourbonville, between the Sarre and the Moselle, and contributed so greatly to the success of the attack on the heights of Waren, that he was made a brigadier-general. About three months after his promotion, he again distinguished himself by storming, with only twelve hundred men, the mountain of Ham, which was defended by three thousand Austrians, and a numerous artillery. In 1793 he was raised to the rank of general-of-division, and was entrusted with the command of the corps of the Vosges. After the establishment of the consulship, he received the command of a division of the army of Italy, with which he passed the Splugen in December, 1800; contributed to the taking of St. Alberto, and marched upon Trent. In the campaign of 1805, he gained high praise by leading on the cuirassiers, at the passage of the Tagliamento. In the Austrian campaign of 1809, he was at the head of a division. The title of count, and the appointment of colonel of a regiment of guards of honour, were given to him in 1813. From the king he obtained the cross of St. Louis, and the rank of grand officer of the legion of honour. Since the autumn of 1815 he has been on half-pay.

BARON PUTHOD,

BORN at Bourg-en-Bresse, in 1769, chose the military profession at the age of sixteen, and became a second-lieutenant of infantry in 1791. He was at Lisle in the autumn of 1792, when that city was besieged and bombarded by the Duke of Saxe Teschen, and he contributed to its glorious defence. As assistant to the adjutants-general, he served the Belgic campaign of 1793, and in the same year was sent to Dijon, to forward the recruiting of 300,000 men, according to the decree of the convention. He was next appointed adjutant-general, and was employed in the interior. In 1799 he acted in Italy with the division of Montrichard, and acquired reputation; in 1801 he commanded a brigade under Moreau, and fully sustained his military character; and in 1806 and 1807 he bore a part in the Prussian campaigns, made himself master of Dieschau, and was conspicuous at the siege of

Dantzick. After having been appointed a general-of-division he was employed in Spain. He then returned to France, and for five years was governor of Maestricht. In the campaign of 1813 he compelled the Prussians to evacuate Breslaw; but, after the rupture of the armistice, fortune declared against him, and he was compelled to surrender at Lawenberg, with his division of three thousand men, though not till he had sustained several severe contests with an infinitely superior force. On his return to France, subsequent to the fall of Napoleon, he was made a knight of St. Louis, and inspector-general of infantry. During the hundred days Napoleon employed him at Lyons, and on the second restoration of Louis, he was put upon half-pay.

BARON DE PUYMAURIN.

This gentleman is one of that ultra-royalist faction which is now pursuing such a course as can hardly fail to endanger the throne, to which it lends its fatal assistance. He is of a distinguished family, his father having been syndic-general of the states of Languedoc. He was born in 1757. Chemistry was the science to which, when young, he devoted his leisure, and he was the person who introduced into France the art of engraving on glass by means of fluoric acid. During the first ten or twelve years of the revolution, he took no part in public affairs, but occupied himself entirely in pursuits connected with rural economy. When, however, the consular government was established, he is said to have become "one of the most intrepid besiegers of the ministers' anti-chambers, and to have solicited for himself, his children, and his cousins." He at last obtained the place of member of the general council of his department, was elected a member of the legislature in 1806, and re-elected in 1813. In 1812 Napoleon created him a baron, for having brought to perfection a process by which a colouring matter, equal to indigo, might be procured from woad. In 1813, however, when the fortunes of the emperor appeared to be on the wane, M. Puymaurin entered into a correspondence with the Bourbons, which was suspected by the police, and caused him to be narrowly watched. He has been a member of the chamber of deputies for the department of Upper Garonne ever since the restoration of Louis, and has uniformly been hostile to the liberties of the people. One of his political whimsies is, that a league has been formed between the Spanish constitutionalists, French

jacobins, German liberals, English radicals, and Italian carbonari, to overthrow all legitimate thrones. So outrageous is his fondness for despotism, that when, on the discussion of the budget, the vote was proposed for the expences of the universities, he read a long discourse, complaining that the Jacobins perverted youth, and that in the French schools the scholars heard of nothing but Sparta and Athens, Brutus and Cæsar, Pluto and Socrates; which led away their minds from the love of the king and of legitimacy!

M. PYMAN,

A DUTCHMAN, who descends from a family devoted to commerce, but who, unlike his relatives, chose the military profession. At the period of the Dutch revolution he was high in the army, but he, nevertheless, espoused the principles of liberty. In 1795, when the authority of the stadtholder was overthrown, M. Pyman was made secretary-of-war, and he was afterwards elected a member of the legislature. Under the reign of Louis Buonaparte, he was war-minister, and obtained the rank of general. He was nominated ambassador to Portugal, but he declined this situation, and was then appointed director-general of the ports of the kingdom. When Holland was united to France he was left unemployed. He now lives at the Hague, on a small pension, which he receives from the government of the Low Countries.

M. QUANTIRAN DE BOIRIE

Is the son of the former secretary-general of the intendancy of Paris. By the revolution he lost a considerable fortune, in consequence of which he was compelled to resort to his literary talents for subsistence. He became a dramatic author, and in that kind of writing he has been successful. His compositions are generally of the operatic and melodramatic species. Among them are "Storb and Werner;"—"The Battle of Pultowa;"—"The Man of the Black Forest;"—and "Stanislaus."

M. QUATREMERE DISJONVAL,

A NATIVE of Paris, was born about the year 1757. He displayed an early partiality for the philosophical sciences, and soon acquired so much eminence as a chemist, that he was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences. In 1786,

he resided in Holland, and being a strenuous opponent of the Stadholderian party he was arrested at Utrecht, thrown into the dungeons of that city, and condemned to twenty-five years imprisonment; His fetters were at length broken, in 1795, by the success of the French. He then entered into the army, in which he was surnamed Citizen Science, and he attained the rank of adjutant-general, in the service of the Batavian republic. As such, he served under Moreau and Pichegru. After having visited Paris, and resided there for a short period, he returned to Holland, whence, however, he was soon expelled in consequence of his opposition to the government. Under the Consulship he was employed in Italy, but he at length relinquished a military life, and devoted himself to study. While he was imprisoned in Holland, he made a number of very curious observations on the habits of spiders, and the manner in which the motions and labours of those insects are influenced by the changes of the atmosphere. On this subject he published three works of considerable extent. M. Quatremere is also the author of various philosophical and chemical tracts, and has invented several ingenious machines of considerable utility.

M. QUATREMERÉ DE QUINCY,

BROTHER of M. Quatremere Disjonval, member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Letters, and secretary of the Academy of the Fine Arts, was distinguished for his literary taste and talents before the commencement of the revolution. He embraced the cause of moderate and necessary reform. In 1791, he was chosen deputy for Paris, to the Legislative Assembly, where he was the strenuous advocate of the Constitutional Monarchy. On the first of Feb. 1792, he defended M. Bertrand, minister of marine; and pronounced a vigorous philippic against the galleries in the Assembly, which assumed the right of hissing or applauding the speakers. Sincerely desirous of preserving the constitution, he was the courageous opponent of all who insidiously sought its overthrow; and on the 2d of June and 2d of July, he defended the ministers Duport and de Monciel. He prevailed on the Assembly to reject the Decree of Accusation, moved by the deputy Saladin against the former minister. His firmness could not fail to displease the violent; and he was among the deputies who, on the 8th of August, were most grossly insulted on their coming

out of the Assembly. On the following day, he complained to the Assembly of this outrage; but the party who provoked the insult held in their own hands the power of screening it from punishment. M. Prudhomme says, in his History of Crimes, "There were scarcely any but Vaublanc and Quatremere who, having received instructions to defend and support the Royal Charter, obeyed their constituents."—After the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly, Quatremere was thirteen months in prison. On the convocation of the Primary Assemblies, he was named president of the section de la Fontaine de Grenelle. After the proscriptions of 1793, his horror of the terrorists was such that he became one of the leaders of the insurrection of the sections on the 13th and 14th of Vendémiaire, in the year IV. (5th and 6th of October, 1793.) The party of the Jacobins having triumphed, he was condemned to death on the eighteenth of the same month, for contumacy, in not appearing to a charge of having excited a revolt against the Convention. Quatremere escaped; and a jury having, in July, 1796, declared, that no revolt had existed on that occasion, he came forward, took his trial, and pronounced a discourse on his acquittal, which was distinguished for its boldness and strength. The department of the Seine named him, in 1797, deputy to the Council of Five Hundred; but his frank opposition to the revolutionists of that day involved him in the sentence of banishment of the 19th of Fructidor (5th of September, 1797.) He again escaped, and was recalled in December, 1799, by the consuls. M. Quatremere was the victim of every proscription of those times.

In 1800, having been named member of the General Council of the Department of the Seine, he was appointed Secretary to that body, and was afterwards called to the National Institute, in the class of History and Ancient Literature. In 1814, he was made officer of the Legion of Honour, censor royal, and intendant of Arts and Public Monuments. In 1815, he was named member of the Council of Public Instruction. He was appointed editor of the *Journal des Savants*, for the department of the fine arts, in 1816; and knight of St. Michael, in 1817. M. Quatremere de Quincy is author of various works, which bear the stamp of a profound erudition, and a classical taste in the arts. He has pronounced funeral discourses on many of his departed fellow academicians, which have been distinguished for their rich and powerful eloquence. Among his works we find one entitled, "The Olympic Jupiter, or the Art of

Ancient Sculpture in Gold and Ivory;” a work held in high estimation, an account of which, by M. Letronne, may be found in the *Journal des Savants* of 1817 and 1818.

M. STEPHEN QUATREMERÉ,

THE cousin of M. Quatremere de Quincy, was born in 1784. He is one of the most learned orientalists in France. After being professor of Greek, in the college of Rouen, he was named member of the Institute (in 1815,) in the room of M. Laporte Dutheil. He is also a member of the Commission appointed to continue the Literary History of France, to which he was chosen, in 1818, in the room of M. Ginguené.

M. QUESNE,

A NATIVE of the department of the Lower Seine, was intended for trade by his parents, but his disposition was not favourable to their views, and, at the age of sixteen, he embarked for the purpose of visiting America. A tempest, however, assailed the vessel off Cherbourg, and she was wrecked. Terrified by the storm, the captain burst into tears, and was incapable of performing his duty, and the crew would have been lost, had it not been for the firmness of young Quesne and a Breton sailor. A few months after this, he was again shipwrecked, and again displayed his courage. Being drawn for the conscription, he served some years, but he obtained his discharge in 1800. He is the author of many pamphlets, which he has himself condemned to oblivion, and of some works of considerable merit, among which are “*Marcelin*,” a satire on the follies of society; and “*Letters on Psychisme*,” in which he endeavours to explain the phenomena of life by means of a subtle fluid. In 1815, his country being burthened by the contributions which the allies imposed, he patriotically offered his gratuitous services in an office which he held.

MR. EDWARD QUIN,

A NATIVE of Ireland, after passing through Trinity College, Dublin, with distinguished success as a classical scholar, repaired to London, where he engaged as a reporter to some of the newspapers, and at last succeeded to

be editor of more than one paper. He then settled in the city, and was elected a common-council-man of the ward of Farringdon Without. While he was in that capacity, he published "A speech on Deputy Birch's Motion, to petition Parliament against the Admission of Catholics into the Army," 8vo. 1807.

In this situation he might have done well, but unfortunately, he ran into an expence beyond his income, and found it necessary to leave London until his affairs were adjusted. This having been done by his friends in his absence, he has returned and resumed his old connection with the newspapers. Mr. Quin is undoubtedly a man of talent, and of liberal principles.

GENERAL ANTONIO QUIROGA.

As long as liberty is dear to man, so long will the name of Quiroga be honoured by all but cowards and slaves. It is to him, in conjunction with Riego, Aguero, and a few other noble characters, that Spain is indebted for her emancipation from a slavery at once the most galling and the most degrading, under which any people ever groaned. Quiroga is the nephew of General Romai, who became an exile, in consequence of his having been the defender of freedom. At the period when Quiroga undertook the daring task of liberating his country, he held, we believe, only the rank of colonel. After one failure, in 1819, he succeeded in 1820. At the beginning of January, in the latter year, the troops which had been collected at Cadiz, for the purpose of imposing fetters on the South Americans, declared in favour of a free constitution. Quiroga was placed at their head, and he issued several proclamations, full of spirit and eloquence, and took every measure within his power to ensure success. The enterprize was, however, a most hazardous one, and the result was long doubtful. "Quiroga," says a friend of his, "was well aware of the perils of the task he had undertaken. He told me that he had determined, however, never to fall alive into the hands of his enemies; he always sleeps with a pair of loaded pistols under his pillow, and in case of surprise he had vowed that he would destroy himself and his wife; (then in an advanced state of pregnancy,) "that nothing," he added, "of me or mine might witness the horrors they have prepared for me." His wife is of an English descent: and during the events of the Isla, his only child, a daughter, whom he called Victoria, was born. "I passed," he said,

likely, to be successful against it? "A Rich, energetic, and division: the third, when his troops were dispersed, and that he, a fugitive, wandering alone among the mountains."

Quiroga had, however, the happiness to accomplish his purpose. When the revolution was consummated, he was made a general, and an estate was voted to him by the Cortes; but the estate he refused to accept, and nobly deserved that it might be applied towards lightening the burthen of the people. In March, 1822, a duel took place between him and the deputy Morena-Guerra, in consequence of the latter having insulted him in several letters. It was arranged that only one pistol should be loaded, and that lots should be drawn for it. Chance put it into the hands of Quiroga, and he immediately fired it into the air.

Quiroga has a martial air, he is in the prime of life, somewhat above the middle stature, with a pleasing, sometimes even fascinating expression of countenance. He is now thinking of paying a visit to England.

QUIROT

Was a counsellor at the beginning of the revolution, and was elected, in 1792, one of the deputies of the department of Doubs. In the convention he acted a moderate part. He voted for the imprisonment of Louis XVI., and was hostile to the jacobins on the 31st of May, when the girondists were overthrown. He was, however, fortunate enough to escape the proscription in which almost all the friends of the fallen party were enveloped. In bringing about the downfall of Robespierre, he took an active share, and he was equally strenuous in assisting to put down the revolts of the jacobins in 1795. It was he who made the report against Joseph Lebon, and proposed the impeachment of that sanguinary deputy. But though he was an enemy of the jacobins he was no friend of the royalists, for he suggested the most vigorous measures against the sections of Paris, when they revolted in October, 1795. After the dissolution of the convention he entered into the council of five hundred, in which he displayed some principles. He opposed the admitting of slaves to the exercise of public functions, and he and the



of the trial of the King, and was one of the most violent opponents of Bonaparte, on the 10th of Brumaire he was consequently excluded from the legislative body, and was even confined in the Conciergerie for some days, and intended to be sent, in a kind of exile, into the department of the Lower-Charente, under the superintendance of the police. This intention was, however, not carried into effect. M. Quirot retired to Besançon, and has not since taken any prominent part in public affairs.

M. RABAUT-POMIER,

BROTHER of Rabaut St. Etienne, was pastor of a congregation at Montpellier, when he was chosen deputy to the National Convention. On the trial of Louis XVI. he gave his vote in the following terms: "I am of opinion that Louis merits death; but if the convention shall pronounce that sentence, I think that the execution of it ought to be delayed till the meeting of the Primary Assembly." He employed this qualification in his vote, that it might virtually pass among those which imposed the sentence of death. M. Rabaut voted also for the appeal to the people, and for a reprieve. Having signed the protest of the 6th of June, 1793, against the domination of the Mountain, (the jacobin party in the Convention) he was one of the seventy-three deputies imprisoned by Robespierre, and he remained a long time in prison, in a most deplorable state of health. Restored to liberty after the 9th of Thermidor, he again took his seat in the Convention. On the insurrection of the 1st of Prairial, (20th of May, 1795,) he was among the deputies who, placing themselves at the head of the citizens of the National Guard, in the neighbourhood of the Tuilleries, released the Convention from the bands of assassins. On the 7th of October, 1795, he pronounced an encomium on his brother, and the Convention decreed, that the speech of the latter should be printed and distributed throughout the country. In 1797 he was elected to the Council of Ancients, and in 1800 to the Council of Five Hundred.

sent by the council of Five Hundred, M. Rabaut read them to him immediately previous to the sitting, placing them in the order in which he had read them, and the president constantly announced them in their own terms without mistake. It is known that M. Portalis delivered his discourses in the Assembly, *extempore*; and when they came to be printed, dictated them to an amanuensis, from memory, in the words in which they had been delivered. In 1803, M. Rabaut was appointed one of the pastors of the consistorial church of the department of the Seine; and, in 1805, member of the legion of honour. When the law respecting the banishment of the Regicides, (in 1816,) was under consideration, M. Rabaut addressed a memorial to the council of ministers, contending that he ought not to be subject to its provisions, inasmuch as his vote was meant to spare the life of the king. The council decided against him, and he was obliged to leave France, but was permitted to return in 1818.

The French biographers of M. Rabaut-Poinier claim for him an honour of considerable importance, if it should be found to be really due to him. They assert, that he was the first person in France who conceived the idea of vaccination; and that he spoke of it before the English had written any thing on the subject. They further state, as a matter of fact, that in 1784, he distinctly mentioned the idea to Mr. Pugh, (an English gentleman) in the presence of Mr. James Ireland, of Bristol; and that Mr. Pugh promised, on his return to England, to communicate the conversation to Dr. J———, his intimate friend. One of these writers asserts, that he has seen a letter to this effect, from Mr. Ireland, dated the 12th of February, 1811; and that a letter from the minister of the interior to M. Rabaut, of the 3d of March, 1812, reminds him that the circumstance in question is stated in page 116 of the Report of the Central Committee of Vaccination, on the vaccinations performed in France, in the year 1810.

BARON RADET

Is a native of Lorraine, and was originally game-keeper to the prince of Condé. At the period of the establishment of the consular-government, he was an officer of the gendarmerie, and he was chosen, by Buonaparte, to organize that body, and command it in-chief. He was afterwards occupied in the same manner in Corsica, Piedmont, and Genoa. In 1809 he was joined with General Miollis, in the

commission of compelling the Pope to resign the papal territory to Napoleon ; and it was he who headed the troops to effect the forcible entry of the Quirinal palace, where the Pope resided. He, however, behaved to the pontiff with much respect, and was appointed to attend him to Savona. When the Bourbons were thrust upon the French people, Radet ceased to be employed. As soon as Napoleon landed from Elba, Radet espoused his cause, and was appointed high-provost of the army, and inspector-general of gendarmerie. When the French army retired behind the Loire, he accompanied it. In 1816 he was brought to trial for having acted in favour of the emperor, and was condemned to nine years imprisonment.

M. RADET.

This gentleman enjoys considerable reputation at Paris, as a dramatist, and as a writer of songs, which are full of gaiety and spirit. He has composed several Dramas, in partnership with M. M. Barre, Desfontaines, and others. Among those of which he is the sole author, are "Rinaldo of Asti;"—"The Stormy Evening;"—"Paulina;"—"The Will;"—"Honoriua;"—"Frosina;"—"Ida, or what will become of her?"—"A Woman's Prejudices;"—and, "The Great Mogul's Hotel, or the Inn which is not one."

LORD RADSTOCK

Is the second son of the third Earl Waldegrave, and uncle of the present peer. He entered young into the navy, and as early as 1776 attained the rank of captain. He distinguished himself during the American war as a very active officer, and in the Prudente frigate he fought a very severe action with a French frigate of superior force, which he captured. He received his regular promotion to the ranks of rear, vice, and full admiral, and is now admiral of the red. In the action off Cape St. Vincent, he had his flag on-board the Barfleur of 90 guns. He then had the station as governor of Newfoundland for three years. When in the Mediterranean, as captain of a frigate, he married Miss Van Lentep, daughter of the Dutch Consul at Smyrna, by whom he has many children. In 1800, his majesty was pleased to confer on him a patent of barony of the kingdom of Ireland, by the title of Lord Radstock; he is also a

knight grand-cross of the Bath. He possesses a noble collection of pictures, and has distinguished himself much as a patron of several charitable institutions, particularly that for National Education, and the Naval Charitable Society, of which he is president. He has written some tracts on philanthropic subjects, but they have been published anonymously. "The British Flag Triumphant," is said to have been written by him. His lordship had a seat in the House of Commons, as member for Wexford.

SIR WILLIAM RAE,

THE lord-advocate of Scotland, and M. P. for the Scotch-Burghs of Crail, Pittenweem, &c. is the second son of Sir David Rae, who was known in the Scotch court of session as Lord Eskgrove, and was nominated lord-chief-justice-clerk, in 1799. Sir William succeeded his elder brother in the baronetcy. As a senator, he has taken an active part on various occasions, and has opposed the emancipating of the catholics. His celebrity, however, a celebrity of a sinister kind, chiefly arises from his having been one of the persons concerned in the establishment of the Beacon, a Scotch newspaper, which was set on foot for the abominable purpose of lampooning and libelling the friends of liberty ; but which, after having subjected its supporters to a prosecution, has been discontinued.

GENERAL RAEVSKY

IS a general of cavalry in the Russian service, was born at St. Petersburgh, in 1771, and is descended from a noble family. He entered the army very young, and served successively in Turkey and Poland. In 1792, he was appointed colonel of the regiment of dragoons of Vjegorod, which he commanded in 1795, in the campaign against Persia. During the latter part of the reign of the Emperor Paul, Col. Raevsky quitted the service, and retired to his estates ; but on the accession of Alexander, he was promoted to the rank of major-general, and distinguished himself on various occasions. Hostilities between Russia and France having commenced in 1812, General Raevsky was attached to the army commanded by Prince Bagration. He behaved with great bravery in the defence of Smolensk. At the memorable battle of Borodino, his division fought with almost

unexampled obstinacy, and several times carried the grand redoubt on the left of the Russian line, of which the French earlier in the action had made themselves masters. In the affair of Malojerostavetz, he sustained the attacks of the French army during the whole day. In the retreat of the enemy, he was constantly with the advanced-guard, and was closely engaged for three days at Krasnoy, against the Viceroy of Italy and Marshal Ney. As an acknowledgement of his services, the Emperor Alexander gave him the command of a corps of picked grenadiers, consisting of three divisions. With this corps he was present at every engagement down to the battle of Leipsic, in which he was severely wounded in the breast. The Emperor Alexander, who was witness of his brave conduct on that day, conferred on him, on the field-of-battle, the rank of general of cavalry, and the Emperor of Austria granted him the order of Maria Theresa. He was borne by his grenadiers to Weimar, where, contrary to all expectation, his wounds were put into a train of healing. Having learnt that the allied army was preparing to cross the Rhine, he joined his corps without waiting for the completion of his cure, and was present in various actions. Count Wittgenstein having been wounded, the Emperor Alexander gave the command of his division to General Raevsky, who led it into several actions, in all of which he distinguished himself by his talent and intrepidity. At the battle of Paris this division formed the left wing of the attack, jointly with the corps of the Prince-royal of Wirtemberg; but the latter corps being retarded in the passage of the Marne, could not partake of the engagement, and General Raevsky sustained the contest of the day in that quarter. In the campaign of 1815, General Raevsky again commanded a division of the Russian army, and was afterwards sent with eighty thousand men to the banks of the Boristhenes.

SIR T. S. RAFFLES

ORIGINALLY went out to India in a subordinate capacity, through the interest of Mr. Ramsay, the secretary of the East-India Company, of whom he married a relative. Being a man of talent, he soon rose into notice. On the conquest of Java, in 1812, he was appointed lieutenant-governor of that island, by Lord Minto. While in that station he lost his wife, who died at Batavia, in 1814. Mr. Raffles published, in 1815, "A Statistical Account of the Island of

Java," in one volume 4to. On his return to England he gave to the world his "History of Java," in two large 4to. vols., with plates; a work which abounds with information, and is highly creditable to its author. In the summer of 1817 he was knighted, and afterwards went out to the East, as governor of Sumatra, which situation he continues to hold. Among the politic and beneficial measures which he has adopted, may be reckoned the establishment of the settlement and free port of Sincapore, which settlement is already in a highly flourishing state, and is viewed by the Dutch with a jealous eye. Sir Stamford Raffles has recently edited "The Malay Annals of the late Dr. Leyden," to which he has prefixed an introduction.

REV. T. RAFFLES.

WE believe this gentleman to be a relative of the governor of Sumatra. He received his education at the independent academy at Homerton, and entered on his clerical duties in 1809, when he was chosen minister of a congregation at Hammersmith. From that place he removed to Liverpool, where he is now preacher at the new chapel, in Great George-street, and enjoys a considerable share of popularity. He has edited an enlarged edition of "Brown's Self-Interpreting Bible;"—and published "A Translation of Klopstock's Messiah;"—"Memoirs of the Life and Ministry of the late Mr. Spencer, of Liverpool;"—and "A Tour through Switzerland," &c.

JOHN RAITHBY, ESQ.

WAS originally a law-stationer, in Chancery-lane, but having tried his talent as an author, and edited some legal works, he entered himself at one of the inns of court to study the law. His avowed works are, "Henry Bennet," a novel;—"The Study and Practice of the Law considered," 1798;—and "The Law and Principles of Money considered," 1810. He has likewise written many things in favour of the French revolution, for which he was a great advocate, and also on politics, on the democratic side of the question; to which productions, however, he has not put his name. Since his being called to the bar, he has been employed, in conjunction with Mr. W. H. Tomlin, in a new edition of the "Statutes at Large," 20 vols. 4to. and 20 vols. 8vo.

M. RAMEL DE NOGARET

Was king's-advocate, at Carcassone, when the revolution began, and he was sent to the states-general in 1789, as deputy for the third estate of that city. As a deputy he paid an almost exclusive attention to financial subjects. He sat in the national-assembly, and in September 1792, was elected to the convention. He voted for the death of Louis, without any respite or appeal to the people. In January, 1795, he was sent on a mission into Holland. After his return he resumed his attention to financial affairs in the convention and the council of five-hundred; and was at length, in the beginning of 1796, appointed minister of Finance, which place he held, with considerable reputation for ability, till July, 1799. Under the imperial government M. Ramel was not employed. He was, however, made prefect of Calvados, when Napoleon returned from Elba; in consequence of this, he was banished when Louis was restored. He went to Brussels, where he now resides, and where he has been admitted to the bar. M. Ramel is the author of several Memoirs on Finance; a work "On the Financial Situation of the Republic, in the Year ix.;"—and another on "Exchanges, and the Interest of Money."

BARON RAMOND DE CARBONNIERES

Was born at Strasburg, in 1755, and when the revolution broke out, he was a gendarme in the king's-guards. In 1791 he was chosen, by the Parisians, one of their deputies to the legislative assembly. He was a frequent and an excellent speaker in the assembly. His principles were strictly constitutional, and, of course, alike hostile to despotism and to jacobinism. Accordingly, he opposed the measures which the factions were taking to destroy the monarchy. After the downfall of the throne, he was fortunate enough not to be proscribed, and he became professor of natural history, in the central school of the Upper Pyrenees. In 1800 the senate called him to the legislative body, in which he continued to sit till 1806, when he was appointed prefect of the department of Puy-de-Dôme. This latter situation he retained till 1814. In 1815, Louis named him master-of-requests, and in 1818, a counsellor-of-state. M. Ramond was chosen a member of the Institute in 1802. He has translated "Coxe's Letters on Switzerland," and added to them, remarks made by himself in the same country. As an original

writer, he has produced "Observations on the Pyrenees," which have been translated into English;—"Opinion on the Constitutional Laws, &c.;"—"A Journey to Mount Perdu;"—"A Memoir on the Barometrical Formula of the Celestial Mechanism;"—and several ~~Memoirs~~ which have been read at the sittings of the Institute. M. Ramond has paid particular attention to perfecting the theory of measuring the height of mountains by means of the barometer.

COUNT RAMPON,

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL in the French service, was born in 1759, at St. Fortunin. In 1775, he entered the army as a private, and made the campaign of 1792, in Italy, with the rank of lieutenant. In 1793, he joined the army of the Pyrenees, and in the same year had the rank of adjutant-general conferred on him, on the field-of-battle, for his conduct and bravery. Employed in the army of Italy, under Buonaparte, he distinguished himself in 1796 at the battles of Montenotte and Millesimo. In the first of these days, he defended the Fort of Moatelezino with sixteen hundred men. General Beaulieu, having forced the centre of the French army, presented himself in person before this fort, at the head of fifteen thousand men, and made a furious attack upon it. General Rampon, in the midst of the hottest of the fire, caused his troops to swear they would die sooner than abandon their post. Three times the enemy returned to the attack, and three times were repulsed. General Beaulieu bivouacked within musket-shot of the place; and the following morning was attacked by the French, and again beaten. General Rampon every where sustained his reputation. He was one of the generals commanding the advanced-guard, when the army of Italy passed the Isonzo and the Julian Alps, and when they invaded Carinthia, Stiria, and Carniola. He served in the expedition to Egypt; and, at the battle of the Pyramids, commanded the grenadiers who carried the Turkish entrenchments with almost unexampled impetuosity, and sustained the reiterated charges of the Mahelukes. Sent with the troops into Syria, he was the first man that entered Suez, and continuing to distinguish himself on every occasion, he was promoted to the rank of general-of-division. General Kleber committed to him the command of the provinces of Damietta, and Mansourah. On his return to France, he received the rank

of grand-cross of the legion of honour. He commanded the French national-guards, who formed an army of reserve at Antwerp, during the English expedition to the island of Walcheren. Being in Holland in 1813, he was compelled to shut himself up in Gorcum, and sustained a vigorous siege there, surrendering only on the last extremity. Although a prisoner, he sent his adhesion to the restoration of the Bourbons. He was successively created a peer of France, and a knight of St. Louis. But having, on Napoleon's invasion, sat in his House of Peers, he was included in the ordinance of the 24th of July, 1815, and deprived of all his dignities. In 1819, however, he was one of the fifty-nine persons, who, by the king's ordinance, issued in February, were again called to the Upper House.

DR. RANDOLPH

Was born in the west of England, and educated at King's College, Cambridge, of which college he became a fellow. He resided long in Germany, and made himself master of the German language. When the Duchess of York was preparing to come to England, he had the good fortune to be employed to teach her the English language, to which circumstance he owes his promotion in the church, which is that of a Prebendary of Bristol. He is likewise chaplain to the Duke of York, and proprietor of Laura chapel, Bath. He has written "A Letter to the Right Hon. Wm. Pitt, on the Slave Trade," 1788;—"Scriptural Revision of Socinian Arguments," 1792;—and "A Second Revision, in answer to B. Hobhouse, esq." 1793;—and "Observations on the Present State of the Nation," 1808; besides Sermons. He has likewise edited "The Book of Job, translated by the late Miss Smith," with a preface and annotations, 1810. Some years ago, a charge was made respecting some letters entrusted to the care of this gentleman, from our late queen, which were said to have miscarried, but we have no doubt the reverend gentleman can give a clear and satisfactory account of what became of them.

JOHN RANDOLPH, ESQ.

MEMBER of the American Congress for the State of Virginia, is considered as one of the ablest statesmen of the United States. He has distinguished himself as the antagonist

of the democratic party. In 1806, he combatted the motion of Mr. Gregg, to prohibit the importation of British manufactures. In 1809, he declared himself the determined enemy of embargo. Towards the conclusion of 1815, he addressed a letter to one of the Representatives of Massachusetts, in which he endeavoured to shew to the inhabitants of New-England how unwise it would be, and how dangerous to their interests, to separate themselves from the Union. "The present war (he said) is doubtless contrary to the wishes of all true Americans. A government of atheists and madmen, like that of Mr. Maddison, is a curse pronounced against the country; but it is to be remembered, that it is not by our disunion we can obtain an honorable peace from them." The Boston Gazette answered this letter by a personal argument, drawn from Mr. Randolph's conduct in 1803. Speaking of the memorable treaty concluded at that period, but not ratified, the Representatives of Virginia, with Mr. Randolph at their head, declared that if the treaty was accepted, the State of Virginia would separate from the Union. "If then, (said the Boston Gazette) the State of New-England are desirous to separate from the Union, they need only put the doctrine of Mr. Randolph in practice."

DR. RANKIN.

This gentleman is a minister of Glasgow, and a man of talent and erudition. He is the author of a "History of France," the publication of which was commenced in 1801, and has been recently completed. This work, which consists of nine volumes, is on the plan of Dr. Henry's History of England, and is ably executed.

M. RAOUL ROCHELLE,

MEMBER of the French National Institute, was born at St. Amand, in Berri, 1790. Although still young, he has distinguished himself among men of letters, both for his erudition, and his talent as an author. Among his works are, "Three Discourses, delivered at the opening of a series of Lectures on Modern History, viz. on Charlemagne, on the Crusades, and on the beneficial Effects of the Temporal Power of the Popes." The latter has been inserted in the Encyclopedic annals. M. Rapul Rochette is one of the editors of the *Journal des Savants*. In 1818, he was ap-

pointed to the office of keeper of the cabinet of medals, and of engraved and antique stones, vacant by the death of M. Millin.

DR. RASORI

Is a native of Parma, where he was born about 1762. His father, who was an apothecary, placed him as a pupil under the celebrated Morgagni. Rasori, afterwards, went into Tuscany, and completed his medical education under Massenghi. The duke of Parma then made him a pecuniary allowance, to enable him to visit England and France, in order that he might acquire a knowledge of the practice of those countries. From England Rasori returned to Italy, an enthusiast of the Brunonian system, which system he laboured to spread in his native country, much to the annoyance of many of the medical professors. Rasori had also imbibed the principles of liberty; and, on the conquest of Lombardy by the French, in 1796, he published "A Republican Journal," and other writings in the same spirit. He was rewarded by the appointment of chemical-professor at Pavia, and he commenced his career there, by "A Dissertation on the Genius of Hippocrates." In this situation he is accused of having spread the principles of materialism and anarchy among the students. The over-running of Italy, in 1799, by the Austro-Russians, obliged Rasori to quit his professorship, and he entered the French army as physician, and was shut up in Genoa with the garrison. After the battle of Marengo, he returned to Milan, and gave a course of chemical lectures; but he now taught a theory directly opposite to that of Brown. At Milan he obtained the appointment of physician to the military and civil hospitals. His mode of practice called forth the bitter animadversions of many of his rivals in the profession, who, as he was in the habit of using as remedies the most violent poisons, accused him of having caused the death of many of his patients. At this period he conducted, in conjunction with Leoni, a scientific journal, called "The Annals of Science, Literature, and the Arts." The deposition of Napoleon greatly afflicted him, and as he naturally hated the Austrian despotism, he took part in the plan of Lecchi, to form the north of Italy into an independent state. He was arrested with several others, imprisoned twelve months at Mantua, and, at length, banished from the Lombardo-Venetian territory; since which, he has resided in another part of Italy.

M. RAVEZ,

ONE of the infatuated ultra-royalist party, was born about 1770, entered life as an attorney's clerk, and was called to the bar, at Lyons, in 1791. He contributed to the defence of Lyons in 1793, and was one of the commissioners who was sent to Bourdeaux, to induce the people of that city to resist the convention. After the fall of Lyons he remained at Bourdeaux, and practised as a counsel, in which capacity he attained a high reputation for eloquence. It was there that he connected himself with M. Lainé. In 1806 he delivered a speech, in which he affected a warm attachment to the imperial government. But when the Bourbons were restored, he became one of their most violent partisans. He has sat in the chamber of deputies every session since the second return of Louis, and has voted against the liberty of the press, and in favour of all the laws which have been introduced to curtail the liberties of the French. In 1817 he was appointed counsellor-of-state, and under-secretary in the department of justice.

M. GEORGE RAYMOND

Was born at Chamberi, in 1769, and is principal and mathematical professor in the college of that city. He is also a member of several scientific bodies. The journal of Savoy is conducted by M. Raymond. He is the author of numerous works, among which may be mentioned, "A Refutation of M. de St. Pierre's System of the Figure of the Earth;"—"On Painting, considered as to its Effects on Men in general, and its Influence on the Manners and Government of Nations;"—"Essay on Emulation in the Social Order, and on the applying of it to Education;"—"The Metaphysics of Studying;"—"A Meteorological Manual of the Department of Mont Blanc;"—"An Eulogium on Pascal;"—and several "Letters and Essays on Music." M. Raymond has also been a liberal contributor to various scientific periodical works.

M. J. RAYMOND

Is the elder brother of the subject of the preceding article, and was born at Chamberi, in 1768. He is a captain in the royal corps of military geographical engineers, and a corresponding member of the academy of Arras. In 1793

and 1805 he published "Two general Maps of the Department of Mont Blanc;"—and, in 1815, "A Physical and Mineralogical Map of Mont Blanc, and the adjacent Valleys," engraved by himself, from a survey mad^g between the years 1797 and 1799. He is now engaged on a large "Military and Topographical Map of the Alps," which will consist of twelve sheets, and, of course, is on a very extensive scale.

M. DE RAYNEVAL.

This gentleman entered, at an early period, on the diplomatic career, in which his father had distinguished himself. During the early part of the imperial government, M. de Rayneval was employed in missions to Russia and other countries. He was secretary of legation at St. Petersburg, in 1804, and in 1807 he accompanied M. de Caulaincourt to that capital, as first-secretary of the embassy. He continued to reside in Russia till the rupture with France, in 1812. In 1814 he was appointed French consul-general, at London, and on his return to Paris he was appointed director of the chanceries of the department of foreign-affairs. M. Rayneval is also a counsellor-of-state.

M. RAYNOUARD,

A MEMBER of the French academy, and a literary character of reputation, was born at Brignolles, in 1761, and, previous to the revolution, was a barrister. He espoused the principles of liberty, but never pushed those principles beyond the bounds of moderation. He was arrested on the downfall of Brissot's party, and did not recover his liberty till after the death of Robespierre. He then resumed the practice of the law, which he had for some time relinquished. In 1800 he went to reside at Paris, and in 1806, he was chosen a member of the legislative-body, by the department of the Var. As a literary man, he first attracted notice by his poem of "Socrates in the Temple of Aglanros," which gained the prize of the Institute, in 1804. In the following year, he brought on the stage the tragedy of "The Templars," which was successful beyond any thing that had appeared on the stage since the time of Voltaire. Such was the merit of this piece, that the Institute awarded to it the decennial-prize designed for the best tragedy. M. Raynouard was chosen, in 1807, a member of the Institute, in the room of

Le Brun ; and, in 1810, he was admitted into the legion of honour. He was a second time elected to the legislative-body, in 1811, and, at the close of 1813, he was one of the commission appointed to make a report on the state of France. The result of the labour of this commission was the famous report which gave so much offence to Napoleon. After the return of Louis, M. Raynouard was again a member of the legislature, and he did honour to himself by his opposition to measures which were hostile to liberty. He now came forward again as a dramatic writer, but his tragedy of "The States of Blois" was not so fortunate as "The Templars" had been. When the institute was re-modelled, M. Raynouard retained his place, and in 1817 he was made perpetual-secretary of the academy, in the room of M. Suard. In addition to the dramas already mentioned, he is the author of "Cato of Utica," a tragedy in three acts; various works on the romance language, and the poetry of the Troubadours; and several unpublished poems, one of which is on the subject of the Maccabees.

COUNT RAZOUT

Is a descendant of a noble Burgundian family, and was born at Paris, in 1773. He was originally designed for the profession of the law, but entered into the army in 1792, as second-lieutenant. It was while he was a lieutenant in the regiment of the Sarre, that he became intimate with Joubert, who was then second-lieutenant, and who, when he became a general, made M. Razout his aide-de-camp, and died in his arms at the battle of Novi. A short time after that battle, Razout was placed on the staff of Augereau, and in 1801 he obtained the rank of colonel. In that capacity, he was remarkable for the excellent state of discipline into which he brought the regiments that he commanded. At the battle of Austerlitz he displayed infinite courage and talent, and repulsed several desperate charges of the imperial Prussian guards. At the capture of Lubeck he bore a conspicuous part, and the whole of his conduct, during the Prussian campaigns, was so meritorious that he was rewarded with the rank of brigadier-general. He served in Spain in 1808, and was engaged in the various sanguinary assaults on Saragossa. He was then sent into Germany, and acquired additional reputation at the battles of Aspern and Wagram, at both of which battles he narrowly escaped being killed. He be-

came general-of-division in 1811, and, in the following year, he commanded one of the divisions of Marshal Ney's corps, and was particularly active at the battles of Valentia and Borodino, and during the terrible retreat from Moscow. His services gained him the title of count, and grand-officer of the legion-of-honour. He next organized and commanded a division of the corps of Marshal St. Cyr, and formed a part of the garrison of Dresden under that officer. When the allies violated the capitulation, and detained the garrison prisoners, it was with some difficulty that Razout kept his troops in order, who were exasperated at the breach of faith, of which they were the victims. From Raab, in Hungary, he sent his adhesion to the king, and he exerted himself to induce his officers to do the same. On his return to France he was made a knight of St. Louis, and was offered the command of a department; the latter, however, he declined, as unsuitable to his rank. When Napoleon came back from Elba, count Razout, for a while, held back from serving, but he, at length, accepted the command of the 21st military division, and, in that station, he contributed greatly to maintain order during the disbanding of the army.

M. ANDREW REAL

Was a member of the convention at the period when Louis XVI. was brought to trial, and he voted for his detention till the conclusion of the war. He was frequently employed on missions. When the Jacobins triumphed over the Girondists, in May, 1793, he defended Buzot, but he was not included in the proscription of the party which he favoured. On the dissolution of the convention, he became a member of the Council of Five Hundred, and acted with a laudable moderation. After his leaving the council, in 1800, he was made judge of the tribunal of appeal, for the department of Isere, and was subsequently president of the royal court of Grenoble. He, however, was removed from his office in 1815.

M. P. REAL

Is the son of a game-keeper, of Chaton, and acted a conspicuous part in the course of the revolution. When that event took place, he exercised, at Paris, the functions of the solicitor to the Chatelet. He attached himself to Danton,

and, through his influence, was nominated public-accuser to the revolutionary tribunal, which was established immediately after the 10th of August, and which was the model of the subsequent horrible tribunal of the same name. M. Real was also appointed deputy to the solicitor of the commune. Against the party of Brissot he was exceedingly active, and with him originated the petition of the forty eight sections for the expulsion of that party from the convention. He, however, endeavoured to moderate the violence of the revolutionists, but in this he failed, and, after the downfall of Danton, he was imprisoned in the Luxembourg. There he rendered essential service to his fellow-prisoners, by putting them on their guard against the spies who were sent amongst them, ostensibly as arrested persons, but in reality to entrap them into language or confessions which might prove fatal. On his being liberated, after the execution of Robespierre, he exposed to the public the manner in which the prisons had been managed. He then, in conjunction with Mehee, established a paper, bearing the title of "Journal of the Patriots of 1789," but it was soon discontinued. At this epoch, he was appointed historiographer of the republic. For a considerable time he was a pleader before the criminal tribunals, and, in this capacity, he was retained in several important causes, particularly in that of Babeuf, in which he displayed great firmness and talent. In 1798 his friends endeavoured to procure his election as a deputy, but their efforts were frustrated by the director, Merlin, who was hostile to him; but when Merlin was turned out of office, Real was appointed one of the government-commissioners, in the department of Paris. He took an effective part in bringing about the 18th of Brumaire, and was rewarded by being made a counsellor-of-state, attached to the department of justice. It was he who, in 1804, succeeded in discovering the plots of Georges. He hoped to become minister of police, but Fouché was preferred to him, and he was gratified with a gift of a hundred thousand livres, and the cross of commander of the legion of honour. For some years he was one of the counsellors of state of the ministry of police, and was charged with the superintendance of a district, which comprised several departments. When Louis was restored, M. Real ceased to be employed. He is said to have been one of those who planned the bringing back of Napoleon; and the emperor appointed him prefect of the police of Paris. M. Real was among those who were banished by the ordinance of July, 1815. He retired, first

to the Netherlands, and then to America, in which latter country he has established an extensive manufactory of liqueurs. M. Real is the author of two or three pamphlets, on events connected with the French revolution.

COUNT REDERN

Is a native of Berlin, descended from an illustrious family in the north of Germany. He was, at first, minister from Saxony to Spain, and next, from Prussia to England. He remained in England till 1792, when he was recalled, under the idea that he was not friendly to the war against France. That he was a man of liberal principles is proved by his having, in 1790, been the first to abolish feudal servitude, and other oppressions on his Saxon estates. After his recall from England, he lived in privacy, occupied only with arts, sciences, and objects of public interest. Under the consular government he settled in France, and was naturalized in 1811. He bought a considerable estate in the department of the Orne, and engaged extensively in the manufacture of iron. Count Redern has published two memoirs against the importation of foreign iron, "Considerations on the Elections of 1815," in which he enforces the necessity of rallying round the charter and the king;—and, lastly, a metaphysical work intituled "Accidental Modes of our Perceptions," which has reached a second edition.

LORD REDESDALE.

This learned lord is descended from an ancient family, of the county of Northumberland, and was born in Hampshire, in 1749. He is the younger brother of the historian of Greece, William Mitford, Esq. He was educated at Winchester school, and then sent to New College, in Oxford, after which he studied the law, in the Temple, and being called to the bar, became a pleader of eminence in the court of chancery. In 1793 he was appointed solicitor general, and in that capacity was employed, by the ministry, to conduct the state-trials of Hardy, Tooke, and Thelwall, under Sir John Scott, in which they failed, and then gave up the charge against the other prisoners. On his promotion he received the honour of knighthood, and, in 1799, when Sir John Scott was raised to the common-pleas, he succeeded as attorney-general. When Mr. Addington quitted the chair of the

House of Commons, in 1801, he was chosen speaker in his room, but was the next year elevated to the peerage, and to be chancellor of Ireland. In 1803 he married Lady Frances Percival, daughter of the Earl of Egmont. Before his elevation he published a valuable work, entitled "On Pleadings in the Court of Chancery, by English bill," 1787;—and lately, "Observations occasioned by a Pamphlet, entitled Observations on the Project of creating a Vice-Chancellor of England." Lord Redesdale received a very considerable addition to his fortune, by the death of the late W. G. Freeman, and has a pension of £4000 per annum, as a retired chancellor. He has always been considered as a profound lawyer, and his judgment is much valued in the upper house, especially in appeals.

M. REDON

Is a native of Riom, in Auvergne, was educated for the bar, and was considered as one of the most eloquent of the counsel at the tribunal of Riom, which was famed for eloquent pleaders. He was nominated one of the deputies to the states-general, and was several times secretary of the assembly. In his principles, he was a royalist, and he did his utmost to preserve the prerogatives of the monarch. He was fortunate enough to escape proscription during the reign of terror, and after the fall of Robespierre he went to Paris, and when the sections declared war against the convention, he took an active part with them. The sections being defeated, he withdrew into his native country. In 1800 the consular government appointed him first president of the court of appeal, at Riom, which office he held till 1818, when he resigned it, on account of his advanced age.

M. REDOUTE,

Who was born at St. Hubert, in the Ardennes, is the second son of a celebrated artist. He, himself, gave early indications of a genius for the arts, by executing little drawings when only four years of age. When not more than thirteen, he quitted his parents, to travel into Flanders and Holland, with no other riches than his palette and pencils. After having painted for some time in those countries, he went to Paris, where, at first, he was employed in decorating the Italian theatre. In consequence, however, of some flowers

which he had attempted, being seen by the celebrated botanist Lhéritier, the latter persuaded him to devote himself entirely to that branch of the art. Redouté took his advice, and is now one of the first flower-painters in Europe. In 1792 he was appointed designer of the academy of sciences; in 1793, flower-painter to the Museum of Natural History; then designer to the institute; and, lastly, flower-painter to the Empress Josephine. At the outset, Redouté was employed, almost wholly, in drawing for the works of Lhéritier, for whom he made several hundred designs. He has since illustrated the works of Desfontaines, Ventenat, Decandolle, and many others. But his two most magnificent productions are his "Liliaceous Plants,"—and his "Roses," which far surpass every thing of a similar kind. The former work consists of four hundred and eighty plates, in large folio. The imperial government subscribed for eighty copies, which were sent, as presents, to the most eminent European artists and literary characters. Ventenat, the botanist, has given the name of *Redutea* to one of the malvaceous species, in honour of Redouté.

DR. REECE

Is the son of the late Rev. William Reece, Rector of Colwal, in Herefordshire. The son served his time to a country surgeon, and was afterwards assistant in the infirmary at Hereford. About the year 1800, he settled in Henrietta-street, Covent-garden; and published "The Medical and Chirurgical Pharmacopœia," and having procured by post, a degree of M. D. from a Scotch university, he exercised the three professions of Physician, Apothecary, and Chemist. He has published several compilations on various medical subjects, as "The Domestic Medical Guide," 1801;—"Dictionary of Domestic Medicine;"—"A Treatise on Gout;"—"A new System of Physic and Medical Surgery." By these and other publications he has made himself known, and by the sale of his nostrums he has gained money.—But, unfortunately, the celebrated Joanna Southcote coming in his way as a pregnant lady, the doctor was so incautious as to pronounce her to be in that state, although past the age of sixty, and this testimony he made public in the newspapers. On her death the doctor opened her, and was convinced he had been duped. He then published "A plain Narrative of the Circumstances attending the last Illness and Death of Joanna Southcote."

DR. ABRAHAM REES, D. D.

TWIS truly respectable man is the son of Mr. Lewis Rees, a dissenting minister, of considerable celebrity, in the county of Montgomery. He was first educated at a school in Wales, and then sent to town, to the care of Dr. Jennings and Dr. Savage. On the death of the former, Mr. Rees succeeded him, as a tutor in mathematics and natural philosophy, in the dissenting academy at Hoxton, having Dr. Kippis as his colleague. In 1785 he resigned that situation, and another seminary being soon after formed at Hackney, Dr. Rees was appointed one of the tutors. In a few years, however, that institution also declined, and was, at length, given up. The doctor, as a pastor, first officiated at St. Thomas's, Southwark. Thence he removed to the Old Jewry, and latterly, to a new chapel in Jewin-street. He is now the senior dissenting minister in London. He has published several sermons, but is more generally known as the editor of the Cyclopædia. Chambers's book having become obsolete in many respects, and out of print, Dr. Rees was employed on a new edition, which began to be published in 1781, in 4 vols. folio. This was a work of considerable merit, but many articles being, in course of time, rendered useless by new discoveries, and the French having begun an Encyclopædia on a most extended plan; some eminent and spirited booksellers determined to publish a third edition of Chambers on a scale as large as the French; they engaged Dr. Rees, who had conducted the second edition, to edite this. He began this great work, which was published in half volumes, in 4to. and the first part came out in 1802; with great attention and industry, and notwithstanding the delays occasioned by the various parts being necessarily written by so many hands, Dr. Rees brought it to a conclusion in the course of the year 1820. It is a singular circumstance, that one man should live to complete two editions of a work of such magnitude. His dictionary, in paper, print, and engravings, is far superior to the French work, nor is the execution of many parts any ways inferior.

DR. GEORGE REES,

A PHYSICIAN of considerable talent, is the son of a Welsh clergyman, who gave him a classical education, and then sent him to the metropolis, to walk the hospitals, and take such other steps as were necessary to qualify him for the

medical profession. Dr. Rees settled in London, and, at first, chiefly applied himself to the practice of midwifery. He afterwards lectured and published on syphilitic maladies; a measure which was, perhaps, not a politic one. On both these subjects he published treatises; the one on the primary symptoms of lues, the other on diseases of the uterus. His progress was, however, suspended, by the college resolving to interdict all those who were not of their own number; and, as he had not joined the college, he, of course, was among those who were compelled to discontinue their practice. To obtain a degree, it was necessary that he should pass two years at an university; he, therefore, spent the prescribed time at Glasgow, took his degree there, and was at length admitted a licentiate of the college. On his return to London, he took up his residence in Finsbury-square, and has again acquired a respectable portion of professional business. Besides the works already mentioned, Dr. Rees is the author of "Observations on Spasms of the Stomach,"—and, "A Treatise on Hæmoptosis, or Spitting of Blood."

JOHN REEVES, ESQ.

Few political characters have been more warmly praised by one party, more bitterly censured by another, than the subject of this article has been. He was born about the year 1758, and was educated on the foundation at Eton. Disappointed of succeeding to King's College, Cambridge, he entered of Merton College, Oxford, and there he took the degree of B. A. He was next elected to a scholarship at Queen's, became a fellow there, and, in May, 1778, took his degree of Master of Arts. At both Eton and Oxford he was respected alike for the soundness of his head and the goodness of his heart.

Having chosen the law as his profession, Mr. Reeves entered deeply into legal studies, before he applied to be called to the bar. In 1779 he gave an irrefragable proof of the proficiency which he had made; for, in that year, he published "An Inquiry into the Nature and Property of Estates, as defined by the English Law;"—and, also, "A Chart of Penal Law," on a folio sheet. Mr. Reeves was called to the bar in 1780, and, possessed as he was of legal knowledge, and splendid talents, there can be little doubt that, had he persevered, he would have attained to eminence.

But the amiableness of his temper was disgusted with noisy and verbal altercation, and the r^epitude of his mind was still more disgusted by the necessity of indiscriminately defending the right and the wrong. Notwithstanding, therefore, that he had been successful in several great causes, he gradually withdrew from a scene of which the honours and emoluments, however splendid they might be, could not be acquired without the sacrifice of his opinions and feelings. In the same year that he was called to the bar, he was appointed a commissioner of bankrupts, which situation he still retains.

The retirement of Mr. Reeves from the bar was, in one point of view, a fortunate circumstance, as it afforded to him leisure to mature a work which it would have been impossible for him to have completed, had he continued engaged in the business of Westminster-hall. This work was his "History of the English Law," the first volume of which, in 4to., was published in 1783, the second in 1784. These volumes brought the history down to the close of the reign of Henry VII. In 1787 he re-published them in 8vo., with a continuation till the period of Philip and Mary. Of this work we have only space to say, that it is deservedly ranked among the first of those compositions which may be denominated English Legal Classics. More profound knowledge of the subject on which it treats has never been displayed.

While he was putting the last hand to this work, Mr. Reeves was also pursuing another object of more immediate utility. The police of Westminster was, at that period, conducted in a manner which was scandalously and proverbially inefficient, if not corrupt. The laws in Westminster were, in fact, "like the forfeits in a barber's-shop, as much in mock as mark." The trade of thieving was carried on almost with impunity. To remedy this crying evil, Mr. Reeves, in 1785, drew up his "Police Bill," which he laid before the government. Circumstances prevented it from being immediately adopted in the metropolis, but it was copied in Ireland; and, at length, in 1792, was carried into effect in this country, and the framer of the bill was appointed receiver under it.

In 1787 Mr. Reeves was nominated law-clerk to the board of trade, and soon after he was invited to go to Ireland, to take a part in a plan for improving the system of education in that island. The death of the Duke of Rutland, however, put an end to the scheme, and Mr. Reeves returned to England, after an absence of three months. His duties at the board of trade were so arduous, and performed with so much



"John Rivers Esq."

assiduity, that his health failed, and he was under the necessity of recruiting it by summer excursions to the continent, in 1788 and 1789. In 1789, he published "Legal Considerations on the Regency, so far as regards Ireland."

The services of Mr. Reeves were soon called for in a distant quarter of the globe. The planters and inhabitants of Newfoundland had hitherto been oppressed by the merchants and adventurers, who seemed to consider them to be as legitimately their prey as the pikes of a pool consider the smaller fry to be theirs. To redress this wrong, governor Milbanke, quite equitably, but not quite legally, had established a court of common pleas, to proceed by jury as in the mother-country. A clamorous outcry was immediately raised by the merchants and adventurers, and the attention of the board of trade was consequently called to the subject. The board approved of a court of jurisdiction, and, under its direction, a bill was brought into parliament, and was passed, for the establishment of such a court. Mr. Reeves was chosen chief-justice, to carry the experiment into effect. He visited the island in the autumn of 1791, returned to England with suggestions for the amendment of the bill, and in the autumn of 1792 he went back to Newfoundland to complete his work, which he accomplished by November.

In the interval between his two voyages, he sent to the press his excellent work on "The Law of Shipping and Navigation;"—and, in 1793, his "History of the Government of Newfoundland," the profits of which he gave to the French emigrant clergy.

We come now to that event in the life of Mr. Reeves, which has exposed him to unbounded obloquy and hatred from his political enemies. On his return from Newfoundland, in 1792, he found, to his grief and astonishment, that the principles of revolutionary France had made an alarming progress in England, and that the partizans of them were acting with an uncommon degree of boldness, while the friends of the constitution confined their exertions to unavailing expressions of censure and disgust. On the very day after his arrival, he consulted with some legal friends, as to the means of averting the danger which he apprehended, and the result was the establishment of the loyal associations, which soon rapidly spread over the whole of the kingdom. Many of the best of the association papers came from the pen of Mr. Reeves. That numbers of the persons who were, at that time, objects of terror to the associators, wished only for

a reform in the Commons' House it would, perhaps, be illiberal to doubt; but that a vast proportion of them were decidedly hostile to a kingly government, and were therefore enemies to the British constitution, can be denied by no one who has not a more than common portion of effrontery or of ignorance.

In 1791 and 1795, two pamphlets appeared, which are attributed, and, we believe, on good grounds, to Mr. Reeves. The first of these bore the title of "The Malcontent, a Letter from an Associator to Francis Plowden, Esq.;"—the second that of "The Grounds of Aldermen Wilkes and Boydell's proposed Petition for Peace examined and refuted."

Another pamphlet, which he published in 1795, afforded to his adversaries an opportunity of taking, in some measure, their revenge upon him. This pamphlet was the "Thoughts on the English Government, addressed to the Quiet Good Sense of the People of England." It contained a metaphor innocent in itself, faulty only inasmuch as it left an opening for misrepresentation. The British Monarchy was compared to a tree, the stock of which was the monarch, and the branches the lords and commons, the latter of which "might be lopped off, and the tree be a tree still, shorn, indeed, of its honours, but not, like them, cast into the fire."

The expressions "lopped off," and "cast into the fire," though the author had explained and modified them in the conclusion of the sentence, were eagerly seized on by his enemies as the means of injuring him. He was represented as an atrocious libeller of the constitution, and a friend of absolute monarchy. Mr. Sturt brought the work before the House of Commons, and the business was taken up by Mr. Sheridan, with even more than his usual warmth. There was no term of reproach that was spared by the opposition. Even Mr. Pitt, either from principle, or with a view to popularity, declared against Mr. Reeves. Mr. Sheridan moved that the pamphlet should be burned by the hangman, and the author reprimanded at the bar. Only Mr. Windham and Mr. Dundas stood up in behalf of Mr. Reeves, and it was, at length, resolved that the attorney-general should be directed to prosecute him for a libel. On the 20th of May, 1796, the trial came on, at Guildhall, and the result was an acquittal, though with an expression of disapprobation with respect to the pamphlet. This expression, however, was inserted in the verdict to satisfy one juryman, to whom Mr. Reeves had,

previously to the trial, been advised to object, and who obstinately insisted on some degree of censure being given.

In 1799 and 1800, Mr. Reeves published three other letters on the same subject, in which he elucidated and defended his opinions, in reply to his antagonists, among whom was Mr. Wooddeson, the Vinerian professor of law, at Oxford. In March, 1801, he put to press "Considerations on the Coronation Oath to maintain the Protestant Religion, and the Settlement of the Church of England;"—and, in 1807, a pamphlet of a similar nature, intituled, "Observations on what is called the Catholic Bill."

In 1799 Mr. Reeves was appointed one of the king's printers, and, as it appeared to him to be a duty not to consider the situation as a mere sinecure, he resolved to print several biblical works, which might "serve, at once, the cause of Literature and Religion." In pursuance of this resolution, he published "A Collection of the Hebrew and Greek Texts of the Psalms," 1800;—"The Book of Common-Prayer, with Preface and Notes," 1801;—"The Holy Bible, printed in a new manner, with Notes," 10 vols. 1802;—"The Book of Common-Prayer, with Observations on the Services," 1801;—"A Greek Testament," 1803;—and, "Psalterium Ecclesiae Anglicanae Hebraicum," 1804. By these works, which were executed in a manner that was honourable both to the liberality and the erudition of the editor, he sustained a loss of two thousand pounds. On becoming king's-printer, he also resigned the situation of receiver of the police.

In 1803 the superintendance of the Alien-office was entrusted to Mr. Reeves, and this he held till the establishment was reduced in 1814. In the following year it was rumoured that he would be appointed judge-advocate, in the room of Sir Charles Morgan, but the appointment did not take place.

In addition to the works already-mentioned, Mr. Reeves is the author of "Proposal of a Bible-Society ~~on~~ a new Plan," 1805;—and, "Two Tracts, shewing that Americans born before the Independence, are, by the Law of England, not Aliens."

Even the bitterest political enemies of Mr. Reeves cannot deny to him the praise of extensive learning and eminent talents. All who know him personally will declare that he is still more distinguished by the goodness of his heart. From long observation, the writer of this hasty sketch can testify, that, in warmth of friendship, in promptitude to perform acts of kindness, and in benevolent desire to

relieve misfortune, and that, too, without wounding the feelings of the unfortunate, Mr. Reeves, though it is to be hoped, for the honour of humanity, that he has many equals, has, undoubtedly, no superior.

M. REGNAULT,

A PHYSICIAN, born at Niort, in Poitou, in 1759, was the pupil and friend of Vicq d' Azyr, who retained him at Paris, to act as his colleague. In the French metropolis, M. Regnault soon acquired great reputation, and he was in extensive practice at the time when the revolution broke out. As he was favourable to a monarchical government, he was, of course, an object of dislike to the revolutionists, and at length an order was issued for his arrest. He took flight, and found an asylum at Hamburg, where, for ten years, he followed his profession with great success, and was particularly kind to the emigrants. From Hamburg he removed to England, where he was equally fortunate. On the restoration of the Bourbons, he returned to France, and was appointed consulting-physician to Louis XVIII., in 1814. He soon after received several other medical appointments, and was made a knight of the order of St. Michael. While residing in London, M. Regnault published "Observations on Phthisis Pulmonaris, and on the Lichen Islandicus;" which has passed through five editions. He is now the principal conductor of "The Universal Journal of Medical Sciences."

M. REGNAULT WARIN,

A NATIVE of Lorraine, born in 1775, began his career as a dramatic author, at a very early age. When only thirteen, he wrote a comic piece, and at fifteen a comedy, which was successfully acted. He embraced the cause of the revolution with ardour, and wrote in its favour a number of productions, both in prose and verse. With Petion, Brissot, Condorcet, and Vergniard, he was well acquainted; he was, at one time, engaged in the journal called "The Iron Mouth," and was next, for a short period, in the army. Though a friend to liberty, he was an enemy to the violent measures of some of the revolutionists, and, during the reign of terror, he exerted all his influence to save some of those who were

marked out as victims. He was himself, at length, arrested, and did not regain his liberty till long after the fall of Robespierre. On his liberation he went to travel in Germany, and, while thus absent, he was inscribed on the list of emigrants; he was, nevertheless, permitted to return, and he then devoted himself wholly to literature, and particularly to the writing of romances, of which kind of composition he has produced several. Among them may be mentioned, "The Cavern of Strozzi;"—"Romeo and Juliet;"—"The Magdalene Burying-ground," (some allusions in which displeased those who held power under Napoleon, and would have produced unpleasant consequences to the author, had he not been protected by the empress Josephine);—"The Youth of Figaro;"—"The Dover and Calais Packet-Boat;"—"The Man in the Iron Mask;"—and a variety of others.

M. REICHA,

A CELEBRATED composer, who is a native of Prague, in Bohemia, and learned composition from Haydn and Mozart, of whom he is no unworthy disciple. He was already the author of eighty-three pieces of Vocal and Instrumental Music, when he was invited into France, to replace Mehal, as professor of composition at the Conservatory. M. Reicha is also the author of a "Treatise on Melody," which has the merit of novelty, and which contains a complete theory of the true musical rhythm.

M. REICHARDT.

THIS veteran composer and author is a native of Koenigsberg, in which city he was born, in 1752. He was early initiated into the science of music, and before he was ten years old, he could perform excellently on several instruments. In his philosophical studies he was a pupil of the celebrated Kant. He at first held the situation of secretary of the chamber of crown lands, but in 1775, Frederick II. made him chapel-master. Between 1785 and 1792, he made several journeys in Italy, England, and France, and while at Paris, he composed the operas of "Tamerlane" and "Panthea." On his return to Prussia he was employed by the successor of Frederick to select an orchestra, and he performed his task in the most perfect manner, and wrote several pieces for the musicians whom he had collected. He had al-

ready published his "Letters of an attentive Traveller, respecting Music," in three volumes; and he now sent from the press, "Confidential Letters on France," a work which occasioned him to be suspected of favouring revolutionary principles, and consequently to be dismissed. He then went to Hamburgh, and established a journal, entitled "France," which he continued for several years. His innocence being ascertained, Frederick William recalled him to court, and gave him the place of director of the salt-mines of Halle. Frederick William III. confirmed this place to him, and also engaged him to compose for the Italian and German theatres. After the peace of Tilsit, however, Reichardt was obliged to quit the court of Prussia, and become the subject of Jerome Bonaparte, who placed him at the head of the theatrical establishment at Cassel; but, in 1809, he retired to his estate near Halle, where he still resides, and is said to be occupied in writing memoirs of his own life. Besides the works already mentioned, M^e de Reichardt has published some pamphlets on music, a literary journal called "Germany,"—and "New Letters on France;" which latter appeared in 1804, and drew down upon him much odium from the French, he having severely satirized many of the persons to whom he had been introduced.

DR. JOHN REID.

This gentleman was born at Leicester in 1773, and was educated first at Daventry, and afterwards at Hackney, for a dissenting minister, but changed this pursuit for the study of medicine. He repaired to Edinburgh, and having taken his degrees came to London, and was admitted a licentiate. He was elected physician to the Finsbury Dispensary, which being laborious he soon resigned. He is well known as a lecturer on the theory and practice of medicine, and also as the reporter of the monthly state of diseases to the Monthly Magazine. He has published "An Account of the Savage Youth of Aveyron," translated from the French;—"A Treatise on the Origin, Progress, and Treatment of Consumption," &c. 1806.

* COUNT REILLE.

This officer was born in 1774, entered into the army at the age of seventeen, and was rapidly promoted during the early campaigns of the revolution. In 1805 he was a brigadier-

general, and he served in the campaign of the following year, as chief of the staff of the 3d corps, in which capacity he so much distinguished himself, that he was raised to be general-of-division. He was one of the officers who contributed the most to the victories of Eylau and Friedland, and for his merit he was allowed, after the peace of Tilsit, to wear the order of St. Henry of Saxony. He next acted in Spain, and had a conspicuous share in the reduction of Rosas. In 1809 he still further enhanced his military reputation, by his behaviour at the battle of Wagram. He returned to Spain the next year, and was charged with the command in Navarre, where he exerted himself, with great zeal and talent, against Mina, but not with commensurate success. At the battle of Vittoria he was at the head of one of the wings of the French army, and in 1813 and 1814, he aided in defending the south of France, under Marshal Soult. Louis made him a knight of St. Louis, and gave him the grand-cordon of the legion-of-honour; but Reille, nevertheless, espoused, in 1815, the cause of the emperor, who created him a peer, and confided to him a division, with which Reille defeated the Prussians, near Marchiennes. After the second restoration of the Bourbons, the general was put upon half-pay; but in 1819, he was one of the fifty-nine persons who were called up to the house of peers by the monarch. Count Reille is a son-in-law of Marshal Massena.

SIGNOR REINA,

A learned Milanese, was born at Malgrato. He entered upon his studies at Milan, which he pursued afterwards at the university of Pavia, under Spallanzani and Fontana. In 1796, he was named a member of the grand legislative council of the Cisalpine Republic. On the invasion of the Austrian and Russian troops, M. Reina was made prisoner, and sent into Dalmatia, and thence into Hungary, and did not regain his liberty until the victory of Marengo restored him to his country. He was among those distinguished Italians who aided Napoleon in erecting the kingdom of Italy, and was elected member of the new legislature, and also of the electoral college of proprietors, offices which he held till the dissolution of the Legislative Body in 1814. On that event, M. Reina withdrew immediately into private life, and devoted himself anew to the literature which had

been at once the labour and enjoyment of his youth. He possesses one of the finest libraries in Italy, which is constantly open to the learned of every country.

THE ARCHDUKE REINIER,

FIFTH brother of the Emperor of Austria, was born on the 30th of September, 1789. During the absence of his august brother, he has frequently held the reins of government, and has distinguished himself by the wisdom and firmness of his measures. In 1817, the Italian provinces of Austria having returned under the dominion of the emperor, and having received a new organization, together with other states, added to the Austrian territories, the Archduke Reinier was sent to prepare the new administration of them. They were composed of the Venetian states, the Illyrian provinces, and various smaller territories, and received the name of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom. They were confided to the government of this prince, who, with the title of Viceroy, resides at Milan, the capital.

COUNT REINHARD

Is the son of a protestant clergyman of Wurtemburg, and was born in 1762. He went to Bourdeaux in 1787, and was a tutor there for some time. From thence he removed to Paris, and his aptitude for business soon obtained him employment in the diplomatic department, and in that department his rise was rapid. He was, successively, secretary of embassy at London, and at Naples; and, in 1793, he was appointed to a high station in the office for foreign affairs. He was, subsequently, envoy to the Hanse-Towns, and to Tuscany, and was, for a short time, minister for foreign affairs, while Sieyes was in the directory. On the establishment of the consular government, he was sent, as ambassador, to the Helvetic-republic. From 1802 to 1805, he was envoy to the circle of Lower Saxony, which station he quitted to be consul-general at Jassy. In December, 1807, he was seized by the Russians, while he was residing at Jassy, but he was speedily released. On his return he was sent to the court of Westphalia, where he continued till 1813. Louis the Eighteenth appointed him director-general of the chanceries of the

ministry for foreign affairs, and a counsellor-of-state, and, at the close of 1815, Count Reinhard was dispatched to Frankfort, as French plenipotentiary to the Diet, and this situation he yet retains.

M. RÉMUSAT,

MEMBER of the French National Institute, and professor of the Chinese and Tartar languages, in the college of France, was born at Paris, on the 20th of April, 1788, and is descended from a family originally of Marseilles, and known in Provence before the fourteenth century. He was destined by his friends to the study of medicine, in which he proceeded with a success that might well have satisfied his ambition. This study might also seem to have been sufficient for all his love of scientific labour. He found time, notwithstanding, to deliver himself up to additional exertions, in the acquisition of the oriental languages. Those which he deemed the most difficult, the Chinese, the Tartar, and the Thibet languages, provoked more especially his thirst for this branch of learning. He copied all their alphabets; and compiled dictionaries of these tongues, for his own use. But he could not obtain access to any of the Chinese dictionaries in the royal library, because the government having undertaken the printing of a new Chinese dictionary, had placed all the former at the disposition of the persons charged with the new publication. Remusat, however, did not suffer any difficulty to abate his courage, and in 1811, he published his "Essay on the Chinese Language and Literature." This work, from a student in the Ea-tern languages, of only twenty-three years of age, fixed the attention of the few who at that time cultivated that science, and all sought his acquaintance with avidity. The academies of Grenoble and Besançon received him among their members. He afterwards published two other works on the Chinese; which labours so little relaxed his professional studies, that he received the degree of doctor of medicine at Paris, when scarcely twenty-five; and that this was not a complimentary formality, he showed by his eminent success in attending the wounded soldiers in 1814, in the hospitals of Paris. A minister, a friend of the arts and the sciences, having advised Louis XVIII to erect, in the royal college of France, a professorship of the Chinese language, and another of the Sanscrit, M. Abel Remusat was appointed to the former, and he opened his lectures by a discourse, of which M. Silvestre de Sacy has given an analysis in

the "Moniteur" of the 1st of February, 1815, which has since been printed separately, in 8vo. M. Rémusat was elected a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, in 1816; and, in 1818, he succeeded M. Visconti in the editing of the "Journal des Savants."

DR. RENAUDIN

Is a medical practitioner of repute at Paris. He is a native of Nancy, where he was born, in 1775. He was early introduced into the military hospitals, and served in them for twelve years, during which period he made several campaigns in Germany, Prussia, Poland, and Spain. He is now head-physician of Beaujon Hospital, and is a member of the Paris Medical Society. Dr. Renaudin is a contributor to the "Universal Biography;"—"The Universal Journal of Medical Sciences;" and "The Dictionary of Medical Sciences;" for the latter of which works he wrote the introduction. This he has since printed separately, with the title of "A Sketch of the History of Medicine, from its Origin to the Year 1812." M. Renaudin has also written "A Dissertation on Erysipelas;"—and "An Essay on the Diagnosis of some Diseases of the Heart;"—and has translated, from the German, "Dreyssig's Treatise on Medical Diagnostics."

REV. DR. THOMAS RENNEL

Is the son of a clergyman, formerly prebendary of Winchester, and rector of a living in Northamptonshire, where his son was born, about the year 1750. After being at school at Eton, he was sent to King's College, Cambridge, where, in 1778, he obtained one of the members' prizes for the best Latin dissertation. Having gained a fellowship, his father gave up to him the prebendary of Winchester, where he became a popular preacher, and was patronized by the Marquis of Buckingham. He was, a few years afterwards, presented to the living of St. Magnus, London-bridge, and in 1798, to the mastership of the Temple. On the death of Dr. Holmes he was presented to the deanery of Winchester. St. Magnus he has resigned. The doctor is a good scholar, and very conversant with the writers of Plato's school. He is much celebrated as a preacher, and many of his sermons are published; but we have no other work of his. He was suspected of having been concerned in the "Pursuits of Literature,"

from which he exculpated himself by a public declaration. He has also subjected himself to a charge of inconsistency, by an attack on what he called the "Pagan Education of Modern Schools," though in a Sermon, preached before the University of Cambridge, he had openly vindicated that mode of tuition. Dr. Rennel married a daughter of Judge Blackstone.

JOHN RENNEL, ESQ.

Is a native of Chudleigh, in Devonshire, where his ancestors have enjoyed an estate ever since the conquest. He was born in 1742, and educated at a grammar-school in that neighbourhood. At thirteen he was sent on-board a ship of war, as a midshipman, and served in the Seven Years War in India, where he much distinguished himself, especially at the siege of Pondicherry. In 1766 he quitted the navy, and entered into the East India Company's military service. He published, in 1778, "A Chart of the Banks and Currents of Lagullas," which was so much approved of, that he was appointed surveyor-general of Bengal. He soon after gave to the world, his "Bengal Atlas," and then "An Account of the Ganges and Burrampooter Rivers." This last he sent to the Royal Society; and they, in return, unanimously elected him a fellow. In India, he married Miss Thackeray, daughter of the head-master of Harrow school. He returned to England in 1782, and published "A Map of India," accompanied by a Memoir respecting it, in which he shews the authority on which the map was formed. This was a work of very great labour, and it established his fame as one of the first geographers, and procured him the friendship of most of our learned men. When the Asiatic Society was established, he became a warm friend and a contributor to it. In 1798 he assisted the late Mungo Park in arranging his travels; and he likewise assisted the African Association in correcting the geography of their reports. He was of great service to Dr. Vincent, in his "Voyage of Nearchus, and the Periplus." Besides the works already mentioned, he is the author of "Memoir on the Geography of Africa," with a map, 1790;—"The Marches of the British Army in the Peninsula of India," demonstrated and explained by a map, 1792;—"Memoir of a Map of the Peninsula of India," with a map, 1792;—"Elucidation of African Geography," 1793;—"A correct Sheet Map of the Peninsula of India;"—"A

second and third Memoir of the Geography of Africa," 1799;
— "The Geographical System of Herodotus explained,"
4to, 1800; — "Observations on the Topography of the Plain
of Troy." M. Rennel rose only to the rank of major in the
 East-India service ; but in Literature he is a general of the
 highest distinction.

M. RENOUARD.

This gentleman has the reputation of being the best informed bookseller in the French capital. He has published excellent editions of many of the standard authors of France. He is, likewise, an author, and has published "Annals of the Aldine Press; or, A History of the three Manutiuses, and their editions," 2 vols., 8vo ; to which he added "A Supplement;" a Pamphlet against the Stamp Duty on Catalogues ;—"Notice on Laurence Coster," in which he destroys the system of Meerman; some pamphlets on various subjects ; and a catalogue of his own library, under the title of "Catalogue of the Library of an Amateur."

His son, Augustine, is a barrister, who has written a volume on education, and is one of the editors of the Journal of Education. In 1818 he composed a work, entitled "Lectures on Morality;" which was a candidate for the prize given by a society. The author, not having strictly complied with the required conditions, failed in obtaining the prize, but a gold medal was voted to him, in consequence of the excellence of his work.

M. REPELAER-VAN DRIEL.

WHILE the princes of the house of Orange were at the head of the Dutch provinces, this gentleman was warmly attached to them, and in 1787 he was particularly active in their favour. After their expulsion, this conduct occasioned him to be frequently persecuted by those who were at the head of the Batavian government. When, however, Louis Bonaparte was made king of Holland, he made him a member of his council-of-state, and a knight of the order of union ; and M. Repelaer continued to be employed, while Holland was under the French dominion. He, nevertheless, contributed greatly to the insurrection of 1813, and was chosen as one of the provisional government. The king of the Netherlands rewarded him with a commander's cross of the order of the

Belgic Lion, and the place of director-general of the public-instruction in arts and sciences, which place M. Repelaer still retains.

He has since been nominated minister of the Water-Stadt, in the room of the Duke of Urbel.

PRINCE REPNIN,

GENERAL in the Russian service, son of the celebrated Prince Nicholas Repnin, was colonel of one of the regiments of the Imperial Guard at the battle of Austerlitz, where he was taken prisoner. He served, with great distinction, in the campaign of 1812. After the battle of Leipsic, he was appointed governor of that city; and, shortly after, administrator of all Saxony, in the name of the allies. Charged with these important functions, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, the discernment and right feeling of Prince Repnin taught him to reconcile the duties of his station with the tenderness due to a country desolated by a recent war. In 1814 he resigned his command in Saxony to the Prussians. His address to the first personages of the State, on bidding them adieu, which he spoke in French, made a most lively impression on the assembly. After the testimonies of regret which attended his departure, he received a scarcely less flattering recompence in the following letter, from the hand of the Emperor Alexander:—"I have" (said his imperial majesty) "multiplied proofs of your zeal and labour, in the administration of the affairs of Saxony. The acknowledgments for this, which you have received from those whom you governed, are, in my eyes, titles the most glorious to you and to me. I assure you of my esteem; and I shall be glad to profit by the wisdom and experience you have acquired from the extraordinary and difficult circumstances in which your duty placed you." In 1816, Prince Repnin was appointed to the government of Pultowa. He has received the decorations of almost all the Russian orders, and of many of other States.

PRINCE DE REUSS,

BORN in 1751, is a general of artillery, in the Austrian service. He served the campaigns of 1793 and 1794 in the Netherlands, in the course of which he obtained some advantages over the French. In 1796, he bore a part in the

Italian campaign, and distinguished himself on various occasions. He was made lieutenant-field-marshall in 1791, and, in 1799 and 1800, he commanded a part of the left wing of general Kray's army. In 1802 he was appointed director-general of the recruiting of the imperial armies; in 1802 he was at the head of a corps of observation; and, in 1814, he became civil and military governor of the city of Venice.

M. REVEILLERE LEPAUX

WAS born on the 25th of August, 1753, at Montaigu, in Poitou. His father was a merchant at Rochelle. He was sent to Paris to pursue the study of the law, which seems to have been little to his taste, for we find him early at Angers, cultivating a garden of choice plants, and studying botany, which was always his favourite employment. The Tiers État of Angers having deputed him to the states-general, he there joined the revolutionary party; but although he sat at the extremity of the left, at that time called the camp of the Tartars, he was more moderate than his colleagues, whom, in the end, he left far behind him in the race of violence. M. La Réveillere demanded the preservation of the monarchy, as a safe-guard against popular violence, yet he consented to deprive the sovereign of his most important prerogatives. When the national colours were to be consecrated, he proposed the words "Liberty or Death" to be inscribed on them, which were afterwards amplified by Pache, who added "Fraternity and Equality." M. La Réveillere quitted the Jacobin Club for that of the Feuillants, round which the leaders of the constitutional party rallied, and even many of the royalists, who then regarded the Feuillants as the last resource of the expiring monarchy; but when M. La Réveillere saw that society entertaining notions dangerous to the public liberty, he entirely withdrew himself from it. He was named deputy to the national-convention, by the department of the Maine and the Loire; and voted for the death of the king, and against the appeal to the people, and against a reprieve. Nevertheless, on all other questions, he united with the Girondists, and with them vainly laboured to stay the excesses of the revolution. The Jacobins, known under the name of the Mountaineers, had no intention to include him in the proscription against the Girondists, and none of them thought of him on the day of the 31st of May; but on the 2d of June, an emotion of uncontrollable generosity had

nearly lost him. Seeing the fate of his colleagues, he cried out he would share in their lot, and he resigned his seat. Fearing that he might raise some of the departments, the committee of general safety issued an order for his arrest, and the convention placed him out of the protection of the law. He succeeded in withdrawing himself from the storm, and remained concealed while it lasted. On the 8th of March, 1795, he was recalled to the convention, on the motion of Thibault. M. La Reveillere was one of the members of the commission appointed to prepare the organic laws of the constitution. In 1795, he was elected member of the committee of public safety. He was afterwards a member of the council of ancients, and finally one of the directory. Here he joined in the most violent of the measures of his colleagues, but in effect possessed little power. Carnot and Barras contended for the direction of the war-department; Rewbell had seized on the finances and diplomacy; and Letourneur was governed by Carnot. M. La Reveillere busied himself in endeavouring to establish, and to be the pontiff of, a species of natural religion, which degenerated into something ridiculous enough, but was at length forgotten. He was president of the directory on the day of the 19th of Fructidor (4th of September, 1797.) In June, 1799, he was dismissed from the directory, without having offered the least resistance.

M. La Reveillere retired without the reproach of having enriched himself by the elevated stations he had held. He withdrew within the bosom of his family, and occupied himself only with the education of his children, and the cultivation of his plants. He might have regained some consideration under Buonaparte, but he would not bend the knee to this idol. As member of the institute, he refused to take the oath required of that body by their new master, and resigned his seat. He escaped the ordinance against the Regicides, only because he had remained without office during the government of the hundred days. His manner of living and his dress are frugal and simple; and, except when he is occasionally found rummaging in an old book-shop, little is now seen of a man who was one of the chiefs of a republic before whom nations were accustomed to tremble.

M. DE REVEL,

Who bears the title of Count of Pratolungo, was born at Nice, in 1760, and is the son of Count St. André, who was

governor of Turin in 1794. Before the revolution, M. de Revel was the Sardinian ambassador to Holland. In June, 1796, he was appointed ambassador to the French directory, with whom he signed a treaty of peace. In August, however, he was ordered to quit Paris, on the pretext that he was a Nicard emigrant, and that he had manifested his joy on hearing of the successes of Wurmser; but the true reason is believed to have been, that he was found to be a man of too much talent and foresight. In 1799 he was Sardinian commissary-general with the Austro-Russian army, and, after the surrender of Turin, he acted as governor, in the name of his master. While Piedmont was in the power of the French, he seems to have lived in privacy, but, on the downfall of Napoleon, the Sardinian monarch deputed the Count de Pratolungo as his plenipotentiary to the allies, in which capacity he remained till he was replaced by the Marquis Alfieri. He was commissioned to receive possession of Savoy, when it was restored, was next made governor of Genoa, and is now viceroy of Sardinia.

BARON REVERONY DE ST. CYR,

An engineer officer of great talent, is a native of Lyons, where he was born, in 1761. He was aide-de-camp to Berthier, Prince of Neufchâtel, and was long employed at Paris, as an engineer-officer. He has published "Military Inventions for Defensive Warfare," a edition of which had previously appeared under another title. This is his only acknowledged work, but several others are attributed to him, and on good authority. It is probable that, as they are of the lighter kinds of composition, he thought it more consistent with the dignity of his profession, to send them forth anonymously. Among them are the novels of "Sabina Herfeld;"—"Pauliska;"—"Our Follies;"—"Essay on bringing to Perfection the Fine Arts;"—and "Forbin, or the Admiral's Ship," an opera. Besides these, several theatrical pieces are ascribed to his pen, but not with equal certainty.

GENERAL REY

Was born at Milhaud, in the province of Rouergue, in 1769, and was not, originally, intended for the military profession. He, however, entered into a regiment of cavalry,

several years previously to the revolution, and in consequence of the excellence of his hand-writing, was employed on the staff. His rise was rapid. He served under Custine, in 1792, and was made a brigadier-general, and, in the following year, he was sent into Vendée, where he obtained some advantages over the royalists, which occasioned his promotion to the rank of general-of-division. In 1795 he commanded, for a while, the army of the coast of Brest, and displayed extreme severity against the Chouans. He was removed into Italy in 1796, and distinguished himself in that country, particularly at the conquest of Naples. He was, nevertheless, brought to trial, along with Championnet, but was acquitted. Having been adverse to the revolution of the 18th of Brumaire, he was not entrusted with any command, and this circumstance induced him to give up a military life, and accept the office of French *commissary* to the American states. He, however, returned, in the course of a few years, and resumed his primitive character. He acted in Spain from the beginning till the close of the contest, and acquired a great and merited reputation. His gallant defence of St. Sebastian, of which he was governor, was his last achievement in the Peninsula. The king gave him the cross of St. Louis. When Napoleon re-ascended the throne, he gave the command of Valenciennes to Rey, who proved himself worthy of the trust, by holding out the place against the allies till late in the month of July. On the restoration of Louis, general Rey was placed at the head of the 19th military division, and afterwards of the twenty-first, which latter situation, we believe, he still retains.

M. REYNIER

Is a Swiss by birth, being born at Lausanne, but he has been long in the French service. In 1798 he accompanied the French expedition to Egypt, on his return from which, he published several works on the history and antiquities of that country. Among them were, "A new Opinion on the Origin and Destination of the Pyramids, and of the Sphynx;"—and a volume "On Egypt under the Domination of the Romans." M. Reynier attended Joseph Buonaparte to Naples, and was appointed to various posts. He was director of the posts when the present perfidious Ferdinand was re-instated, but he then went back to Switzerland, where he still resides. Besides the works already mentioned,

and some of minor interest, M. Reynier is the author of "Memoirs for the Natural History of Switzerland;"—"A Sketch of a Collection of Ancient Medals;"—and a dissertation "On the Public and Rural Economy of the Celts, Germans, and other Tribes of the North and Centre of Europe," which is to be followed by similar dissertations on the other ancient tribes.

FREDERICK REYNOLDS, ESQ.

Is the son of an attorney, well known as the professional friend of the celebrated John Wilkes, and was born in 1760, and educated at Westminster school. He was originally designed for his father's business, but he had a literary turn, and began to write for the stage. His first effort was in tragedy, and in 1786, he brought out "Werter," but the success he met with did not induce him to persevere in his devotion to the tragic muse. He then attempted comedy, in which he was more fortunate. His "Dramatist" had a long run, and is a stock play; this he produced in 1789. His chief performances are "Notoriety," in 1793;—"How to grow Rich," 1793;—"The Rage," 1795;—"Speculation," 1796;—"The Will," 1797;—"Cheap Living;"—"Laugh when you can," 1799;—"Management," 1799;—"Life," 1800;—"Folly as it Flies," 1802;—"Delays and Blunders," 1803;—"The Caravan;"—"Blind Bargain," 1805;—"The Delinquent," 1805;—"Out of Place," 1805;—"Begone dull Care;"—"Free Knights," (opera) 1810;—"Virgin of the Sun," from Kotzebue, 1812;—and "The Renegado," 1812, an historical drama.

DR. RHAZIS,

A LEARNED Greek, who, for a long time, resided at Paris. On his return to Greece he established, at Athens, a school, which soon became highly flourishing. It is, however, probable that he is now occupied in a more active manner. He furnished to "The Universal Biography" many articles respecting oriental characters, and published, in Greek, in 1814, "Miscellanies of Modern Greek Literature."

COUNT RICARD.

THIS officer, who is also, in some degree, a literary character, was born in 1771, entered the army at the age of twenty, rose rapidly to the rank of colonel, and was, for a long time, aide-de-camp to general Soult. He was appointed brigadier-general in 1806, and a commander of the legion-of-honour in the following year, and also obtained the order of St. Henry, of Saxony. In the campaign of 1809, against Austria, he acquired great reputation; he next served in Spain; and, in 1812, he was one of the generals of the army which invaded Russia. He so distinguished himself at Dnebourg and Borodino, that he was promoted to be a general-of-division. In the campaign of 1813 he was particularly active; above all, at the battle of Lutzen, where he re-took the important post of Kaya, and was rewarded with the title of grand-officer of the legion-of-honour. Among those who defended the French territory, in 1814, he held a conspicuous place, especially at Montmirail, and at Marchais. The king made him a knight of St. Louis, and gave him the command of the 12th division, at Toulouse, after which he was sent to Vienna, by Soult, during the sitting of the congress, and he was one of the French legation. From Vienna he wrote to Talleyrand, to advise the formation of an army of 30,000 men, between Lyons and Chambery, to be in readiness against an emergency, and this army was actually organizing when Napoleon returned from Elba. He joined Louis at Ghent, attended him back to Paris, was created a peer, and received the command of a division. In 1818 he was comprised in the general staff, which was then established. He is the author of "A Letter of a Military Man, on the Changes which are about to take Place in the Political System of Europe," 1788;—and "Fragments on the Political Situation of France, on the 1st of Floreal, in the Year v." 1797.

DAVID RICARDO, ESQ.

Is the son of an eminent Jew stock-broker, who gave the subject of this memoir an excellent education. Young Ricardo was thus enabled to think for himself, and he was not long before he shewed no great attachment to the Jewish faith. To complete his separation, he married a Christian lady, which gave so much offence to his mother, that she compelled the father to drive him from his home. Thus thrown on the

world, he determined to follow his father's business; and, by industry, perseverance, and integrity, he has made such a fortune as to enable him to purchase Gatcomb-Park, in Gloucestershire. M. Ricardo has studied the science of political economy, and made himself known by publishing, in the year 1810, "The High Price of Bullion a Proof of the Depreciation of Bank-NOTES, &c.;"—in 1811, "An Appendix to the same." In 1810, he also published "A Reply to Mr. Bosanquet's Observations on the Report of the Bullion Committee."—In 1815, came out his "Essay on the Influence of the High Price of Corn on the Profits of Stock." Mr. Ricardo, a few years ago, was returned M.P. for Portarlington, in Ireland, and has shewn himself very able in debate. He speaks often, is much attended to, and votes almost invariably with opposition. Both in the house and in a recent pamphlet on "Agricultural Distress," he has maintained the opinion, that the transition from a paper to a metallic currency has not been the sole cause of the great fall which has lately taken place in all the necessities of life.

BARON RICHARD.

AT the commencement of the French revolution, this gentleman was a lawyer, and held a situation in one of the provincial courts. He was elected to the legislative assembly in 1791, and afterwards to the convention. As a conventional-deputy, he voted for the death of the king, without respite or appeal to the people. He was subsequently sent on a mission into the western departments, but was recalled in consequence of his moderation. An unexceptionable witness has said of him, that he was the only good man that was ever sent on a mission into those unfortunate departments. His next appointment was to the army of the North, where he acted in concert with the generals, and contributed greatly to restore discipline. It was he who had the courage to give to Pichegru and Moreau a written authority to disobey the horrible decree of the convention, which ordered that no quarter should be given to English and Hanoverians. After the downfall of Robespierre, M. Richard was nominated one of the members of the committee of public safety, and he was at the head of the troops which expelled the jacobins from the hall where they held their sittings. In the spring of 1795, he was sent into Holland, to conclude with the Batavian government a subsi-

diary treaty, and, on his way to the Hague, he ordered the liberation of a great number of emigrants, who were on the point of being sent before a military tribunal, at Breda. Being elected to the council of Five Hundred, he took an active share in the debates, and proposed several important measures. In May, 1797, he ceased to be a member of the legislature. Buonaparte, in 1800, gave him the prefectship of the Upper Garonne, an office which he filled in the most praiseworthy manner. In 1806 he was made prefect of the Lower Charente, and he continued to be so till after the restoration, when he resigned. Napoleon, on his return from Elba, placed him in the prefectship of Calvados, but soon removed him. Louis once more gave him that of the Lower Charente, which, however, M. Richard held only for a few months. He had, however, acted so laudably in his office, and on various other occasions, that he was not only specially exempted from the law against the regicides, but also received a pension from the government.

M. RICHARD-LENOIR.

THIS gentleman is one of the richest and most extensive manufacturers of cottons and muslins in France. His first establishments were at Alençon, and in the department of the Oise. In 1798 he began a manufactory in the suburb of St. Antoine, at Paris, which, in the course of ten years, employed no less than 15,000 individuals, whose wages amounted monthly to 800,000 francs. In order to procure the cotton necessary for his fabrics, M. Richard formed plantations at Naples, from which he annually obtained an immense produce. The establishment of Richard was frequently visited by Napoleon, who often gave him assistance to carry on his speculations. When the emperor returned from Elba, he named M. Richard a member of the general council of the department. M. Richard was the commander of the eighth legion of the Parisian national-guard, and was one of the persons who was most active in organizing the federalist battalions, for the support of Napoleon's power.

THE REV. GEORGE RICHARDS

WAS formerly a fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and is now vicar of Bampton. Born in Devonshire, he was educated at Blundell's grammar-school, at Tiverton, whence he

was sent to Oriel, where he took his master's degree, in 1791. His first literary production was "An Essay on the Characteristic Differences between Ancient and Modern Poems, and the Causes whence they result," 1789. The work, however, which established his character as a man of genius, was his prize poem of "The Aboriginal Britons," which was publicly recited at Oxford, and was so popular, that the whole edition was sold on the day of its being published. He has since sent from the press, "Songs of the Aboriginal Bards of Britain," 1792;—"Modern France, a poem," 1793;—"The Divine Origin of Prophecy, a course of Sermons at the Bampton Lecture," 1800;—"Miscellaneous Poems," 2 vols., 1803;—the dramas of "Emma," and "Odin," 1804;—and a "Monody on the Death of Lord Nelson," 1806.

M. RICHER,

ONE of the most excellent mechanists and makers of philosophical instruments in France, who has also a particular talent for executing models of fortifications, was born in 1743, in the neighbourhood of Paris. He was brought up under M. Trincano, the celebrated military engineer. In 1764, Count Turpin de Crisse, well known as the commentator on several military writers, took him into his employment, as an engineer, to design plans and form models, and with him M. Richer remained for ten years. He subsequently turned his attention to philosophical instruments, and distinguished himself by a variety of inventions, among which may be mentioned, "An Eight-haired Hygrometer;"—"A Machine for dividing the Foot into Twelve Hundred Parts;"—another for "A Compass to reduce Spherical Triangles in Rotectilinear Triangles," according to the system of Lagrange;—a third, "For Cutting, with Mathematical Exactness, the Screws used in delicate Works;"—and, lastly, "An Instrument for ascertaining the Dilatation of Metals, and the Thickness of any Body whatever." For the Compass, he received, from the Academy of Sciences, a reward of 2,400 livres.

DR. RICHERAND.

THIS gentleman, who has yet scarcely reached the meridian of life, is, nevertheless, one of the most eminent surgeons in Europe. He was born at Belley, in 1779, and went to Paris in

1796, to study medicine. His talents were early developed. At the age of twenty he taught physiology, and inserted in the scientific journals a variety of essays on that subject. Those essays were only the prelude to his "New Elements of Physiology," published in 1801, which has gone through seven editions, and has become a standard work. In 1800 he was named assistant-head-surgeon of the hospital of St. Louis; in 1807 he became professor at the medical school; in 1814 the king gave him the cross of the legion-of honour; and, in 1815, he ennobled him by letters-patent. M. Richerand is also a member of several academic bodies. Besides his treatise on physiology, he has published "Anatomico-Chirurgical Dissertations on Fractures of the Neck of the Femur,"—"Boyer's Lessons on Diseases of the Bones, methodized into a complete Treatise;"—"Chirurgical Nosography," 2 vols.;—"On Popular Errors relative to Medicine;"—"On the actual Teaching of Medicine and Surgery;"—"The complete Works of Bordeu, to which is prefixed, a Notice on his Life and Writings;"—and, lastly, "A History of a Section of the Ribs and the Pleura." The last of these productions contains an account of an operation performed on a brother surgeon, by M. Richerand; an operation which, for its boldness, and the skill with which it was executed, has, perhaps, no parallel in the annals of surgery. M. Richerand is one of the authors of the "Dictionary of Medical Sciences."

THE DUKE OF RICHMOND

Is the fifth duke of that title, and son of the duke who died governor of Canada; his mother was a daughter of the duke of Gordon. This young nobleman was born in 1791; and, after having finished his education, was sent into the army, and served, with reputation, under the title of Earl of March, in the campaigns of the Duke of Wellington. He, for some time, acted as aide-de-camp to the duke. At the end of the war we find him a lieutenant-colonel, on half-pay. Some time before his father's death, he married a daughter of the Marquis of Anglesea. His Grace, in the late trial of the queen, or rather inquiry into her conduct, advocated her cause, although he is known to be an adherent of the ministers. Besides his English dukedom, he possesses the titles of duke of Lenox, in Scotland, and duke of Aubigny, in France. The

latter title was, in the year 1777, acknowledged in the person of Charles, the then duke, who was, as a peer of France, admitted to the honour of the Louvre.

THE REV. LEIGH RICHMOND.

This gentleman enjoys considerable reputation among that class of divines which is styled the evangelical. He was, formerly, of Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1805 was presented to the rectory of Turvey, in Bedfordshire, to which living he removed from the curacy of Brading, in the Isle of Wight. He has published some sermons, "A Statement of Facts, relative to the supposed Abstinence of Anne Moore;"—and "Annals of the Poor," in 2 vols.

M. RICHTER,

WHO has obtained the character of being the German Sterne, is a native of the territory of Bayreuth, and was born in 1763. He received the rudiments of his education in the gymnasium of Hof, and completed his studies at the university of Leipsic, where he acquired great applause for his talents and perseverance, but, at the same time made himself remarkable by singularities. Relinquishing theology, to which he had intended to devote himself, he gave himself up entirely to elegant literature, and produced a variety of works, which have attained an extraordinary degree of popularity, and procured pensions and places for their author, from several of the German princes. They are full of profound feeling, rich imagination, and extensive knowledge of the human heart, but the style is often faulty, and the language obscure. His erudition is accused of degenerating into pedantry, his energy into coarseness, and his comic description into burlesque. He is, however, undoubtedly one of the first of the German writers. On his first appearance as an author, it was said of him by the celebrated Wieland, that if he would submit to the laws of good taste, he would outshine all his competitors. The works of M. Richter are numerous. Among the chief of them, are "The Greenland Trial; or, Satirical Sketches," 2 vols.;—"Extracts from the Devil's Papers;"—"The Invisible Lodge," 2 vols.;—"Hesperus," 4 vols.;—"The Life of Quintus Fixlein;"—"The Campanian Valley;"—"Letters of John Paul, and his future Life;"—"Titan," 6 vols.;—"The

Youth of J. P. R.,” 4 vols.;—and “Levana, or the Science of Education,” 2 vols. Many of his short compositions have been collected into two volumes.

GENERAL RAPHAEL RIEGO.

THIS brave and gallant officer, to whom belongs the never-fading glory of being one of the restorers of Spanish liberty, was, we believe, introduced into the army by Don Alvarez Flores Estrada. His person, and some of his actions, are described with such spirit, in a letter recently sent from Madrid, by a highly intelligent writer, that we will not destroy the effect of the description by altering the language.

“ How shall I begin? Shall I send you a portrait of each of these illustrious patriots? That I cannot do; but I will tell you what a beautiful Spanish lady said to a friend of mine, who asked for a description of Riego. His image is so deeply engraved *here*, (pressing her forehead with her hand,) that were I a painter, you should have his very counterpart. But it is not enough to be a painter: one must burn with the same sacred fire that is kindled in him. That fire is in my bosom. He is not fair—no! but what does *that* matter? If he has not the beauty of form, he has all the beauty of generous passion, and that is better. His black eyes are always sparkling before me; busy, penetrating, enquiring;—his visage is of a pale brown; his lips express the delicacy of his sentiments; his hair is nearly black, but mixed with grey, though he has only seen thirty years to whiten it. His figure is of the middle size, but strikingly martial. You would fix on him for a hero. The love of liberty is in him ever obvious and ever active; he is alive to all its vibrations. You may read his thoughts and his affections. That gloom which hung upon the brow of Napoleon, and which served to cover the deep purposes of personal ambition, never clouds his countenance. He is too ardent to bury himself in long concentrated thoughts. He is the soldier’s brother. A sergeant and a man from the ranks are always with him. He was made a prisoner in the war of independence, and remained two years in France, where he cultivated his mind with continual study. He speaks French and Italian admirably. Towards me (she continued) his conduct has been a model of grace and politeness. When he arrived here, I could not separate myself from him. He knew that I

loved one of the companions of his perils and his glories ; and they say he is a lover. This annoys me. He will then devote himself to something besides his country : he may then love something besides liberty ! He should never marry ; it would be infidelity to the nation. Is he not pledged to her ? And then—could other women love him ?"

" The part which Riego took in the movements of the Isla de Leon—the series of melancholy events which dispersed his little band, and left him to wander in solitude and despair—are such as even now, when the dangers are passed and the victory is achieved, I can hardly think of without trembling. After several vain attempts to enter Cadiz, he left Quiroga in San Fernando, for the purpose of exciting the public feeling in different parts of Andalusia. His division consisted of 1500 men, with whom he marched upon Chiclana, whose authorities fled on his arrival. From thence he proceeded to Algesiras, in the hope that the friends of freedom in Gibraltar would facilitate his objects and provide for his wants. In some of the villages he was received with ecstasy, in others with alarm. At Algesiras the people crowded to welcome him, but refused to join his banners. The coldness of the governor of Gibraltar, and the interruption of all communication with that fortress, disappointed all his expectations. His troops wanted shoes, and horses, and money. Some supplies were furnished in the midst of immense difficulties by the zeal of his friends. In the mean time, O'Donnell approached with the royalist army. Riego had determined to attack them, when a letter from Quiroga was delivered to him, urging his immediate return. In the plains of Taibilla he was surrounded by a large body of the enemy's cavalry. They were received with shouts of " Long live the Constitution !—long live our Country !" and the ranks resounded with that song which has become the watch-word of the constitutional-party, and has been recited a thousand and ten thousand times through the Peninsula, just like *Ca Ira* and the *Marseillais* in France, at the commencement of the French Revolution."

" They reached Cordoba ;—there were only 300 left, and they were received in melancholy silence by the inhabitants, who only saw so many victims marked out for certain signal sacrifice. They sought again the hilly parts of the province. The days were dark and rainy ; the roads almost impassable ; the enemy always at hand. A little band, too few for mutual defence, and unavailing, of course, for attack,—a little band

reached Bienvenida; and one of its commanders, Evaresto de San Migues, speaks of its dispersion in the following affecting terms:—

“ Our remaining united now served only to expose us to the irresistible attacks of the enemy. We had no breathing time—we had no repose. We were driven to the hard necessity of separating, and this was determined on at a council of all the officers who were left. Tender and sad was this parting! We had made costly sacrifices to our country—our only reward was then the prospect of passing the rest of our days in exile ! ”

“ But the progress of the revolution in the rest of Spain is well known to you. Province after province threw off the yoke. The troops sent against Quiroga proclaimed the constitution, and demanded to be united to those of the Isla, to combat for the holy cause. Madrid was in commotion—the king’s life was threatened : he, before whom millions had bowed in abject servility, was left without one faithful counsellor, or one devoted friend. Such is the fate of despots, when the mists of delusion and falsehood are blown away by the presence of truth and honesty ! How did the patriots punish the tyranny and perfidy of the king—the injustice and the cruelty of his agents ? Hundreds came forth from damp and dismal dungeons, from long and mournful exile, to which they had been most unjustly condemned ; and how did they treat their oppressors ?—They forgave—once and again—they forgave ! If their generous charity should be rewarded, as it is feared it is about to be rewarded, by new acts of perfidy on the part of the monarch and the reptiles that surround him, who can answer for human endurance ?—Not I ! ”

After the revolution was completed, Riego was appointed to the military command of the province of Arragon. He had, however, inexplicably offended the friends of despotism, and they determined, if possible, to make him their victim. Under pretence that he was engaged in a plot to establish a republic, he was deprived of his command, and sent into a sort of banishment at Rerida. Liego publicly disclaimed the intentions which were imputed to him, and demanded to be brought to trial ; he repeated his demand, but without effect. Those who had forged the charge against him were, of course, not willing to furnish the means of detecting their calumny. For this persecution Riego was amply compensated, by the affection of the Spanish people, who declared loudly in favour of their gallant liberator. On the meeting of the Cortes, in April, 1822, he was nominated president of that body, a cir-

circumstance by which Ferdinand is said to have been much affected. As president, Riego has acted with the moderation and dignity which were to be expected from the nobleness of his character.

M. RIOUST

Was, previous to the revolution, a canon of Rouen, and one of the king's preachers. Not having taken the constitutional oath he was, for a while, in great favour with the zealots of the old establishment; but he was not long before he gave a terrible shock to their feelings, and entirely lost their confidence, by marrying, and, what was still worse, marrying the divorced wife of an emigrant. Such a criminal was not likely to escape when legitimacy gained the ascendancy; and, accordingly, in March, 1817, M. Rioust was prosecuted for a pamphlet which he was said to have written, with the intent of weakening the respect due to the person and authority of the king. He defended himself in person, and with such spirit, that the attorney-general, who had, at first, only called for a sentence of three months imprisonment, was provoked to require that he should be condemned to two years imprisonment, a fine of 20,000 francs, to give security for 20,000 francs more, and to be subjected to the inspection of the police department for ten years. This iniquitous demand was complied with. M. Rioust, however, was fortunate enough to escape from France, and find an asylum in the Netherlands. Shortly after his flight, he published a work "On the Power of Princes over the Churches of their States." He is also the author of "Joseph II., Emperor of Germany, depicted by himself, with an Historical Sketch of the Life of that Prince," 2 vols.

M. RIPAUT

Is a native of Orleans, where he was born in 1775, and for some years carried on the business of a bookseller. In 1797 he became connected with M. Fievee, in editing the French Gazette, just three days before M. Fievee was condemned to deportation, in consequence of the 18th of Fructidor. In 1798 he accompanied Buonaparte to Egypt, as antiquary, and, on his arrival in that country, was appointed librarian to, and member of, the institute of Cairo. As antiquary, he visited Upper Egypt, and drew up a description of all the basso-re-

lievos. After his return to France, in May 1800, he was nominated librarian to the first consul. When he had held this place for some years, he was desirous of retiring from it, but his resignation was thrice refused. He then took the effectual means of no longer attending, and of leaving unanswered the letters which were written to him in the emperor's name. This plan was successful, and in 1807 he was replaced by M. Barbier. He has since lived in privacy near Orleans, occupied in philological studies, and the education of his children. He is said to be engaged on a great work, which is to furnish a key to all the Egyptian hieroglyphics. He is of opinion that there is a close analogy between those characters and the Coptic alphabet. M. Ripault is the author of "An Abridged Description of the Principal Monuments of Upper Egypt."

VISCOUNT RIVAROL

Is a younger brother of the celebrated literary character of the same name, was born at Bagnols, in 1770, and held a captaincy in the infantry, at the commencement of the revolution. His principles were highly monarchical, and in 1789 he formed a plan of an association to defend, in concert with the body-guard and the Swiss-guard, the royal family. This association was joined by 1500 gentlemen, but the capture of the Bastile broke it up, and another was framed out of the remnants, which also was dissolved by the greatest part of the members emigrating. M. de Rivarol likewise employed his pen in the royal cause. He emigrated in 1790, but returned to Paris, on a mission, a short time before the 10th of August, 1792, and was at the Tuilleries when that palace was attacked. Had he not attended the king to the national assembly he would have been one of the victims of the popular fury. M. de Rivarol joined the army of the princes in Champagne, and was again dispatched to Paris, to consult with the royalists there. His activity caused him to be twice arrested, and he was imprisoned for nearly two years. The death of Robespierre restored M. de Rivarol to liberty, who set off immediately to Hamburg, where he remained during ten months, at the expiration of which term he was again sent to Paris. He continued to carry on a correspondence with the ministers of Louis, till October, 1800, when he was arrested and sent to the Temple, where he remained till 1802. He was then exiled, first to Grenoble, and afterwards into the department of the Gard, and was nine years under the in-

spection of the police. In 1812, probably thinking that the absence of Napoleon afforded a favourable opportunity to renew the royalist intrigues in the capital, M. de Rivarol ventured on a journey to Paris, but he was a fourth time arrested, was imprisoned for some time, and was at length banished. He returned on the restoration of Louis, and was made a *maréchal-de-camp*. M. de Rivarol is the author of a work "On Nature and Man;"—"The Chartreux, a Poem;"—"Isman, or, Fatalism, a Romance;"—and "*Literary Works*," in 4 volumes.

COUNT RIVAUD DE LA RAFFINIERE

Was born at Civray, in Poitou, in 1776, and entered early into the army. In 1793 he signalized himself at the battles of Hondsconte, Werwick, and Wattignies, and the blockade of Maubeuge; and in 1796 at the siege and blockade of Mantua. In 1800 he served again in Italy, and increased his reputation by deciding the victory in favour of the French, at the battle of Montebello, and by defending, for seven hours, at the battle of Marengo, a village, against the reiterated attacks of a very superior force. In 1802 he was raised to be a general-of-division. At the battle of Austerlitz, and during the Prussian campaign, he acquired fresh laurels. Subsequent to 1806 he was, for a while, in the Westphalian service, but he returned to that of his native country, and in 1814 he was commander of the 13th military division at Rochelle. He espoused the cause of the Bourbons, and was rewarded with a variety of military honours, and the title of count. He was still commander at Roehelle, when Napoleon returned, but he would not join the emperor. When Louis was brought back, he replaced Count Rivaud at the head of the 13th division.

MARQUIS RIVIERE DE RIFFARDEAU

Is the descendant of a noble family of the province of Berri, and was born in 1769. At the beginning of the revolution he emigrated, and, after having served in the army of Condé, he became head *aid-de-camp* to the Count d'Artois, by whom he was employed in various missions, to the royalists of the west of France. This dangerous task he performed with safety. He was, however, less fortunate on a subsequent

occasion ; having been sent to Paris with George and Pichegru, he was arrested with them, and condemned to death. In the course of his trial he displayed a dignified courage. Through the intercession of the empress Josephine, his life was spared, and his sentence was mitigated into imprisonment. When Louis was restored the marquis was appointed a *maréchal-de-camp*, was made a commander of St. Louis, and was named ambassador to the Porte. He was waiting at Marseilles for a favourable wind, when Napoleon landed from Elba, and, after having done all that was in his power to raise the south of France against the emperor, he sailed to Barcelona, where he joined the duke of Angoulême. In July he returned to Marseilles, on-board of the British squadron, as governor of the 8th division, and he was received with acclamations by the inhabitants. It was he who prevailed on Marshal Brune to lay down the command of the army of the Var, and retire from Toulon, in order to prevent the Austrians and English from acting hostilely in Provence. His services in this quarter were rewarded by his being created a peer. He was next sent as governor to Corsica, which island was in a very disturbed state ; and, by his blended intrepidity and amenity of manners, he was successful in restoring tranquillity. Having accomplished the object for which he was dispatched to Corsica, he proceeded on his mission to Constantinople, where he still holds the situation of French ambassador to the Turkish sovereign.

M. ROBERT,

An eminent geographer, who has frequently been confounded with M. Robert de Vaugondy, another geographer, was born at Charmes, in 1737, and is a member of the institute of Bologna, and of the academy of sciences and belles lettres, at Berlin. In 1797 he was elected to the council of Five Hundred, and made various motions and speeches in favour of religion. He is not, however, to be numbered among the bigots, for he was hostile to tithes, and to the pride and luxury of the clergy. His election was annulled after the 18th of Fructidor, but he was not included in the decree of transportation. M. Robert is now geographer to the king. He is the author of "Miscellanies on different Subjects of Political Economy;"—"A Treatise on the Sphere;"—"Elementary Geography;"—"Geographical Dictionary, according to the Arrangements made by the

Congress of Vienna ; &c. &c.—and “The Dictionary of Modern Geography,” in the Methodical Encyclopædia. He has also translated “Historical, Political, and Natural Geography,” from the Italian;—and “A Journey in the Swiss Cantons, the Grisons, and the Valais,” from the German.

M. ROBERT LEEFEVRE,

One of the most eminent of the French painters, was nominated king's chamber and cabinet painter in 1816. Among his principal works are Whole-length Portraits of the Emperor and Empress;—Half Length of the Empress;—Two whole Lengths of Louis XVIII., one of which was painted from memory;—Socrates drinking the Hemlock;—and Venus disarming Love. One of his portraits of Napoleon was, for a considerable time, exhibited in the British metropolis.

WILLIAM ROBERTS, ESQ.

Is the son of a gentleman who was, originally, an officer in the army, but afterwards became the master of a highly respectable seminary at Wandsworth. He was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, of which he became a fellow. While he was at the university he obtained a prize for an “Essay on Refinement,” of which essay a few copies were printed for private circulation. A small tract, published anonymously, on the Oxford Marbles, is attributed to his pen, and he is said to have been a frequent contributor to the English Review. Mr. Roberts was originally designed for the church, but he preferred the law, which he accordingly studied. On his quitting college he travelled for some time. Soon after his return he began to publish, in folio, a periodical paper, called “The Looker-on.” It was commenced in March, 1792, and concluded in December, 1793, was reprinted in 3 vols. 12mo. in 1794, and has since been admitted into the collection of British Essayists. It is not undeserving of the place which it has obtained. The major part of it is from the pen of Mr. Roberts.

DR. ABRAHAM ROBERTSON.

This gentleman, who is a native of Scotland, was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, and is now F. R. S., and

Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford. As a mathematician he has obtained a very high reputation. He has published "Sectionum Conicarum, lib. vii." 4to, 1793;— "A Geometrical Treatise on Conic Sections," 8vo, 1802;—and "A Reply to a Critical and Monthly Reviewer, in which is inserted Euler's Demonstration of the Binomial Theorem," 8vo, 1808. Dr. Robertson is also a contributor to the Philosophical Transactions.

DR. B. ROBINSON

Was born at Marborough, near Rotherham, in the west-riding of the county of York, and is the son of a medical practitioner, who died when Dr. Robinson was at a very early age. He was educated at Rotherham, and afterwards became a pupil of Mr. Staniforth, the senior surgeon of the hospital of Sheffield. His opportunities of acquiring knowledge at Sheffield were great, and he availed himself of them with a commendable care. He was also assisted in his studies by Mr. Salt, a gentleman who was extensively acquainted with natural history, particularly with botany, and with whom he used to make botanical morning excursions. On his leaving Sheffield he completed his medical studies at Edinburgh. In 1798 he was appointed surgeon to one of the west-riding regiments of militia, in which situation he acquitted himself in the most satisfactory manner. He visited London in the winter of 1799, and attended the lectures of Mr. Cline and Sir Astley Cooper. The militia being disembodied after the peace of Amiens, he returned to Edinburgh and took a degree; his thesis was *de Hernia Inguinali*. On the recommencement of hostilities, he again entered into the militia, but finally quitted it in 1804, and settled at Hull. The practice there being, however, pre-occupied, he removed to London, where he has acquired considerable reputation. In 1809 he was elected physician to the Eastern Dispensary, on the resignation of Dr. Haughton.

SIR CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON.

This gentleman, who was lately M. P. for Callington, is the son of a clergyman, who was once a fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. Sir Christopher was likewise brought up at that college, took his degree of M.A. in 1789, and in 1796 became a doctor of civil-law. He then commenced practice in Doc-

tor's Commons, and soon acquired considerable reputation as an advocate, and likewise as a reporter and writer on maritime law. He has published "A Report of the Judgment of the High Court of Admiralty, on the Swedish Convoy," 1799;—"Reports of Cases argued and determined in the High Court of Admiralty," 6 vols. 1799-1808;—"A Translation of the Consolato del Mare, relating to Prize Law," 1800; and "Collectanea Maritima, being a Collection of Public Instruments tending to illustrate the History and Practice of Prize Law," 1801. On his obtaining the appointment of king's-advocate-general, in the Admiralty-court, in 1809, Dr. Robinson received the honour of knighthood.

DR. JOHN ROBINSON.

This gentleman was educated in Archbishop Whitgift's school, at St. Bees, and in consequence of the success of his literary productions, was enabled to enter himself at Christ's-college, Cambridge. Having become acquainted with the proprietor of the Monthly Magazine, in consequence of his having furnished it with some articles, that gentleman engaged him to write the History of Greece, forming part of the Universal History, bearing the name of Dr. Mavor. Since then Dr. Robinson has written "An easy Grammar of History;"—"Archæologia Græca;"—"Ancient History, for the Use of Schools;"—"Modern History, for the Use of Schools;"—and "A Theological Dictionary." He is now preparing an English History, as a companion to his Ancient and Modern Histories.

THE DUKE OF ROCCA ROMANA.

This nobleman is of a very distinguished Neapolitan family. When the French invaded the kingdom of Naples, in 1799, he raised two regiments of cavalry, which he commanded in person, for the king's service. After the flight of the monarch, however, he espoused the cause of the revolution, and was nominated second in command of all the Neapolitan forces. But for some time he took very little share in the public affairs. The approach of Cardinal Russo roused him into activity, and he endeavoured to stop his progress; but finding, at length, that the attempt was fruitless, he joined the royal party with his soldiers. He was, nevertheless, exiled to Rome, where he continued till he was recalled, in

1803. He lived in privacy till Joseph Buonaparte was raised to the throne, when he was again employed, and he at last was made adjutant-general to king Joachim. To that sovereign he remained faithful till his expulsion from the throne, and he even went to seek him in the island of Ischia, for the purpose of accompanying him to France. After the death of Joachim, the duke found an asylum at Florence, and was permitted to return to Naples, towards the latter end of 1818. In the late Neapolitan revolution he bore a part, and was entrusted with a command, and we believe that, in consequence of this inexpiable crime, he is now languishing in a prison.

THE DUKE OF ROCHEFOUCAULD

Was born in 1747. He was long known by the title of Duke of Liancourt, which he derived from an estate he possessed in the Beauvaisis. At the restoration, he took the title of Rochefoucauld, which had descended to him from his cousin the duke of Rochefoucauld d'Enville, assassinated at Gisors, in 1792. At the commencement of the revolution, he was grand-master of the wardrobe to the king, an office held by his father, the Duke d'Estissac. In the assembly of the states-general, he was one of the early advocates of a just and necessary reform. The political measure which most distinguished M. de Liancourt, was the conduct which he induced the king to resort to, on the morning of the 15th of July, 1789. The Bastile had been taken by the populace on the preceding evening, the royal colours had been torn to pieces, alarming assassinations had been committed, august persons had been proscribed, and it was openly maintained that Louis XVI. ought to be compelled to descend from his throne. Mirabeau, who was regarded as the leader of the party which had produced this state of things, had, it was asserted, drawn up, in the name of the assembly, the most odious instructions to the commissioners appointed to wait on the king. M. de Liancourt was, at this moment, in the presence of the unhappy monarch; and, fearing to behold his crown torn from him and his life endangered, he prevailed on his majesty to recall Necker, which had been demanded by the Parisians, and to remove the troops encamped in the neighbourhood of Paris and Versailles. The king repaired to the assembly, entered at the instant the commissioners were about to depart

for his palace, and announced that he had recalled M. Necker, and given orders for the departure of the troops from the neighbourhood. It has, however, been asserted by some politicians of the time, that from these measures resulted, and necessarily, the ruin of the monarchy. M. de Liancourt, however, was the firm friend of a constitutional monarchy. In the same year, he pronounced a discourse in the assembly on the necessity of the royal *veto* against all legislative acts deemed by the king contrary to the interests of his people or his crown. He contended, against M. de Noailles and M. de Laneth, that the military in actual service ought not to be permitted to take part in the deliberations of the clubs, which at that time were spread over France, under the protection of the revolutionists. Afterwards, M. de Liancourt occupied himself chiefly in objects connected with practical improvements in the condition of society. On the question of replacing the ancient Academies by new institutions, he proposed a plan which differs little from that established in 1795, under the title of the National Institute. He was a member of the celebrated constitutional society of the Feuillans. In the affair of the 10th of August, the duke had but time to save himself by flight. He retired to England, and afterwards proceeded to America, where he remained till 1799. He travelled much in that country, and applied himself closely to the study of her arts, her agriculture, commerce, and institutions; but, above all, his attention was given to such parts of her political economy as are connected with the well-being of the human race, which has ever been the object of his most affectionate solicitude. After the 18th of Brumaire (9th of November, 1799) he returned to France, and found the greater part of his own estates confiscated and sold. A large property was still in the possession of the Duchess de Liancourt, in her own right, she having obtained a divorce during her husband's absence, for the purpose of preserving it to the family. The Duke inhabited a part of his mansion which had escaped the fury of the populace, and established within its walls a cotton-manufactory, which speedily grew to considerable importance. He uniformly declined to receive any employ from Napoleon, who, notwithstanding, conferred on him the decorations of the legion of honour. The duke now gave himself wholly to the concerns of his factory, from which the neighbouring poor derived constant sources of employment and prosperity. To him chiefly it is owing that France now shares in the benefit of vaccination. From his estate of Liancourt, into

which he introduced this salutary art, it has spread to every part of the kingdom. In 1814 he was named, by the king, a peer of France. During the government of the hundred days, he protested, in his capacity of member of the Electoral College of the Oise, against the revolution of that period. On the second return of the king, he was again named a member of the chamber of peers, in which, in all his discourses, he has uniformly adhered to the principles of a constitutional monarchv. A zealous advocate of every improvement in the moral character of the poor, he is the friend of the new and popular mode of teaching the children of that class; and he has announced to the Society for the encouragement of Elementary Instruction, that he has established a school at Liancourt on that principle. M. de Rochefoucauld has published several valuable works, of which his "Travels in the United States" is the most important.

COUNT AUGUSTUS LA ROCHEJAQUELEIN.

The name of Rochejaquelein is synonymous, in France, with that of a chivalrous hero. Two of the brothers of this family have perished in the field, and the third, and youngest of the family, has encountered many dangers. Count Augustus emigrated with his father, and did not return to France till after the establishment of the consulship. His attachment to the Bourbons being well known, he was long an object of watchfulness to the police, and was, at length, in 1809, imprisoned. He had no other way of recovering his liberty than by accepting a second lieutenancy in a regiment of carabineers. In that regiment he served for three years, and at the battle of Borodino he was covered with wounds, and made prisoner. At the request of Louis XVIII. he, however, was kindly treated by the Russians. When Louis was placed on the throne, Count Augustus returned to France with his brother, and entered into the horse-grenadiers of the king's household. On the landing of Napoleon from Elba, Count Augustus hastened into Vendée, to serve under the duke of Bourbon, and he proposed to sound the alarm-bell, and renew that kind of insurrection which had been so successful in 1793. His plan was not followed, and, in consequence of this, nothing was done till the arrival of his brother Louis, who was invested with the command-in-chief. Louis having fallen at the battle of Marees, the command was offered to Augustus, who had been wounded in the same battle; but

he refused it, and would only accept the subordinate rank of major-general. With the 4th corps he took possession of Thouars, where he was soon invested by a greatly superior force of the enemy. In this emergency he opened a passage, sword in hand, and made his way back to Vendee. He had, at first, been averse from a treaty, but, after the battle of Waterloo, he consented to an arrangement; he being of opinion that the success of the allies would put an end to the contest without further bloodshed. After the second return of Louis, he appointed Count Augustus colonel of the first regiment of royal-horse-guards.

MARCHIONESS DE LA ROCHEJAQUELEIN.

This lady, celebrated for the talent and courage which she has displayed, and the numerous dangers which she has encountered, is the only daughter of the Marquis de Donnissan, and was born at Versailles, in 1772. After having received an excellent education, and travelled, she married, at the age of nineteen, her cousin-german, the Marquis de Lescure, a Poitevin gentleman. With him she went to Paris, and was in the capital on the 10th of August, 1792. They then retired to their castle of Clisson, in the midst of Vendee, where they remained till her husband was chosen one of the principal chiefs of the insurrection, in March, 1793. The first white cockades were distributed, and the first Vendean standards embroidered, by the hands of Madame Lescure. Though naturally timid, she followed her father and her husband amidst all the perils of the field, and often acted as the aid-de-camp of her husband. Neither the destruction of their property, nor the risk which she ran, could shake her resolution. That resolution was soon put to a severer trial. Her husband was mortally wounded in the head, at the battle of Chollet, shortly after which battle the royalists resolved to cross the Loire, and carry the war into Brittany. On horseback, with an infant of ten months old in her arms, she followed her dying husband, who was borne in a litter; and, at the passage of the Loire, amidst all the confusion of the scene, and the roar of musketry and cannon, she was by his side, taking every precaution which could ensure his safety. She continued to attend him closely, sometimes on horseback, often on foot, till he expired at Laval, and on the day of his decease, she was compelled to march nine leagues, through torrents of rain. With her mother and infant, and now

considerably advanced in pregnancy, she accompanied the Vendean army in all its combats and rapid movements, during which she was frequently without shelter, without food, and almost without clothing. On the eve of the decisive defeat of Savenay, she disguised herself, and with her mother and a female servant found a momentary refuge in a castle near Guerande. She quitted it the next day for a farm in the midst of the woods, and while on her journey could hear the cries of her friends, whom the republican hussars were cutting down. At the farm she was disguised, and employed in watching a flock of sheep, and she suffered severely during the winter. In April, 1794, she was brought to bed of twin daughters, but she did not dare to send for any assistance, and the birth of her children was registered on two pewter dishes, which were hidden under-ground. While in this asylum, she lost her infant, her father, and an aged aunt, whom she tenderly loved. At length the amnesty enabled her, and her mother, to return to their castle of Citran in Gascony. She still, however, continued to be engaged in plans for restoring the Bourbons, and, in consequence, after the 18th of Fructidor, she was compelled to fly to Spain. While residing in Spain, her mother prevailed upon her to marry Count Louis La Rochejaquelein, a gallant and amiable officer, the brother of the hero of Vendée. They returned to France after the restoration of Louis, but their felicity was transient. Her husband hurried into the field, on the landing of Napoleon, and he fell at the battle of Marengo.

Her eldest son, a youth of twelve years old, was created a peer, by Louis, in 1815, and in 1817 the Prussian officers presented him with a magnificent sword. Madame de la Rochejaquelein has published a volume containing her *Mémoirs*, which has gone through several editions, and been translated into English. Few works excite in the reader a more lively interest than is excited by her wonderful and well-told narrative.

THE BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.

THE present Bishop of Rochester is Dr. Walker King, who was educated at Corpus-Christi College, Oxford, where he took his degree, A. M. in 1766, and B. D. and D. D. in 1788. He was several years preacher to the honourable society of Gray's-inn, and private secretary to the Duke of Portland, by which interest he was, in the year 1808, promoted to be Bishop

of Rochester. He holds besides the place of provincial chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, a canonry of Wells, and a prebend of Peterborough. His lordship has only published two sermons, and, since the death of Dr. Laurence, the other executor of Mr. Burke, he has edited the latter volumes of Mr. Burke's works. It is his intention to close his editorial labour by a Life of that Statesman, a task which was to have been performed by Dr. Laurence.

EARL OF RODEN.

This peer is descended from a family that came over with William the Norman, and, afterwards, obtained property in the county of Louth, in Ireland, which county, his father and himself, when Viscount Jocelyn, represented. The present lord was, for some years, vice-chamberlain to his majesty, which place he resigned, not long since, on the demise of his father, when he succeeded to the earldom of Roden. He is a staunch supporter of administration, and has lately been created a British peer. He was joint-auditor of the exchequer of Ireland with his father, by whose death he became chief auditor.

M. RODET

Was brought up to the bar, but entered into the army as a volunteer, in the first battalion of the Ain. After the campaigns of Italy, he was made an officer, but on his return to his native country he resumed his practice at the bar. When, however, France was invaded, in 1814, he again took up the sword, and exerted himself bravely in her defence. For this, in the following year, he was an object of proscription to the ultra-royalist party. In 1818 he was elected to the chamber of deputies, in which he still sits, and in the senate he has proved himself as intrepid a defender of the rights of the French people, as he formerly was in the field of battle.

COUNT RŒDERER

Was counsellor of the parliament of Metz, before the revolution. In 1789, he was chosen deputy of the third estate, or commons, to the constituent assembly. A high reputation for talents preceded him, which was justified by the eloquence

of his speeches on the most important questions. He was a constitutional royalist, yet made such frequent concessions to the republican party, that they reckoned him among their number. The parliament of Metz having been accused of resistance to the commands of the assembly, M. Rœderer moved that six of its members should be ordered to the bar, to render an account of their conduct ; and he did the same thing with the parliament of Rouen. In 1790 he proposed that the property of absentee ecclesiastics should be added to the national domain ; and, at the same time, that all religious orders should be abolished ; and opposed the proposition that the Catholic Faith should be called the National Religion. In the same year he obtained a decree that the judicial institutions should be changed, and on this occasion attacked the parliaments with great vehemence, which were most eloquently defended by Cazales. He was appointed a member of the Committee of Finance, of which he became the usual reporter. It was more especially in the manner in which M. Rœderer developed his system of finances, and the ability with which he defended his reports, that the man of unquestionable talent was displayed. In 1791, he called for heavy penalties to be imposed upon all deputies who should seek for places from ministers. He exerted his eloquence in behalf of negroes and men of colour. He voted for the independence of the judges, and for their being chosen by the nation : was favourable to the institution of juries ; and in all questions relative to the press, argued and voted for its entire liberty. When the memorable schism arose in the jacobin club, M. Rœderer joined the Feuillants, but speedily returned to the former, among whose numbers was still found the Abbé Sieyes, to whose opinions he paid the utmost deference. After the session of the constituent assembly, he was appointed procureur-syndic of the department of the Seine, in the room of M. Pastoret, who was called to the legislative body ; and it must be confessed that the constitutional royalists looked upon the nomination with disquietude. On the morning of the 10th of August, M. Rœderer, accompanied by the directory of the department, repaired to the palace, and demanded to speak to the king and the queen in private. He represented to their majesties that the danger was far beyond any thing they had conceived, that the number of the national-guard who were loyal and faithful was small, and that the royal family, with all who surrounded them, incurred the danger of being destroyed within the palace-walls if the king did not instantly repair to the national assem-

bly for protection. The queen strongly opposed this counsel! She wished, if the king must perish, that it should be on his throne that he should expire. " You wish then, Madam, (said M. Rœderer) to render yourself responsible for the death of the king, of your son, of yourself, and of all who are here ready to die for you." A wife and a mother, she had no reply to offer to such a remon-trance, and the unhappy family sought shelter in the assembly. The enemies of M. Rœderer have not denied that he appeared sincerely to interest himself in the safety of the king, nor that he had not taken measures consistent only with such feelings. But they have ascribed to him other motives, which it would be unjust to adopt. Fifteen years later, M. Rœderer, then counsellor of state, under Napoleon, and at the same time editor of the *Journal of Paris*, had some literary dispute with Geoffroy, editor of the *Journal of the Empire*, and during the discussion he counselled him to put some bounds to the licence with which he spoke of various persons. Geoffroy did not permit the article, containing this grave advice, to pass in silence. In a paper written with great force, he introduced, with the happiest address, the following phrase,—" Above all, mistrust *Perfidious Counsellors.*" The allusion to the 10th of August was instantly seized, and for many days was the subject of table-talk in Paris. It is justice to M. Rœderer to observe, that, soon after the events of that day, he was accused by the revolutionists, and seals were put upon his papers. He withdrew himself from danger, and did not re-appear till after the 9th of Thermidor. M. Rœderer was one of the most zealous defenders of the constitution of the year III. (1795.) He regarded it as the means by which might be unfolded, in all their force, the principles of the new Philosophy, of which he was always an ardent propagator. In 1799, when Buonaparte returned from Egypt, it was M. Rœderer who succeeded in forming political ties between him and Sieyes; and he was also among those who most aided in preparing the revolution of the 18th of Brumaire. Called to the Senate at its first formation, he declined to take a seat there, but was made counsellor-of-state; there he occupied himself with the framing of a number of laws, which he presented to the legislative assembly, and he was principally charged with the establishment of the Prefectures. He was the chief instrument of concluding the treaty which put an end to the misunderstandings between France and the United States. The direction of public instruction was given to him; in which he was succeeded by M. Fourcroy. In

1802, he presented to the legislative assembly the project of the order of the legion of honour, of which he was named commandant. In 1803, he took a seat in the Senate, and was one of the members appointed to confer with the Swiss deputies assembled at Paris, upon the means of giving a new constitution to their country. Shortly after, he was raised to the dignity of count. He took a large share in the organization of all the authorities in the kingdom of Naples, under Joseph Buonaparte. New honours were now heaped upon M. Rœderer. In 1813, when the allies had invaded France, he was sent, in quality of commissioner-extraordinary, to Strasbourg, to take measures for the public safety. His zeal was unavailing; and when he saw the return of the Bourbons inevitable, he addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants and authorities of that department, inviting them to acknowledge frankly, as he did, Louis XVIII. for king. M. Rœderer remained afterwards without employment till the 20th of March, 1815, when he recovered all his honours, and was called up to the Chamber of Peers by Napoleon. On the 22d of June he declared himself in that chamber in favour of acknowledging Napoleon II., and proposed a provisional government, acting in his name. On the second return of the king, M. Rœderer disappeared from the political world: and in April, 1816, ceased to be a member of the Institute, to which he had been admitted at the time of its formation, in 1795.

M. ROELL

Is a native of Holland, who held, and with honour to himself, various important offices, under the different governments between 1794 and 1806. By Louis Buonaparte he was appointed minister of the home-department, but he did not long hold that situation. On his withdrawing into private life, he received the order of re-union. It was not till November 1815, that he reappeared on the political scene, and at that epoch he rendered great services to the house of Orange. The king of the Netherlands made him a commander of the order of the Belgic Lion, and minister of the home-department. In 1817, however, he was replaced, as minister, by M. de Coninck, but he preserved the rank and privileges attached to the place which he quitted.

COUNTESS ROERO DI REVELLO.

THIS lady, who is now a widow, is celebrated for her poetical talent, which, notwithstanding her sex, has caused her to be enrolled among the members of the academy of Turin. To the Countess Roero is ascribed the merit of having been the first to conduct the lyric-muse to the banks of the Po. She has so attempted tragedy with considerable success. The fourth edition of her works, with a portrait, was published in 1816, and contains several new poems, and two tragedies, intituled "Tullia," and "Herminia."

M. ROGER,

A LITERARY character of considerable celebrity, was born at Langres, in 1776, and educated at the college of that place. He went to Paris to attend lectures on rhetoric, and was in the capital on the 10th of August, after which he returned to his native town. Though only sixteen, he was an active royalist, and rendered himself so obnoxious to the revolutionists, by composing and singing anti-republican songs, that he and his whole family were thrown into prison, and, after the downfall of Robespierre, M. Roger was one of the last to obtain his liberty. When he was set free, he once more visited Paris, for the purpose of studying the law under his uncle. He had, however, a far stronger propensity to poetry and the drama, than to the law. His first dramatic attempt was "The Delicate Experiment," in one act, and its success encouraged him to proceed. He subsequently produced "The Dupe of Himself;"—"The Footman with two Masters;"—"Ariosto Governor;"—"Caroline, or the Picture;"—and "The Barrister;" all of which were well received. The Barrister is his master-piece. He has also taken a share in the composition of six other comedies and operas. He has likewise written commentaries upon four stock-plays, published editions of several classical works, abridged the poetical history of Jouvency, and translated Lowth's Sacred Poetry. From the age of twenty to that of thirty, M. Roger was employed in the government-offices, in various capacities. In 1807 he was elected a member of the legislative body, for the department of the Marne. On M. de Fontanes being placed at the head of the university, he appointed M. Roger to a high situation, and obtained for him the cross of the legion-of-honour. After the return of Louis a new organization of the university took place, and

M. Roger was nominated inspector-general of studies. At the time when Napoleon returned from Elba, M. Roger was one of the conductors of the General Journal, and in that paper he attacked the emperor's government with such vigour that he was deprived of his place and obliged to conceal himself. The restoration of Louis restored M. Roger to his place, and also procured for him the office of secretary-general of the posts. On the death of M. Suard, he was chosen a member of the French academy, and when, on this occasion, he was presented to the king, his majesty, in allusion to his comedy, said to him, "Your cause, M. Roger, has been pleaded by a very able barrister."

SAMUEL ROGERS, ESQ.

THOUGH eminent as a poet, and respected as a man, M. Rogers has passed through life in the enjoyment of so much tranquillity, that the events of his existence are all comprised in the dates of his works. His father was a banker of the metropolis, who is remembered for the severe struggle which he maintained against the late Lord Sheffield, then Colonel Holroyd, on the election for Coventry. The present Mr. Rogers is also a banker, and master of an ample fortune, which, we believe, he has always been content to enjoy in private life, without entangling himself in the thorny mazes of politics. His first appearance as an author was in 1787, when he published a spirited "Ode to Superstition, with other Poems." After an interval of five years, this was succeeded by "The Pleasures of Memory," which fixed on an immovable basis his fame as a poet. Mr. Rogers is not one of those who pour out their effusions in a perpetual stream on the public. His "Epistle to a Friend, with other Poems," did not appear till 1798, and he did not again come forward till 1814, when "The Vision of Columbus," was added to a collection of his works. Since then he has sent from the press, "Jacqueline, a Tale," which accompanied Lord Byron's "Lara," 1814;—"Human Life, a Poem," 1819;—and the first part of "Italy, a Poem," 1822. The power of touching the finer feelings, and of describing visual and mental objects with truth and effect, a graceful style, a happy choice of expression, and a melodious flow of verse, are the principal characteristics of the poetry of Mr. Rogers. Without being an imitator of Goldsmith, he undoubtedly belongs to the school of that poet.

DR. ROGET.

THE father of Dr. Roget was a Genevese clergyman, who fixed his residence in England, and his mother was the sister of the benevolent and patriotic Sir Samuel Romilly. The young Roget was born in London, was educated at Kensington, and, after passing through the usual medical course at Edinburgh, he took his doctor's degree at the university of the northern metropolis, in 1798. The laws of chemical affinity was the subject which he chose for his thesis, and the choice implies that he had deeply studied the science of chemistry. On his return to London he availed himself of every accessible means of acquiring experience. He was, for some time, a pupil of Dr. Willan, at the Carey-street Dispensary, and also of St. George's Hospital, and he attended, at Windmill-street, the lectures of Baillie, Cruickshanks, and Wilson. The peace of Amiens having rendered the continent accessible, he availed himself of the opportunity to make a tour through France, Switzerland, Germany, Prussia, and Denmark, in the course of which he could hardly fail to increase his stock of therapeutic knowledge. On his coming back to England, he was selected to attend the celebrated Marquis of Lansdowne, whose health was declining; and he, in consequence, became an inmate of that nobleman's house, and accompanied him wherever he went. He afterwards settled at Manchester, where he resided several years, took an active part in the proceedings of the Philosophical Society, was appointed physician to the Infirmary, gave a course of excellent lectures, and acquired extensive reputation, both as a philosopher and a physician. At the solicitation of his friends, he removed to London, in 1808, and was admitted a licentiate of the college. Since his settling in London, he has lectured at the Russel and Royal Institutions, and at the Anatomical and Medical School, in Windmill-street, with merited applause. He was one of the earliest and most zealous members of the Medical and Chirurgical Society; and was appointed secretary to it, on the resignation of Dr. Yellowly. It was Dr. Roget who was with Sir Samuel Romilly in his last moments, and if skill could have been of any avail, that illustrious victim would have been saved. Dr. Roget is a member of the Royal and Geological Societies, of the Royal Institution, and of the Royal Medical Society of Stockholm.

BARON ROGNAT,

A LIEUTENANT-GENERAL of engineers, was born in Dauphiny, in 1767, and received his education at Lyons. In 1808, when he was sent into Spain, he held the rank of colonel, and was a commander of the legion-of-honour. He had the merit of reducing Saragossa, which had so long resisted the French arms, and for this important service he was rewarded with the rank of brigadier-general. His extraordinary skill was next displayed at the siege of Tortosa, where he pushed on the works with such rapidity that on the seventh day the miner was attached to the body of the place. He was subsequently employed against Valencia, and he compelled the surrender of the forts by which that city was covered. In 1813, he was sent into Germany, to improve the fortifications of Dresden, and he planned the works by which the new city was protected. When Napoleon abdicated, M. Rognat assented to the restoration of the Bourbons, and Louis made him a knight of St. Louis, grand-officer of the legion-of-honour, and, subsequently, first inspector-general of engineers. In 1816, Count Rognat presided in the councils of war by which generals Brayer and Drouet were tried. He is the author of "Considerations on the Art of War;"—"The Situation of France in 1815," a work which has only been circulated among his friends;—and a "Relation of the Sieges of Saragossa and Tortosa by the French, in the last Spanish War."

COUNT ROGUET

Is a native of Toulouse, where he was born, in 1770. He entered into the army at the age of nineteen, and, in consequence of his distinguished services during the revolutionary campaigns, he rose to the rank of a brigadier-general. In 1808 he was sent into Spain, and acquired much applause at the sieges of Bilbao and Santander. In 1810 he obtained several advantages over the Spaniards, and stopped the progress of their army of Galicia; for which he was raised to be a general-of-division. In 1812 he bore a part in the Russian campaign; and, after the disastrous retreat from Moscow, he was charged with the collecting and re-organizing the remains of the old guard. He fought at Dresden, at Wachau, and at Leipsic, during the campaign of 1813, and was afterwards employed in Flanders, where, though his means were deficient, he displayed his wonted activity. He was one of

those brave officers who, in 1814, vainly struggled to oppose the progress of the allied invaders of France. The king made him a knight of St. Louis, and grand-officer of the legion-of-honour; but Count Roguet, nevertheless, espoused the cause of the emperor, and at the battles of Fleurus and Waterloo he was second colonel of the grenadier-foot-guards. He was put upon half-pay after the second return of Louis.

PRINCE LOUIS DE ROHAN,

A DESCENDANT from one of the most ancient families in France, quitted his country at the beginning of the revolution, and, in 1796, raised an emigrant legion, which was taken into British pay. In 1797, however, he removed with his corps into the service of the emperor of Germany, who made him a major-general, and brought about his marriage with the eldest of the princesses of Courland. In the campaign of 1805, the Prince de Rohan served in the army of General Mack, and was severely wounded in defending Ulm. He, nevertheless, accompanied the archduke Ferdinand in his retreat towards Bohemia, and by a bold manœuvre saved the army of that prince, and facilitated its junction with the archduke Charles. Yet, notwithstanding his excellent conduct, he was involved in the disgrace of Mack, was put upon half-pay, and has not since been employed.

PRINCE CAMILLUS DE ROHAN,

A BROTHER of Prince Louis, was originally captain of a frigate in the French navy, but emigrated, and entered into the Austrian army. He acted in the Tyrol, in 1805, under the orders of the archduke John, and distinguished himself on various occasions. He was, however, obliged to surrender, with his whole corps, to general St. Cyr, as he was endeavouring to retreat to Venice. This misfortune caused him to be sent into retirement, with a pension. But a council of war having, in the following year, pronounced him blameless, he was again brought into active service. The emperor even created him a prince, and gave him the command of the army which was assembled on the Turkish frontier. When Napoleon declared war against Austria, in 1809, he condemned Camillus de Rohan to death, for not having obeyed the decree which ordered all Frenchmen to

quit the Austrian service. The prince, nevertheless, persisted in his attachment to the Austrian sovereign, and fought with great valour at Wagram, where he received a wound. After the peace of Vienna, he retired from the army on a pension. The Prince de Rohan is a commander of the order of Maria Theresa.

LORD ROLLE

Is of a very ancient family, said to have come from Normandy. This gentleman is the son of the late Dennis Rolle, many years M. P. for Barnstaple, and nephew of Henry Rolle, who, in 1748, was created a peer, and died without issue in 1750. He succeeded to the estates in 1797. His lordship is a great agriculturist, and encourages his labourers to settle on small spots of ground near the commons. In 1779 he was elected M. P. for the county of Devon, and continued to represent that county till he was called up to the House of Peers, by the influence of Mr. Pitt, to whom he was most closely attached. This gentleman rendered himself very conspicuous, by asserting, during the debates in the regency business, in 1788, that the Prince of Wales was privately married to Mrs. Fitzherbert; an assertion which Mr. Fox was authorized to deny from the most undoubted authority. Mr. Rolle was also rendered very conspicuous by the wits of the opposition, who made him the hero of their ludicrous poem, "The Rolhad." It is singular, and proves the equanimity of his temper, that he was by no means offended, although severely ridiculed.

SIGNOR ROMAGNESI

Is an Italian sculptor, of considerable reputation, who resides at Paris. He has executed, among other things, excellent busts of the king, the Count d'Artois, the Duchess of Angoulême, and the celebrated Civilian Pothier. In 1816, Romagnesi published the first numbers of a work in large 4to., intituled "The Adventures of Sappho," which consists of a series of designs, accompanied by the Greek text of the poems of Sappho, and a French translation. The idea seems to have been taken from Mr. Flaxman's Illustrations of Homer, Æschilus, and Dante.

COUNT NICHOLAS ROMANZOW,

FORMERLY chancellor of the Russian empire, minister of foreign affairs, &c., was born at St. Petersburg, and is son of the celebrated field-marshall Peter Romanzow, whose talents and victories greatly added to the splendour of the illustrious reign of the Empress Catherine II. He accorded entirely with the design of the Emperor Alexander, to raise Odessa into a port of considerable importance, and contributed much both to that object and to the improvement and enriching of its neighbouring coasts. The government and administration of the public concerns of that country were confided, under Romanzow, to the Duke de Richelieu, afterwards prime-minister of France. The Count Romanzow successively rose to the rank of privy-counsellor, senator, chamberlain to the emperor, and chancellor of the empire. He seems early to have adopted the continental system of Napoleon, who conferred on him several marks of his esteem, and among others the decoration of the grand-eagle of the legion-of-honour. In September, 1807, on the retirement from office of the Count de Kotschubey, M. de Romanzow was charged with the portfolio of the department of foreign affairs, to which, at the same moment, was joined the department of minister of war. The union of these important offices in the person of M. de Romanzow excited very considerable interest throughout Europe; insomuch, that it was loudly proclaimed to be the work of Napoleon. He gave in his resignation of his ministerial functions in the month of August, 1814, after the return of Alexander to Russia; on which occasion, he received from that monarch a letter conceived in the following terms:—"Count Nicholas Petrowitsch, in compliance with the solicitations you have addressed to me, at various times during my absence, which you have also now again renewed, I grant your dismission from all the functions I had confided to you. The esteem which I have for your merit, is perfectly known to you; and you will readily comprehend how painful it is to me to accede to your wishes. I trust that your love for your country will not permit you, when your health is restored, to withhold from it the services of your talents and experience. I beg you to receive the expression of my distinguished gratitude for the services you have conferred on your country, as well as the assurance of my unalterable esteem."—"ALEXANDER."

M. de Romanzow, in 1817 and 1818, made several journeys

to collect manuscripts and other documents connected with the history of his country, the events of which he is understood to have studied with peculiar zeal and success.

COUNT MICHAEL ROMANZOW,

BROTHER of the preceding, was formerly Russian ambassador to the court of Berlin. In 1808, he accompanied his sovereign to the conferences of Erfurt; and, towards the conclusion of the same year, was charged with an important mission to Napoleon. In 1809, he concluded the treaty with Sweden, by which that power ceded the duchy of Finland, and the Isles of Aland to Russia. During the campaign of 1814, Count Michael Romanzow filled the office of minister of foreign affairs, at St. Petersburgh. On the return of Alexander to his capital, the count obtained permission to retire. At this period he distinguished himself by the disinterestedness of his conduct, having dedicated, to the relief of Russian officers wounded in the late campaigns, numerous valuable presents which he had received in his various embassies to foreign courts. On this occasion, the Emperor Alexander wrote a letter to the count, expressive of his sense of this generous and amiable conduct. Since the period of resigning his public employments, Count Michael Romanzow has constantly employed a considerable portion of his large revenues in various patriotic labours. In 1815 he erected, in the town of Homiel, a church for the Greek service, another for the Romish worship, and a synagogue. He also fitted out a vessel, at his own expense, which he dispatched on a voyage of discovery, round the world, under the command of the son of the celebrated Kotzebue. He has been a long time engaged in establishing numerous schools in Russia, for the education of children on the Lancasterian system.

PROFESSOR ROMMEL,

A NATIVE of Cassel, in Germany, was born in 1781, and is now professor of eloquence and the Greek language, at the university of Marburg. He is the author of "Abulfedæ Arabia Descriptio, Commentario Perpetuo Illustrata," 1803, which was crowned by the university of Gottingen;— "Caucasiarum Regionum et Gentium Straboniana descriptio, &c." 1806;—"De Amazonibus," 1805;—"On Dr.

Gall and his Theory," 1806;—"Aristotle and Roscius, or Principles on Declamation," 1809;—and "The People of Caucasus, according to the description given of them by travellers." The professor has also published a translation of "Theophrastus," with remarks;—and communicated to the Geographical Ephemerides several valuable papers on points of ancient geography.

M. RONDELET.

THIS eminent architect, a native of Lyons, where he was born about the year 1755, is one of the most distinguished pupils of the celebrated Soufflot, who pointed him out as the properest person to complete the church of St. Genevieve, at Paris, which church, during the French revolution, was better known by the name of the Pantheon. The church of St. Genevieve is indisputably one of the finest productions of modern architecture. M. Rondelet is the author of some works respecting this structure, and also of "A Theoretical and Practical Treatise on the Art of Building," 4 vols. 4to. which was begun in 1803, and completed in 1817. In the botanical-garden of the central-school of Versailles, there is a curious sun-dial, which was constructed by M. Rondelet. It is a geographical map of Europe, cut in marble, and the gnomon, while it points out the hour, also indicates every place where, at that moment, it is noon.

M. ROQUEFORT-FLAMERICOURT.

THE son of a St. Domirgo Planter, was born in 1777, and studied at the college of Lyon, whence he removed to the military-school, which he quitted in 1792, with the rank of lieutenant of artillery. He served during the early revolutionary campaigns, but ill-health compelled him to quit the army. On his return to Paris, he devoted himself to literature and the fine arts, and became a member of the Celtic academy, and various other learned bodies. His attention was, however, principally directed toward French antiquities, and the ancient monuments, history, and literature of his country. In this department he has acquired a merited celebrity. M. Roquefort, besides numerous essays in scientific works, and several editions of old authors, has published "A Glossary of the Romance Language;"—"A Dictionary of Chivalry;"— and "An Enquiry into the State of French Poetry, in th-

Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries." The last of these works gained the prize of the Institute, in 1813. M. Roquefort is one of the writers in the Universal Biography, and the Methodical Encyclopædia.

WILLIAM ROSCOE, ESQ.

Few men have ever been less beholden to education, or have risen more by their own native energy of mind, than the subject of these memoirs. His parents were in an humble sphere of life, and could only afford him a common school-education, and even this he did not constantly attend; he, however, was not idle; he read much, and seems to have thought more. At an early age he was articled to an attorney in Liverpool, and this, of course, compelled him to study the Latin language; but he did not confine himself to what was necessary to his profession, and by dint of hard study, he read and made himself master of the most distinguished Latin classics. In this he was assisted by a friend. He next applied to the study of the Italian and French languages, and in the former he acquired so great a knowledge, that few natives could exceed him. He still found time to attend to his business, and to peruse the English poets. At the age of sixteen, he commenced poet, and composed "Mount Pleasant," a descriptive poem. Having finished his clerkship, he was taken into partnership, by Mr. Aspinall, an attorney of considerable practice, and he carried on the whole of the business, to which he paid a strict attention. During this period he contracted a friendship with Dr. Enfield and Dr. Aikin. Painting and statuary were also objects of his attention, and, in 1773, he read, at the society in Liverpool, an ode on those subjects; he also sometimes read lectures there. When the affair of the slave-trade was brought before the public, Mr. Roscoe took a warm part in favour of the abolition, and most cordially joined Mr. Clarkson in his endeavours. He also wrote a reply to a Spanish jesuit, on that subject. On the breaking out of the French revolution, he produced some beautiful effusions in verse, of which the songs of "Millions be Free;" and "The Vine-covered Hills," are specimens. He was now employed in writing his "Lorenzo de Medici," a work of great merit, which even the merciless author of the Pursuits of Literature has not dared to attack. Mr. Roscoe had already published "A Scriptural Refutation of a Pamphlet, by the Rev. Raymond Harris, on the Licitness of the Slave-Trade," 1788;—and "The Wrongs of

1788; and, in 1795, he published his first work which gained him so much celebrity, "The Life of Lorenzo de Medici, called the Magnificent," 4 vols., 1793, which, we are informed, his book-clers, Messrs. Cudell and Davis, paid him liberally. About the year 1797, Mr. Roscoe declined the practice of an attorney, and entered himself as a student of Gray's-Inn, with a view to the bar, but we must suppose it was only with the intention of acting as a provincial barrister. During this period he had leisure for other studies, and he published "The Nurse," a poem, from the Italian, and wrote "The Life and Pontificate of Leo X," 4 vols., which came from the press in 1805. Though the life of Leo is not equal to his Lorenzo, it is a composition which displays powerful talent, and extensive research. Mr. Roscoe being attached to the whig party, they, when in power, supported him as a candidate to represent Liverpool, and he was successful. The short time that parliament existed, he had no opportunity of showing his talents as an orator, and at the next election he was thrown out. He had, some time before, entered into a connection as a banker, but was not successful, and here we cannot but observe, that when men change their occupations late in life they seldom succeed.

Mr. Roscoe's other works are, "Remarks on the Proposals made to Great Britain for a Negotiation with France," 1808, "Considerations on the Causes of the present War," 1808, "Observations on the Address to his Majesty, prepared by Mr. Grey,"—"Occasional Facts relative to the War between France and Great Britain,"—"A Review of the Speeches of the Right Honourable George Canning," 1809,—and, "A Letter to Henry Brougham, Esq., on a Reform in the Representation of the People in Parliament," 1811.

Mr. Roscoe has been the great mover and supporter of several public works in Liverpool. The "Botanic Garden" was, we believe, first set on foot by him, and to the "Atheneum" he lent much effective assistance.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE GEORGE HENRY ROSE,

A son of the well-known George Rose, was first brought into Parliament in 1796, for Southampton, and, about the same time, was appointed secretary of legation to the court of Berlin; from which place he, in a short time, returned. Mr. Rose soon after married a Miss Duncumb, an heiress of large fortune. In 1805 he was made one of the paymasters-general



W. H. Smith.

Mr. Roscoe.

of Germany; based on a change of administration." In 1814 he was sent as envoy-extraordinary to Muscovy, and shortly after to Berlin, where he now is; he was then admitted into the privy-council. On his father's death he was returned for Christchurch; and his father having procured him the reversion of the place which he held so many years, that of clerk of the parliament, he succeeded him in it. The profit of this place, which is a sinecure, cannot be less than 4000*l.* a year, and the embassy to Berlin full as much; so that 8000*l.* is lavished, annually, out of the public money, on this one gentleman, the whole of whose services, we believe that we have accurately stated. He is also soliciting the barony of Faversham, which was formerly in his wife's family.

WILLIAM STEWART ROSE, ESQ.

Is the youngest son of the late Right Honourable George Rose. That his character is amiable we have the solemn testimony of his father, who declares, in his will, that "his children had been a blessing to him during a long series of years, such as seldom occurs, and had never caused him one hour's pain!" Mr. Rose is reading-clerk and clerk of the private committees to the House of Lords, an office which, we believe, is quite a sinecure. He does not take an active part in politics, but lives in elegant retirement, and occupies his leisure hours with literature, and especially with poetry,

I shun (says he) whatever causes bile or vapours,
Upon one level runs my lazy life;
I hear not of the stocks, nor read the papers,
And vote ambition but a name for strife.

With the literary treasures of the Italian language Mr. Rose is well acquainted. As a poet, his pretensions, though not of the highest order, are by no means inconsiderable. His versification, in particular, has much of freedom and grace. Mr. Rose is the author of "The Naval History of the late War," 1802;—"Amadis de Gaul," a Poem from the French, 1803;—"Partenopea de Blois," a Romance, in four Cantos, from the French, 1808;—"The Crusade of St. Louis, and King Edward the Martyr," 1810; and "The Court of Beasts," from the Italian of Casti, 1819. Though some of these works are denominated translations, Mr. Rose must not be considered as a mere translator, for he has sometimes amplified, at other times condensed, and has often added much that is valuable from his own stores.

PRINCE DE ROSEMBERG

Is the son of the Austrian minister, and great-chamberlain, of the same name. He served as a colonel in the imperial service in 1796, and was made quarter-master-general, for having distinguished himself greatly at the battle of Wurtzburgh, at which battle he was taken prisoner. In the same campaign he displayed much skill and bravery, at Plonich and Bibelsheim. He was in all the succeeding campaigns, and was raised to be lieutenant field-marshal, for a splendid action. In 1809 he commanded the corps which attacked the village of Essling, and at the battle of Wagram he headed the division which was opposed to Marshal Davoust. On the latter occasion, however, he was defeated with considerable loss. After the close of that war, he was appointed governor of Vienna, and vice-president of the aulic-council, and in 1814 he rose to the rank of general-of-cavalry.

BARON ROSEN,

A RUSSIAN general, of very considerable reputation, entered into the service, as a subaltern, in 1789, and became a captain in 1803. He distinguished himself so greatly at the battle of Austerlitz, that he was presented with a golden sword, on which was inscribed "For Bravery." In 1806 he was raised to the rank of colonel, and he was exceedingly active in that and the succeeding campaign, for which he was rewarded with the orders of St. George and St. Vladimir, and the Prussian order of Military Merit. He served the campaign of Finland with his accustomed spirit, and was promoted to be major-general. In the Russian campaign of 1812 he was constantly engaged, and obtained the cross of St. Anne, and in 1813, having been placed at the head of the 1st division of guards, he fought at Lutzen and Bautzen with such determined valour, that the King of Prussia decorated him with the great ribbon of the Red Eagle. His conduct in the subsequent part of the campaign, particularly at Culm, obtained for him a lieutenant-generalship, and with this rank he served at Leipsic, and had a share in all the military operations down to the period of the surrender of Paris.

PROFESSOR ROSENMULLER

Is the son of a clergyman, and was born near Hildburgh-hansen, in 1768. Since the year 1795, he has been professor

of Arabic, and curator of the library of the university of Leipsic. He is celebrated for his oriental knowledge, and has published several valuable works on Eastern antiquities, criticism, and literature. One of the works which has the most contributed to his reputation, is an extensive Latin commentary on the principal books of the Old Testament, which is not yet completed.

M. Rosenmuller has three brothers, all of whom are men of talent. John Christian is professor of anatomy, at Leipsic, and has given to the world some anatomical works; John Jerome has produced "Notices for the History of Eminent Statesmen and Civilians;"—and "Lives of distinguished Literary Men of the Sixteenth Century;" and Philip, who is a clergyman, has published several poems and translations.

NILS ROSENSTEIN,

A SWEDISH statesman and writer, was born about the year 1750, and is the son of an eminent physician. Gustavus III. appointed him secretary-of-embassy at Paris, and afterwards selected him to be tutor to his son. On the death of Gustavus an attempt was made to deprive Rosenstein of his office, but the young king so peremptorily insisted on retaining him, that the scheme of displacing him was relinquished. When the education of Gustavus was completed, his tutor received a pension, and was employed in various high situations. He is now secretary-of-state, commander of the order of the Polar Star, and secretary of the Swedish academy. As an academician he has taken an active part in bringing to perfection the Swedish orthography and grammar. Rosenstein is the author of a work "On the Progress of Knowledge," which is much valued in Sweden.

COUNT ROSILY-MESROS

Was born in 1770, at Brest, where his father held a high naval command. He entered early into the sea-service, and has been actively employed. In 1771 he embarked at the isle of France, for Ceylon, and when half-way on his voyage he was abandoned in a shallop, with which, however, he contrived to reach the coast of New Holland. He returned to the isle of France, and, in 1773, took the command of a corvette, in which he proceeded to the Eastern Ocean. The next year he went back to Europe, and made a tour through

the British islands, in the course of which he viewed the principal ports. From England he carried home several valuable naval improvements, particularly the chain-pump. On the breaking out of the war with Great-Britain, he commanded a lugger, and, in the first action which took place, he displayed such intrepidity and skill, that he was made a knight of St. Louis, and promoted to the Lively frigate. He went to India in 1782, and bore a part in the combats which were fought by Suffrein. After the peace of 1784, he was still employed on the India station, and did great benefit to navigation, by ascertaining the dangers of the Indian and Chinese seas. At the beginning of the revolution he returned to France, and, in 1795, he was appointed director-general of the marine and colonial dépôt. He then engaged sedulously in drawing up charts from his surveys, and he, at length, published them with the title of "Supplement to the Indian Neptune." In 1796 he was raised to be a vice-admiral. Under the government of Napoleon, he was made an admiral, and from 1805 to 1808 commanded the conjunct French and Spanish squadrons at Cadiz. In the latter year, however, he was compelled to surrender to the Spaniard. Rosily concurred in the deposition of Napoleon, in 1814, and was named director-general of the charts and plans of the marine. In 1816 he was chosen an associate of the academy of sciences.

DON JUAN ROSIO,

ONE of the asserters of South American independence, is a native of Caraccas, at which place he was born in 1779. He studied in the university of that city, embraced the profession of a barrister, and was, for a considerable time, assessor of the tribunal of war. On the breaking out of hostilities, he espoused the cause of liberty, but being unfortunate enough to fall into the hands of the Spaniards, he was first incarcerated in his own country, and then sent to Ceuta, where he remained four or five years, at the expiration of which period he succeeded in effecting his escape. He returned to South America, took once more an active part in public affairs, and became a member of the congress. Rosio is said to be a true philosopher and a virtuous man.

SIGNOR ROSMINI,

A NATIVE of Roveredo, was born in 1767, and had the advantage of being brought up in the Vanetti family, every

member of which cultivated literature with success. He profited so well by this circumstance, that, at the age of fifteen, he produced a letter on Rezzonico's Opera of Alexander and Timotheus, in which he treated with great sense and knowledge upon ancient and modern music, and pointed out the means of bringing to perfection the Italian Musical Drama. In the following year he published "Remarks on two Tracts of d'Alembert, relative to Poetry;" —and, in 1786, an excellent "Life of Ovid, and Criticism upon the Poems of that Writer." He has since given to the public several valuable productions, among which are Lives of Seneca, Filelfo, Trivulzio, and others;—and, a work on the celebrated Victor de Feltri and his Disciples. Rosmini enjoys the reputation of being the most eminent of living Italian biographers.

EARL OF ROSSE.

THIS nobleman is descended from Sir Richard Parsons, who, in conjunction with Sir John Borlase, was lord-justice of Ireland, from 1641 to 1643. His lordship was born in 1758, and succeeded to the title in 1807, on the death of his uncle. In 1797 he married Miss Lloyd, an Irish lady, by whom he has three children. While in the Irish House of Commons, he took a conspicuous part in politics, and was appointed to various important offices. He is now a privy-counsellor, governor of king's-county, and joint post-master-general of Ireland. His lordship is also a member of the Royal Irish Academy. He has entitled himself to a place among noble authors by his "Observations on the present State of the Currency of the Bank of England," 1811. Some pointed animadversions have recently been made, in parliament, on a letter said to have been written by Lord Rosse, and intended to influence politically the conduct of the judges in Ireland.

M. DE ROSSEL,

BORN at Sens, in 1765, was educated as king's-scholar at the college of La Flèche, entered into the naval service at the age of fifteen, and was with De Grasse in all the West-Indian engagements. In 1785, having been promoted to a lieutenancy, he sailed with d'Entrecasteaux to the East-Indies, where he remained four years. In 1791, with the

rank of captain, he again accompanied M. d'Entrecasteaux, when the latter was sent in search of the unfortunate L. Perouse, and on the death of his superior officers, he succeeded to the command. Having, however, put into a Javanese port, in 1795, the crew revolted, and M. de Rossel was deprived of his authority, and compelled to take his passage to Europe in a Dutch vessel. Off the Shetland isles he was taken by the British, and continued to be a prisoner till the peace of Amiens. He employed his time in drawing up an account of the voyage of d'Entrecasteaux, which was published in 1809, in two 4to. volumes, and was favourably received by the learned and by the public. It procured for him, in 1811, the appointment of one of the members of the board of longitude, and, subsequently, his admission into the institute. In 1814 he was named joint-director of the dépôt of the marine. M. de Rossel is also the author of "A Mémoire on the State and Progress of Navigation;"—of a "Treatise on the Calculations of Nautical Astronomy;"—of several nautical lives in "The Universal Biography;"—and of the article "Currents," in the new Dictionary of Natural History.

SIGNOR DE ROSSI,

ONE of the best oriental and biblical scholars in Europe, is a Piedmontese, born at Castel-Nuovo, in 1742. Being destined for the ecclesiastical profession, he was sent to Turin, to study theology. From the moment of his entrance into the university, he was an indefatigable student. In Hebrew his acquisitions were of the most astonishing kind. Before he had learned the language six months, he printed a long Hebrew poem, in an exceedingly difficult metre, in honour of M. de Rora, who had been appointed bishop of Ivrea. In 1766 he received ordination, and his doctor's degree. Pursuing his career in the study of languages, he, without any assistance, made himself master of the Rabbinical dialect, and of Chaldaic, Arabic, and Syriac, to which he added the greatest part of the modern tongues. His first work, "Carmina Orientalis," appeared in 1768, and was dedicated to the Bishop of Ivrea. In 1769 he was appointed to a place in the museum at Turin, but this he quitted, with the consent of his sovereign, to fill the chair of professor of oriental languages in the newly-founded university of Parma. This professorship he held for forty years, with the highest reputation, during which period he refused several advan-

tageous offers, which were made to him from the courts of Milan, Vienna, and Madrid. He resigned in 1809, and five years afterwards accepted, from the restored monarch of Sardinia, the place of conservator of the royal library at Turin. The works of de Rossi are, in number, nearly fifty, all of which are remarkable for talent and erudition. The principal of them is intituled "Variae Lectiones veteris Testamenti," in 4 vols. 4to. 1784 to 1788, with a supplement, 1798: a work which was suggested by that of Kennicott, in the compiling of which de Rossi collated no less than 1260 MSS. of which 710 were his own property. His library was, in fact, one of the richest in Europe, in scarce manuscripts. The emperor, the King of Spain, the pope, and the Duke of Wirtemburgh, for many years, made liberal offers to induce him to sell it, but he retained it till 1814, when he sold it to the Duchess of Parma.

SIGNOR PELLEGRINO ROSSI,

A NATIVE of Carrara, born in 1787, was educated at the college of Corregio, in the duchy of Modena, and obtained the degree of doctor-of-law when he was only nineteen. In the following year he was appointed secretary of the king's-attorney in the court of appeal at Bologna; in 1810 he began to practise as a barrister; in 1812 he was made professor of civil-law, in the Lyceum of Bologna; and two years afterwards he obtained the professorship of criminal law, in the university of Bologna. He also received the order of the two Sicilies from King Joachim, and was chosen, by the Viceroy of Italy, to be one of the commissioners for organizing the new judicial system in Romagna. When Italy fell into the hands of the Austrians, Rossi was deprived of his employments. On King Joachim advancing towards the Po, in 1815, with the view of liberating Italy, his cause was warmly espoused by Rossi, whom, in return, he nominated his civil commissioner in the departments of the Reno, the Rubicon, the Lower Po, and the Tanaro. The success of the Austrians compelled Rossi to seek for safety in flight, and he accordingly took refuge in England, in which country he resided for some time, and published a work on Jurisprudence. Where he now is we are not informed.

EARL OF ROSSLYN.

This nobleman is descended from the Erskines, of Scotland, and was a baronet in his own right; on the death of a baronet of the name of St. Clair, he succeeded to the estate, and assumed the name. In 1784 he was elected M. P. for Castle-rising, in Norfolk; and afterwards, in 1790, for Morpeth; and, in 1796, he was returned for the district of Dysart, Kirkaldy, Bruntisland, and Kinghorn. During the whole of his parliamentary career, he was a steady adherent to Mr. Fox. He entered early into the army, and rose regularly, in the cavalry, to the command of the 9th regiment of dragoons, and is now a full general in the army. The late lord Rosslyn was his mother's brother, and, having no children of his own, he procured a remainder in his patent of peerage to his nephew, Sir James St. Clair Erskine, who, on his death, succeeded to his title and fortune. In the House of Lords, this noble peer closely adheres to his old connections; and in the case of the queen, he showed himself her firm friend. Lord Rosslyn is director of the chancery in Scotland, which office he holds for life.

C O U N T R O S T O P C H I N ,

LEUTENANT-general in the Russian service, is descended from an ancient Russian family. His father, aged eighty-one, was living a private gentleman on his own estates, at the time of the memorable campaign of 1812. Count Rostopchin entered the army very young, and was lieutenant in the Imperial Guards at the age of twenty-one, at which period he quitted Russia to pass some time in visiting different parts of Europe. At Berlin the young count was distinguished by M. de Romanzow, the Russian ambassador at the Prussian court, who was much taken with the lively wit and vivacity of his young countryman. During the early part of the reign of the Emperor Paul, the advancement of Rostopchin was at once rapid and brilliant. He was decorated with the grand order of Russia, and raised to the rank of count, together with his father. But very soon after, both father and son fell into disgrace, from some cause which has not been developed, and received an order to retire to their estates, where they lived as simple cultivators of the land till the death of Paul. The young Count Rostopchin obtained the favour of Alexander, and was appointed to the government of Moscow. On the 11th of September, 1812,

the French entered that city ; and, on the same day, the Russians, according to the 20th French bulletin of that campaign, set fire to various public edifices of that ancient capital. Napoleon, in all his official papers, has distinctly accused Count Rostopchin of this act. It is certain, that the Count had set fire to his fine country-house at Vorouzof, leaving the following note conspicuously posted up near to the place :—“ During eight years I have sought to embellish this country residence, where I have lived happily with my family. The inhabitants of this estate, to the number of 1720, abandon it at your approach ; and I destroy my house that it may not be sullied by your presence. Frenchmen ! I abandon to you my two houses at Moscow. Here, you shall find nothing but ashes.”

General Rostopchin remained Governor of Moscow till September, 1814, at which time he resigned the command, and accompanied the Emperor Alexander to Vienna. In 1817 he went to Paris, where it seemed to be his intention to fix his abode ; and it was not without much surprise that the polite circles of that capital beheld in the man whom they had pictured to themselves as a Vandal, a person as refined, and polished in his manners and conversation as the most accomplished courtier in Europe. At Paris he gave the hand of his daughter to the grandson of the Count de Segur.

M. ROUCHON

Is a man who deserves to have his name recorded, for the boldness with which he opposed injustice, at a period when no one had the courage to second him, and when opposition was not without serious peril. He was elected, in 1795, to the council of Five Hundred, as a deputy for the department of the Ardèche, but, with one exception, it was not till the spring of 1798 that he took a conspicuous part in the council. In the month of May, 1798, he strenuously combated against the law for annulling the elections, and had even the intrepidity to censure severely the recent revolution of the 18th of Fructidor, which he represented as being the tomb of public liberty. It was, however, in the following November that he most distinguished himself. A law being then brought forward to confiscate the property of those who, after the 18th of Fructidor, had evaded, by flight, the sentence of deportation, M. Rouchon exposed the cruelty of it in the most eloquent manner, notwithstanding

ing he was unsupported by a single member, and was assailed on all sides by cries of "to prison with him! he is a counter-revolutionist! he is a royalist!"—"It is," replied he, "your duty to listen to me; the unfortunate beings, whose cause I defend, have no rich commissariates, no sumptuous embassies to reward me with;—proscription is all their portion!" M. Rouchon shortly after ceased to sit in the council, nor did he take any part in public affairs, till after the restoration of the Bourbons, when he was ennobled, received the cross of the legion of-honour, and was made advocate-general of the royal court of Lyons. He has been a member of the chamber of deputies since 1816, and he votes with the ministers.

M. ROUGEMONTE.

This gentleman is a Parisian literary character, and has produced for the stage a number of light pieces, some entirely his own composition, others written in conjunction with Brazier, Merle, and Sauvage. Among his dramatic works are "The Three Secretaries;"—"The Supper of Henry IV.;"—"The Two Marriages;"—and "Henry and D'Aubigne." His poems are chiefly on temporary circumstances, such as the Marriage of Napoleon, and his return from his campaigns. M. Rougemont is also the author of "The Wanderer," in 3 vols. In 1814 he was connected with the Quotidian Paper, next with the Paris Journal, and is now with the Gazette of France. He likewise contributes to the Annals of Youth.

M. ROUGET DE LILLE,

AUTHOR of the celebrated *Marcellais Hymn*, was born at Lons-le-Saulnier, in 1760. He was known as a man of letters; but the universal, and perhaps unequalled, success of the national air above-mentioned, has eclipsed all his other productions. In 1792, at the commencement of the wars occasioned by the French revolution, M. de Lille wrote both the words and the music of this air, which was then called, "War Song for the Army of the Rhine." Perhaps there never has been an impression so rapidly and so widely spread as the enthusiasm produced by this air. It was the song of the morning and the evening; whether in peaceful employment at home, or preparing to combat the enemy on the frontier, it was the cheerful burthen of every Frenchman's cries. Certainly, i

breathes a love of liberty, and an indignation against the enemies of liberty, which were never surpassed in ardour of expression. Nevertheless, M. de Lille was not the friend of any of the excesses of the French revolution. He was imprisoned under the reign of Robespierre; and it is believed that nothing but the death of that demagogue could have saved him from execution. After the 9th of Thermidor, he was liberated; and having been an officer of engineers, he set off with Tallien for the army of the Western coasts; was at Quiberon when the emigrants made their grand descent there, and was wounded in combatting them. The hall of the convention, for some days, resounded with his name, and a decree charged the committees of government to reward his services. Having been accused by some of the journals, in 1797, of being attached to the jacobin party, he vehemently repelled the accusation. In 1798, he brought out at the theatre, a piece intituled, "The School for Mothers;" which, however, had only a temporary success. He has written several poems, among which are "A Hymn to Hope," and "A Song of Vengeance."

BARON ROUGIER DE LA BERGERIE

Is a native of the department of the Indre, and was born in 1759. He was sent to the legislature in 1791, as deputy from the department of the Yonne, and he espoused the principles of liberty, but without passing the bounds of moderation. He was a frequent speaker in the legislative assembly, but after the dissolution of that body he did not, for some years, take any part in public affairs, the whole of his time being devoted to agricultural pursuits. In 1800, however, Buonaparte appointed him prefect of the Yonne, a situation which he held till 1811, when he was deprived of it, on the ground that he paid more attention to literature than to the important business of his office. Since then he has lived wholly in private. He is a knight of the legion-of-honour, and a member of the Paris agricultural society. M. Rougier de la Bergerie is the author of "The French Georgics," a poem, in 2 vols.; and of several works on rural economy, among which is a "History of French Agriculture."

WILLIAM ROUGH, ESQ.

Was bred at Westminster School, from whence he was elected as a scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge; he then

entered at Gray's-Inn, and was called to the bar. Mr. Rough has a genius for poetry, and has published "Lorenzino de Medici, with other poems," addressed to Mr. Roscoe. He was for some years in the practice of the law, in the King's Bench Court, but a few years ago he was called to the degree of serjeant-at-law, and then removed into the Common Pleas, where he had not been long before he was offered the place of chief-justice of the united colonies of Demerara and Essequibo, which he accepted. He married a lady who is believed to have been the natural daughter of the late celebrated John Wilkes. Of his colonial administration of justice no complaints have ever transpired, and he is understood to discharge his duties with integrity.

BARON ROUJOUX

Is descended from a Scotch family, which was obliged to seek an asylum in France, in consequence of its attachment to the cause of Charles I. He was born in Lower Britanny, in 1755, became a member of the Breton parliament in 1780, and was king's commissioner in 1790. He was sent to the legislative assembly in 1791, as a deputy for the department of Finisterre, and in that assembly he declared in favour of tolerance, and against severity towards emigrants. He refused to sit in the convention; and, in 1793, he joined General Wimpfen and the Count de Puisaye in Normandy, and commanded the Bretons at the action of Pacy. For this he was outlawed, but contrived to escape. In 1797 he was elected to the council of elders, and, in 1795, to the tribunate, in both of which bodies he was an active member. He was appointed prefect of the Soane and Loire, in 1802, in which capacity he obtained from the government the construction of quays at Tournus, Challon, and Macon. In 1808 he was created a baron. Louis did not employ him, but gave him a pension. Napoleon, on his return from Elba, made him prefect, first of the Pas de Calais, and then of the Eure and Loire. When Louis was again restored, M. Roujoux lost his place, but retained his pension.

The son of Baron Roujoux filled various important situations under the imperial government, and is the author of some poems, a Statistical Report, and an "Essay of a History of the Revolutions which have taken place in the Sciences and Fine Arts, from the Period of the heroic Ages to our own Times," 3 vols 8vo.

M. ROUSSIALE,

A PARISIAN, born in 1768, is one of the most celebrated barristers in Paris. After having distinguished himself in a variety of causes, he was, in 1811, appointed by Napoleon to the office of deputy to the imperial attorney, and was directed to examine into, and put a stop to, the numerous bankruptcies which occurred at that period. The plan which he adopted was so efficacious that it has ever since been followed. He was retained in his place by Louis XVIII., and when Napoleon returned from Elba, M. Roussiale refused to sign the address of the tribunal to the emperor, and he was in consequence removed from his office, and would have been arrested had he not fled from Paris. He took an active part in favour of the Bourbons, and on their being restored he resumed his functions; but when the tribunal was put upon a new footing, in October, 1815, they gratefully displaced him, and he has since acted merely in the capacity of a barrister.

M. ROUSTAN.

THERE are few persons who have not heard of Roustan, the Mameluke, who was for some years a constant attendant on Napoleon. It has been asserted that he is not of eastern origin; but the more general belief is, that he is really an oriental, and was born at Irivan, in Armenia. From the period of the war in Egypt he enjoyed the confidence of Napoleon, and was always by his side. Yet, at the same time, he held no rank whatever in the mameluke corps. Roustan is one of the few instances of favourites who have not made a bad use of the influence which they possessed, and he was accordingly less an object of hatred than favourites in general are. Notwithstanding his attachment to the emperor, Roustan did not accompany him to Elba. For this he was charged with ingratitude by the journals, to which he replied, that particular reasons prevented him from following his benefactor, and that he was married, and lived happily with his family. Roustan was not in the service of the emperor during the hundred days. He now resides upon his estate in the vicinity of Dreux.

M. ROUX

WAS born at Belley, in 1770. He was brought up a merchant at Lyons, and afterwards settled in Paris, in that capacity.

His knowledge of commerce advanced him, successively, to various important offices, among which was that of regent of the Bank of France. In 1802, he was appointed member of the commission charged to draw up a code of commerce, and very large was the share he took in the labours of that commission, which was rewarded by the cross of the legion-of-honour. He has been appointed member of the chamber of commerce of Paris, in which he has been employed to make several reports on questions of great importance. M. Roux furnished the Universal Biography with the life of the celebrated English manufacturer Arkwright. He is the author of a work intituled, "On the Influence of Government on the Prosperity of Commerce."

M. PHILIBERT ROUX,

Who is assistant-head-surgeon to the hospital of la Charité at Paris, and professor of chemical surgery, is a native of Auxerre, where he was born in 1790. His father was a man of distinguished talent, and under him he studied the elements of surgical science. In 1795 he was employed in the army. He went to Paris in 1797, and became the favourite pupil of the justly celebrated Bichat, who placed the greatest confidence in him, and made him the associate of his anatomical and literary labours. M. Roux took a share in the composition of his tutor's "Descriptive Anatomy;" and after the death of that eminent man, he published the fifth volume of the work. At the age of twenty-two he succeeded to Bichat in giving public lessons, and he continued them for a considerable time, with much applause. In 1806 he was appointed second surgeon of Beaujon-hospital, and in 1812, he was chosen to his present situation, in the hospital of la Charité. He is the author of several works, among which may be mentioned, "Surgical and Physiological Miscellanies," 1809;—"New Elements of Operative Medicine," 2 vols. 1813;—and "Narrative of a Journey to London, in 1804; or, Parallel of English and French Surgery, to which is prefixed Considerations on the London Hospitals," 1815.

There is also a M. Gaspard Roux, who is eminent as a physician, and has published a "Treatise on the Measles;"—and a "Treatise on Adynamic Fevers;" both of which are held in considerable estimation.

M. ROUX DE LABORIE.

This gentleman was born in 1769, at Albert, in the diocese of Amiens, and was educated at the colleges of Harcourt and Lizeux, at Paris, where he distinguished himself greatly by his rapid proficency. At the age of eighteen he gained the first prize of the university, and in the following year, the prize given by the academy of Rouen, for the best eulogium on Cardinal d'Estouteville. He was then intended for the bar. Marmontel, in his memoirs, mentions M. Roux de Laborie in terms of the warmest affection and praise. In 1789 M. Roux was, for a while, tempted to embrace the ecclesiastical profession, but he soon gave up the idea, and in 1792 he was secretary to M. St. Croix, the minister for foreign affairs. After the 10th of August he was obliged to fly from France. When the consular government was established, he was appointed to a considerable place in the foreign office, but having, in the following year, taken part in a plot formed by the Bertins, he was exiled till 1804. In 1811 he became a barrister, but he has never appeared at the bar, his business being confined to chamber practice, and the drawing up of memorials and pleadings. In 1814 he was nominated joint-secretary-general of the provisional government, in which capacity he exerted himself to hasten the printing of Alexander's declaration in favour of the Bourbons, he being exceedingly anxious to prevent that sovereign from having time to change his mind. M. Roux accompanied Louis to Ghent, and was employed with the elder Bertin in editing the Universal Monitor, which was the royal official journal. After his return to France, in 1815, he was elected a member of the chamber of deputies, but he has not had a seat since that session. He has resumed his profession as a chamber-council.

M. ROUY.

This ingenious mechanist was born in 1762, in Picardy, whence, at an early age, he went to Paris, and was employed in Lalande's cabinet of astronomical instruments. In 1800 he invented the curious exhibition of the Invisible Girl. This was an acoustical deception, which excited much surprize in spectators, or rather auditors, who did not understand the principle on which it was contrived, and which was acknowledged to be well managed, even by those who understood it. From a glass globe, suspended in the midst of a room, and having no apparent communication with any

thing else, a female conversed with the audience in four languages; her breath might even be felt. The police of Paris, however, soon took umbrage at this exhibition, and ordered it to be closed. M. Rouy then went to London, and exhibited for a considerable time in Leicester-square. One of Ahaereon Moore's most elegant poems is addressed to the Invisible Girl. From England M. Rouy proceeded to Milan, where he was patronized by the viceroy, and his invention of Perpendicular Planispheres was adopted in the lyceums. After the fall of Napoleon, he returned to France, and, in 1818, he brought forward a discovery, to which he gave the name of Uranographical Mechanism. A model of this was presented to the king, and is now in the royal library.

BARON ROUYER

Was born in Lorraine, in 1765, and was in the Austrian service when the French revolution took place. He served against the Turks in 1784, 1787, 1788, and 1789. When France declared war against Austria, he returned to his native land, and was employed in the army of the North, in 1792 and 1793, as assistant to the adjutant-general. At the blockade of Charleroi, he was so fortunate as to capture the whole of a Dutch regiment, with only a few dragoons. He was in all the campaigns on the Rhine, and so greatly distinguished himself that he rose to the rank of brigadier-general. After the battle of Austerlitz, at which he was present, he was promoted to be a general of brigade, and, in 1808, was sent into Spain. He commanded a division under Dupont, in Andalusia, and refused to sign the capitulation into which that general entered. In 1809 he displayed great talents in the Tyrol, under Lefebvre. After the campaign he remained for a long time unemployed. The king, on his restoration, gave him the cross of St. Louis. But Napoleon having given him a command in 1815, M. Rouyer was put on half-pay when the Bourbons were again restored.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR JOSIAS ROWLEY, BART.

This gallant and worthy officer having passed through the junior ranks, became a commander in the navy in 1794. In the following year he commanded the Lark Sloop of War, one of the squadron sent to convey Princess Caroline of Brunswick to this country. Being promoted to the rank of post-captain,

we next find him serving in the Braave, of forty guns, at the Cape of Good Hope; and, subsequently, in the Imperieuse, of similar force, in the Indian ocean, on which station he remained during the remainder of the war.

In the action between the British squadron and those of France and Spain, on the 22d of July, 1805, Captain Rowley commanded the Raisonable of sixty-four guns. At the reduction of the island of Bourbon, by the forces under Vice-admiral Bertie and Lieutenant-colonel Keating, in 1810, Captain Rowley's exertions were pre-eminent, and to him must be ascribed the restoration of Britain's naval superiority in that quarter, which had been lost by the unfortunate result of an attack made on an enemy's squadron by Captain Pym, in the Sirius, whose squadron being unacquainted with the navigation, unfortunately grounded, and the greater part fell into the hands of the French, or were burnt to prevent capture. For these and various other services, Captain Rowley was rewarded with the dignity of a baronet of the United Kingdoms. In 1814, Sir Josias commanded a detachment of Sir Edward Pellew's fleet, employed in blockading Genoa; and, in 1818, succeeded to the naval command at Cork, having been previously advanced to the rank of rear-admiral. He has lately been chosen representative in parliament for Wexford.

DUKE OF ROXBURGH.

On the death of the last duke, it was believed that the title was extinct; but, by a special clause in the patent, it was found that it went with the earldom. Two claimants immediately started for the title and estate; Sir James Innes, and Henry Bellenden Gawler, Esq. and both assumed the name of Kerr. The former claimed as descending in a female line, from the first duke; and the latter, as son of the sister of the last duke. After a long hearing, the house of lords adjudged the title and estate to Sir James Innes Kerr. Sir James, who was about fourscore years old, married during the contest, and has a son born, who is now marquis of Beaumont. This family, although possessed of a dukedom, has not any ancient peerage; the barony having been granted in 1603, and the dukedom by queen Anne, in 1707, just before the union.

M. ROY

Was born in 1764, at Savigny, in Champagne. He was received an advocate of the parliament of Paris, in 1785. He

commenced his professional practice with much distinction. He defended the accused before the revolutionary tribunals, in many eminent instances, and sometimes saved them from death. He did not, however, mingle in any other way with the political scenes of the revolutionary troubles. Being in possession of a large fortune, he established, in the department of the Eure, considerable commercial and manufacturing concerns, which he carries on at this day. Buonaparte, when consul, wished to invade some property in which M. Roy had some rights, but the latter resisted the spoliation with perseverance and energy, and wrote several memorials on the occasion, which produced great effect on the public mind. The first consul proceeded, and expelled M. Roy from his rights, but his success did not make him like M. Roy any the better. In April, 1815, M. Roy was chosen secretary of the Electoral College of the department of the Seine, and this assembly, under his influence, proceeded in its operations without having taken the prescribed oath to Napoleon, erased from the list of its members the name of Lucien Buonaparte, as not being a citizen of France, and finally separated without voting any address to Napoleon. M. Roy was the first representative chosen by the college. On the 6th of June he opposed the taking of the oath to Buonaparte by the assembly. This resistance disquieted Napoleon, but M. Roy was unmoved, and continued to pursue his opposition with firmness and dignity. On the 26th of July he was named by the King President of the Electoral College of Sceaux. Chosen by the same college member of the Chamber of Deputies, convoked by his majesty, M. Roy voted with the minority. After the ordinance of the 5th of September, 1816, he was called to the new chamber, in which he voted with the majority. He was elected member of the commission of the Budget; and afterwards, its reporter for the department of the expences. M. Roy proposed various measures of economy, among which were plans tending to put an end to the increasing abuse of pensions. He was appointed member of the commission of superintendance of the sinking-fund. On the 23d of December, 1817, he made, as organ of the commission, a report to the chamber on the situation of the sinking-fund, which report was sent back to the commission of the Budget. The report, which he presented on the 21st of March, 1818, embraced the highest questions. During the long debates to which they gave rise, M. Roy insisted particularly on the necessity of economy, and also upon the necessity of ministers laying before the chamber,

at the opening of each session, the full and faithful accounts of the preceding year. In 1819, he succeeded Baron Louis, as minister of the finances. M. Roy, notwithstanding his great property, has never renounced his profession, and has pleaded frequently for his friends, in causes of great importance.

M. ROYER COLLARD

Was born in the neighbourhood of Vitry-le-Français, in 1770. At the commencement of the revolution he was an advocate in Paris. He was member of the council of his commune in 1789, and the two following years. In 1792 he was secretary of the same council. Having happily escaped the revolutionary troubles, he was, in 1797, appointed deputy of the Marne to the Council of Five Hundred, where he pronounced a speech of great power against the oath demanded of priests, and in behalf of the recall of those who were banished. He most eloquently called upon his colleagues to attach themselves to the cause of justice. He sat only three months in the council, his election being annulled. He was afterwards among the number of persons who occupied themselves in the interior of France, preparing the way for the return of Louis XVIII. M. Royer Collard lived in obscurity from 1804 till 1811, when he was named dean of the faculty of letters of Paris, and professor of history and philosophy at the Normal school. He was engaged in those pursuits, when the events of 1814 led back the king to France. He was then successively appointed director-general of the press, and of the royal library, counsellor-of-state, and knight of the legion-of-honour. On the return of Napoleon, in March, 1815, M. Royer Collard resigned all these public offices, and was no longer any more than professor and dean of the faculty of letters. In this capacity he took the oath demanded by Napoleon of all the members of the university. By one of the artifices common to the police, the Journal of the Empire announced that M. Royer Collard had, on this occasion, pronounced a discourse in which, "expressing sentiments of devotion to his majesty," (Napoleon) "he had developed principles calculated to make a great impression on his colleagues;" M. Royer Collard repelled this declaration, which was utterly false, in a letter inserted on the 19th of May, in several of the journals. After the second return of the king, M. Royer Collard was recalled to the council of state, and named president of the royal commission of pub-

lic instruction. In 1815 he was elected deputy of the department of the Upper Marne. He took a prominent share in all important debates, and frequently served the cause of constitutional freedom. He opposed a proposition of Hyde de Neuville, to suspend, during a year, the immovability of the judges; he eloquently maintained, in an extempore speech, that the chamber of deputies, although elective, is not strictly representative, and that it speaks only its own opinion in its decrees. On the 20th of August, 1816, M. Royer Collard, in quality of the president of the commission of public instruction, distributed the prizes of the institution, for the first time. In his discourse on this occasion, he gave testimony to the purity of the doctrines of the University created by Buonaparte. In the new chamber of deputies, elected in the latter end of 1816, he was chosen vice-president. At the opening of the session of 1817, he was a second time elected candidate for the presidency. It was then that there arose in the chamber a third party, who were said to speak with the *Liberals*, but vote with the ministers. They were called the *Doctrinal* party; M. Royer Collard was their acknowledged chief, and they were even sometimes called *Collardists*. In this disposition of mind (for instance) M. Royer Collard maintained in argument the necessity of the intervention of a jury in visiting offences committed by the press, and also the necessity of an annual vote for the recruiting of the army, yet voted for the *projects* presented by ministers, both on one subject and the other. In 1819, M. Royer Collard resigned his place, as president of the Committee of Public Instruction, on the ground that it might compromise his independence. He has since spoken and voted against all the laws intended to abridge the liberties of the French people.

M. ROYOU,

A BARRISTER, is the younger brother of the Abbé, who conducted the celebrated journal called the King's Friend. In his last illness the Abbé invited his brother to Paris, to assist in editing the journal, and so alike were their sentiments and their style, that the public could not discover any difference. In 1796 and 1797, M. Royou was connected with the Truth Teller, and the Invariable, journals in opposition to the directory, and, in consequence of this, after the 18th of Fructidor, he was exiled to the isle of Rhe. He was re-

called by the consular government, and has since followed the profession of a barrister. He is the author of "A Sketch of Ancient History, from Rollin," 4 vols. ;— "History of the Lower Empire," 4 vols. ;— "Roman History, from the Foundation of Rome till the Reign of Augustus," 4 vols. ;— and "History of the Roman Emperors from Augustus to Constantine Chlorus," 4 vols. M. Royou has also attempted the drama, and not without success, his tragedy of Phocion, which appeared in 1817, having been well received.

M. RUBICHON.

This gentleman, who has acquired a sinister sort of reputation by one book, was born at Lyons, about the year 1760. At the beginning of the revolution he went to England, and established a commercial house, in which he continued engaged till 1814, when he returned to France with the prince of Conde, who gave him a place in his household. It must be mentioned, to the credit of M. Rubichon, that he did every thing in his power to render comfortable the situation of De Lille, when that eminent poet visited England in 1799; that he encouraged him to proceed with his version of Paradise Lost, and that, in conjunction with some other merchants, he purchased the manuscript at a liberal price. His liberal feelings did not, however, extend to politics. In 1811, England appearing to wish that Sicily, Portugal, and Spain might enjoy rather more freedom than had hitherto been their lot, M. Rubichon took the alarm, and put forth an octavo volume, full of abuse of the institutions of the country which had afforded him an asylum. Representative governments he described as being "Scourges more terrible than murder, pillage, or conflagration;" and he added, that "England attacked civilization in its very basis, and with such sincerity that it left no hope to the friends of order!" A second edition of this laudable production was published at Paris in 1816. It must be acknowledged that M. Rubichon is worthy of being a subject of the Bourbons; but that men of his principles are very likely to leave them without any subjects to rule over.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL RUCHEL,

A POMERANIAN, born in 1754, was educated at the Berlin cadet school, and entered into the Prussian army at the age

of eighteen. He served in the Bohemian campaign, in 1778, and was afterwards employed in the reform of the military schools, which he accomplished with judgment and success. When the Prussians invaded France, in 1792, he was present at the siege of Longwy, and the combats of Clermont and Verdun. In the campaigns on the Rhine, from 1792 to 1795, he took a very active part, and rose to the rank of major-general. After the peace of Basle, he was rewarded with a considerable estate, which he sold. When, in 1806, Prussia declared war against France, he commanded a division at the battle of Jena, and gave splendid proofs of valour, but was wounded and made prisoner. He soon, however, recovered his liberty, and the King of Prussia appointed him war-minister. In that capacity Ruchel not only exerted himself to recruit the army, but also endeavoured to rouse the public spirit, by writing the principal articles in the Königsberg Gazette. He thus rendered himself obnoxious to Napoleon, who, at the peace of Tilsit, required that Ruchel should cease to be employed, and the general in consequence retired, with a large pension, to his estate in Pomerania, and he has not since had any share in public affairs.

THE REV. JAMES RUDGE.

This gentleman, who is curate and lecturer of Limehouse, has acquired considerable reputation as a pious and active minister, and a popular preacher. He is the author of several sermons, in the appendix to one of which, published in 1815, he has given an animated and curious account of his visit to the field of Waterloo.

THE REV. ROGERS RUDING

Was educated at Merton-college, Oxford, where he proceeded M. A. in 1775, and B. D. in 1782. He is now vicar of Maldon, in Surrey. Mr. Ruding was the intimate friend of the celebrated antiquary, Richard Gough. Perhaps no man in England is so well acquainted as Mr. Ruding with the subject of its coinage. In 1799 he published "A Proposal for restoring the Ancient Constitution of the Mint." For many years he was laboriously engaged on a History of the Coinage of the Realm, from the earliest period, which at length appeared in three 4to. volumes, and will be a lasting proof of the research and discernment of its author.

M. RUFFIN

Was educated in the Jesuits-college at Paris, as a king's scholar, and, previously to the revolution, was employed in the royal library, and as interpreter of the oriental languages by the minister for the foreign department. In 1797 he accompanied the French ambassador to Constantinople, as counsellor-of-embassy, and was left in that capital as chargé d' affaires. When the French invaded Egypt he was imprisoned in the Seven Towers. He continued to act as chargé d' affaires, during the whole of the time that the imperial government existed, was replaced when Louis was restored, but again resumed his functions on the return of Napoleon from Elba. Since the second restoration of the Bourbons, he has been recalled, but has been granted a considerable pension, and the title of honorary secretary-of-embassy. His son was chancellor of the French consulate at St. Petersburg, and is now consul at Varna.

CARDINAL RUFFO

Was born at Naples, on the 16th of September, 1744. Having been appointed treasurer-general to Pope Pius VI. he obtained, by various measures of his administration, the approbation of the whole Roman states. To him they were indebted for the law which gives a premium to the proprietors of land who should plant olives. The policy of this measure has been followed by the most happy results. In 1799 he undertook the bold but romantic enterprize to re-conquer Naples from the French; and extravagant as the hope seemed, he succeeded. He landed at Reggio, in Calabria, with three men only. As soon as he had assembled one hundred men, he marched with this small escort, and excited so much enthusiasm, that he encamped with twenty-five thousand men before Naples. On his march, and after the capitulation of that city, he committed acts of perfidy and cruelty which sullied the bravery of his enterprize. The political results of this expedition were the recapture of Naples, and the evacuation of the Roman States and of Tuscany. Shortly after this, Cardinal Ruffo had an open quarrel with the English forces in that quarter, whom he accused of having violated the terms of a capitulation. In 1801 he was appointed minister-plénipotentiary of the King of Naples to the court of Rome, and at that time entered intently into the tumult of public affairs. After

the imprisonment of the Pope, Napoleon invited the Cardinal to Paris, and gave him the cross of the legion-of-honour; but soonafter banished him to Bagneux near Sceaux. He returned to Rome, with the Pope, in 1814; and is at present one of the members of the Holy College. Cardinal Ruffo is deemed a man of talent, and of much varied information; but has more especially the reputation of being better versed in the science of politcal economy than any of the learned men of Italy. He passes his time on his estates in the kingdom of Naples, chiefly in planting rare and exotic trees, and in other agricultural pursuits. An acquaintance with this prelate is much courted by foreigners of distinction, but he seems to give the preference to those of the French nation.

PROFESSOR RUHS.

This gentleman, a native of Griefswald, where he was professor and librarian, is now professor of history at Berlin. In 1817 he was appointed historiographer of the Prussian monarchy, with authority to examine the archives, and make a free use of whatever papers and documents he might think proper to select. As a geographer, and historian, professor Ruhs enjoys considerable reputation. He is the author of an excellent "History of Sweden," in 4 vols.;—and a "Geography of Sweden," in 4to.;—"An Essay towards a History of Religion, Political Revolutions, and Civilization of the Ancient Scandinavians;"—"Recollections of Gustavus Adolphus;"—and a "Manual of the History of the Middle Age." His other works consist of Essays in periodical journals, a pamphlet intituled "The Fable of Conspiracies," and another, which is called "The Rights of Christians and of the German Nation defended against the Pretensions of the Jews and their Partisans." The latter production affords proof that his mind is not free from prejudice, as it is designed to prevent the Jews from being admitted to the rights of citizens.

LORD WILLIAM RUSSEL

Is the younger brother of Francis and John, successively dukes of Bedford. He was chosen M. P. for the county of Surrey, in 1790, which he continued to represent till 1802, when, having sold his property in that county, he declined,

and was, in the next parliament, returned for Tavistock. His lordship, during the short administration of Lord Grenville, was a lord of the admiralty, which he quitted when his lordship retired from office. Lord William married a daughter of the late Earl of Jersey, by whom, (who died a few years ago,) he has several children. On his nephews coming of age, he resigned his seat for Tavistock to one of them, and now lives abroad.

LORD JOHN RUSSEL

Is the third son of John, Duke of Bedford, and was brought into parliament for the Borough of Tavistock, at the election of 1818. He gave proofs of possessing very superior abilities, by his maiden speech, on which he was complimented in high terms by Sir Francis Burdett and others. He has since shown that the house has not been deceived in him, and whenever he rises he commands attention. At the general election, in 1820, he was chosen to represent the county of Huntingdon. Lord John has also shown his abilities as a writer, as well as a statesman. Besides some pamphlets, he has published "A Life of William, Lord Russel," in which he has done great justice to his illustrious ancestor; and he has also edited a volume of Lady Rachael Russel's Letters, drawn chiefly from the Cavendish MSS.;—"A short History of the British Constitution," which has lately appeared from his pen, proves that he is well acquainted with that subject. On the whole, he is a young man of as great promise as any that have appeared among the nobility for many years.

THE DUKE OF RUTLAND

Is the son of duke Charles, (who died viceroy of Ireland) by lady Mary Isabella Somerset, daughter of the duke of Beaufort. He was born in 1778, and succeeded his father in 1787; he was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; where he became M.A. In 1799 he married lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of the Earl of Carlisle, by whom he has children. He has constantly supported the ministry, though he seldom interferes in politics. His fortune is so large that he wants no grant of a pecuniary nature from government. They have, however, given him the order of the garter, and the lord-lieutenancy of the county of Leicester. If, however, he reaps no pecuniary emolument himself, his family is amply provided for,

it being now in possession of all the emoluments of the arch-bishoprick of Canterbury, the lord-chancellorship of Ireland, and of speaker of the house of commons, besides places held by the distant branches of the family.

COUNT RUTY.

This officer, who is lieutenant-general of artillery, was born in 1774, and passed, with reputation, through the subordinate ranks in the artillery service. In 1807 he was made a commander of the legion-of-honour. At the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, he commanded the artillery, and contributed greatly to the surrender of the place, and in the same month he was conspicuous in the combats of Santa Marta and Villalba. Louis, in 1814, made him grand-officer of the legion-of-honour, and shortly after a member of the committee of war. Ruty remained faithful to the Bourbons, and in 1815 was placed at the head of the artillery of the army, for the purpose of opposing Napoleon. This situation, however, proved to be a mere sinecure. In 1817 he was appointed inspector-general of artillery on the coasts of the ocean, and in 1819 he was called up to the House of Peers.

THE RIGHT HON. RICHARD RYDER

Is brother of the present Lord Harrowby; he was educated at Harrow-school, and studied the law, and was called to the bar. Lord Harrowby having a family-interest in the borough of Tiverton, he brought his two sons into parliament for that town. This gentleman sat, for the fifth time, in the parlament of 1796. In 1797 he was appointed deputy-paymaster-general of the forces, in which place he continued until Mr. Pitt resigned; he then appears to have applied to his original profession, and was, in 1804, appointed one of the Welsh judges. Under the duke of Portland's administration, he was made a lord of the treasury in 1807, which he resigned the next year, on being made judge-advocate-general of the army; but he resigned both that and the judge's place, on being appointed secretary-of-state; this also he resigned in 1812, and remained only joint-register of the consistory-courts, which we may presume to be a place of great emolument, as he relinquished so high an office to obtain it.

M. SABATIER.

This gentleman, who originally held the office of administrator of the department of the Seine, and afterwards that of prefect of the Nièvre, is a financial writer of some repute in France. He has published a variety of works on subjects connected with taxation and political economy, among which may be mentioned "Comparative View of the Expences and Contributions of England and France;"—"On the Public Revenue and Expenditure of France;"—"On Banks and their Influence;"—and "On Credit and on the Public Debt of France."

BARON SACK

Is a native of Prussia, and is now chamberlain of the Prussian monarch. Some years ago, the bad state of his health compelled him to reside for a considerable time at Madeira, and, previously to his return to Europe, he was induced to take a voyage to Surinam at which colony he paid particular attention to the natural history of Dutch Guiana. On his return he published, in a series of letters, a Narrative of his Voyage and Observations; a work which does honour to his talents. When the Rhenish provinces were ceded to Prussia, he was appointed governor of the lower and middle Rhine, and in that capacity he appears to have acquitted himself to the satisfaction of the people and of his sovereign. When Napoleon re-ascended the throne, Baron Sack issued a spirited proclamation, calling on the Rhine-landers to arm and assist in deposing the emperor. At the end of 1815, the baron was appointed plenipotentiary of the king of Prussia, to settle the limits of the Prussian and Netherland frontiers. In 1816 he resigned his governorship, and refused the place of high-president of Pomerania, that he might enjoy the pleasures of a private life at Berlin.

COUNT SACHEN,

ONE of the best cavalry officers in the Russian service, first distinguished himself in the campaigns against the Turks and Poles. In 1799 he was sent to serve against the French, in Switzerland, and his corps formed a part of the army which was defeated by Massena at Zurich. In that battle he was taken prisoner, and he remained at Nanci till peace was re-

stored. He was treated with such kindness by the principal inhabitants that he became warmly attached to the French in general. Count Sachen held a command in all the subsequent wars of Russia with Turkey and France. During the campaign of 1812, he was at the head of a corps which watched the Austrians, in Poland. In the following year he reduced the fortress of Czentochow, and contributed to the gaining of the battle of the Katzbach, but soon after that battle he was defeated by Marshal Ney. He bore a part in all the remaining operations of that year, and in 1814 he formed a part of the army of Silesia, and penetrated into France by Pont à Mousson. He was exceedingly active at the combats of Brienne and La Rothiere, was defeated at Montmirail, and had a share in the repulse of Napoleon at Craonne and Laon. After the surrender of Paris he was appointed governor of the city, in which capacity he acquired the affection of the Parisians, by his mildness and the strictness of his discipline. When he quitted the French capital the inhabitants presented to him a sword as a testimony of gratitude, and the king sent him a complimentary letter, and a box ornamented with diamonds. In October, 1815, he received the grand-cross of the French order of military merit; and, in 1818, his sovereign appointed him commander-in-chief of the first army, and soon after made him a counsellor-of-state.

DR. SACOMBE,

A PHYSICIAN of the university of Montpellier, and professor of midwifery, is a native of Carcassone, in Languedoc, and was born about 1753. He is not without reputation for literary talents, and was at one time professor of belles-lettres. It is, however, as a medical character that he is best known, and in that chiefly for his persevering hostility to the performing of the Cesarean operation, an operation which he maintains to be, in all cases, as unnecessary as it is cruel and dangerous. A controversy which he entered into, in 1803, on account of the death of a woman by the Cesarean section, was the cause of his ruin. A suit was instituted against him for slandering the operator, and the damages were so high that he was compelled to quit France. He went to Russia, and did not return till 1814. Independent of several pamphlets on the subject just mentioned, M. Sa-

combe is the author of various works on the practice of midwifery, among which is "The Luciniad," a didactic poem. In private life he is said to be a virtuous and disinterested character.

M. SAGE.

Of modern chemists M. Sage is the oldest now living, he having been born in 1740. He is a native of Paris. From the time of his quitting college he eagerly pursued the study of chemistry, and he began to publish on the subject when he was very young. He did not, however, keep pace with the progress of intellect in the age, for he continued to be attached to the antiquated system of chemistry when every one else had abandoned it, and the consequence has been coldness and quarrels between him and the followers of the modern school. M. Sage is, nevertheless, a man of undoubted talent, and has done important services to the public. The School of Mines, of which he was appointed director and professor, was established, in 1783, at his suggestion, and he liberally devoted the largest part of his fortune to the forming a collection of minerals for the use of the school. In 1805 he had the misfortune to lose his sight by an explosion which took place during a chemical experiment. But, notwithstanding this circumstance, and his advanced age, he has persisted with undiminished spirit in his philosophical trials, and has published a variety of works. The productions of M. Sage are too numerous to be specified here. It will be sufficient to mention, as a specimen, "Elements of Docimastic Mineralogy," 2 vols.;—"The Art of Assaying Gold and Silver;"—"Chemical Analysis and Concordance of the three Reigns of Nature," 3 vols.;—"and "Institutes of Natural Philosophy," 3 vols.

M. DE SAINT ALLAIS,

A NATIVE of Langres, at which place he was born in 1743; is a voluminous author, chiefly on genealogical subjects. He has published "The Present State of the Sovereign Houses of Europe;"—"Chronological Tables of those Houses;" and, "A Genealogical History of them;"—"Chronological and Genealogical Histories of the Houses of Baden and Wurtemburg;"—"Of Civil and Military Orders of Chivalry;"—"An Encyclopædian Dictionary of the French Nobility;"—and various other works of the same kind. He is also the editor

of the new edition of "The Dictionary of Battles and Sieges," in 6 volumes. M. de Saint Allais has been, for several years, engaged in a work which will be of great utility. It is an enlarged and corrected edition of the celebrated "Art of verifying Dates," which was originally drawn up by the Benedictines of St. Maur, and which he intends to publish in 4to. and 8vo.

M. DE SAINT AMANS,

A NATURALIST and archæologist, was born at Agen, in 1749. He is president of the general council of the department of the Lot and Garonne, and a member of several learned societies. He was the first who gave to the bodies which fall from the atmosphere the name of Uranoliths, and he has published "Observations" on those bodies. He is the author of "A Sentimental and Picturesque Journey in the Pyrenees, with an abridged Description of the Plants, which he observed and collected;"—"An Eulogium on Linnæus;"—"An Elementary Treatise on the Plants most proper to form Artificial Meadows;"—"Philosophical Entomology;"—"An Agricultural, Botanical, and Picturesque Journey, in a Part of the Landes (sandy-plains) of the Lot and Garonne, and the Gironde;"—and a variety of Essays, on Antiquities and Natural History, in the Transactions of the Academic Society of Agen. He has a son, born in 1774, who has made several discoveries in the fabrication of glass and china; among which is a method of incrusting basso-relievos with glass, which seems to be similar to what, in England, bears the name of crystallo-ceramic.

M. SAINT AUBIN.

THIS gentleman was originally professor of the law of nations. It was not till after the establishment of the constitution of 1795 that he became known as a public writer. He turned his attention chiefly to financial subjects, which he discussed in a manner almost peculiar to himself, as he blended with his argument a large portion of irony, and what, in familiar English, is termed quizzing. M. Saint Aubin was a member of the club of Salm. In March, 1801, he became a member of the tribunate, in which capacity he opposed the project of the civil code. In 1802 he ceased to be a tribune. He has since given courses of lectures, of

which finance is the principal object. His pamphlets are numerous, but it is unnecessary to specify them. He has translated, from the English, Jeremy Bentham's Theory of Penal Laws.

There is another Saint Aubin, who must not be confounded with the professor. He is one of the editors of the Annals of Military Events and Sciences, and has published, from the notes of the officers employed in the service, "The Siege of Dantzig in 1807."

COUNT BEAUPOIL DE SAINT AULAIRE,

NEPHEW of the last Bishop of Poitiers, and descended from one of the most noble families in France, was chamberlain to the Emperor Napoleon, and was appointed by him, in 1812, prefect of the Meuse, in the room of M. le Clerc. On the restoration of the Bourbons he was removed to the prefecture of the Upper Garonne, and was at Toulouse on the return of Buonaparte, in 1815. At that time he published a proclamation, inviting the inhabitants to remain calm, and to submit to existing circumstances; but he gave, in his resignation. On the second return of Louis he was named deputy to the assembly, by the department of the Meuse, and took an active part in the discussions. He was, at first, reckoned among the liberal party, but has since joined the ministerialists. He has, however, the merit of having always called for the punishment of the assassins of Nîmes. He is related, by marriage, to the Duchess of Brunswick Sarrebruck, and his daughter is married to Duke Decazes, late French minister.

COUNT DE SAINT CHAMANS.

THE family of De Saint Chamans consists of three brothers, all of whom have some claims to be noticed among public characters. Count Alfred, the youngest brother, was born in 1781, entered into the army in 1801, as a private soldier, passed through all the subordinate ranks, and was made a second-lieutenant of dragoons in 1803. In the following year he quitted the dragoons, to act as aid-de-camp to Marshal Soult, at the camp of Boulogne, and, with him, he served in the campaign of Austerlitz, in which he was made a captain and a member of the legion-of-honour. By the Prussian campaigns of 1806 and 1807 he acquired the rank of chef-d'-escadron, and at the latter end of the year 1807,

he was sent on a mission to St. Petersburg, in which he acquitted himself so well as to gain the approbation of the emperor Alexander. He went into Spain and Portugal with Marshal Soult, was made an officer of the legion-of-honour after the battle of Ocana, and a colonel after the capture of Badajoz. He was in the campaigns of 1812 and 1813, in the latter of which he was wounded and made prisoner. On the restoration of Louis the count was appointed first aid-de-camp to the minister-of-war, and commander of the king's chasseurs. He retired during the hundred days; but, on the king's second return, was named camp-marshal, and colonel of the royal dragoon-guards. He has the reputation of being one of the best colonels in the French army.

The second brother, the Baron de Saint Chamans, who was born in 1790, was nominated auditor to the council-of-state in 1810. He was sent into Spain in 1811, as intendant of the province of Palencia, and his conduct was of the most honourable kind, as he vigorously repressed the exactions of some of the generals, and prevented the Spaniards from being called upon for any thing more than the regular contributions. About the middle of March, 1815, Louis appointed him prefect of Grenoble, and though that city was in the power of Napoleon, St. Chamans made several efforts to obtain admission. Since the second restoration of the Bourbons, he has been, successively, prefect of Vaucluse and of Toulouse.

The Viscount de Saint Chamans, the eldest brother, who was born in 1777, is a zealous royalist. He was imprisoned in 1794; and, in the following year, was ordered to be arrested for having taken part in the revolt of the sections, but he contrived to conceal himself. He had nothing to do with public affairs during the imperial government. When Napoleon returned from Elba, M. de Saint Chamans published a work, with the title of "An Examination of the Faults of the late Government." This title was a mere blind, as the work defended, with great boldness, the government of Louis, under pretence of pointing out the faults of it. The viscount has since produced "The Anti-Romantic;"—"Raoul de Valmire," a sort of political romance;—A Pamphlet on the Budget of 1817;—and "A Review of the Session of 1817." The principles of the review were so ultra-royalist that they were severely attacked in the *Mi-nerva*, by M. Constant. M. de Saint Chamans holds the place of master of requests, in ordinary service.

BARON DE SAINT CRICQ

Is a native of the department of the Lower Pyrenees, and was born at Lescar about the year 1775. Under the imperial government he was at the head of one of the custom-house departments. How he obtained his promotion we know not, but, previous to the accession of Napoleon, he had lived in obscurity and upon scanty means. His good fortune still continuing, he was, after the second restoration of the Bourbons, made a counsellor-of-state, and director-general of the customs. This he owed to the influence of Decazes. In 1816 he was sent to the chamber-of-deputies by the department of the Seine and Marne. As a deputy he appears to have confined himself chiefly to subjects connected with his office, such as smugglers, and custom-house officers, and regulations. Of the utility of custom-houses he seems, indeed, to have a most elevated idea; since he has declared them to be "so necessary, that if the treasury, instead of receiving some millions from them, were obliged to sacrifice some millions to keep them up, the sacrifice ought to be made without hesitation." It is probable that M. de Saint Cricq, like politicians of other countries, thinks no sacrifice too great to maintain, what is called, the proper influence of the crown! He has, of course, voted for the laws which have been framed to circumscribe within narrower bounds the liberties of the French people. His enemies have openly charged him with being guilty of extravagance and malversation in his office; some of their charges he does not appear to have noticed, and to those which he has noticed, he has not given a satisfactory answer.

THE BISHOP OF ST. DAVID'S.

THE present bishop is the Rev. T. Burgess, a native of Odibam, in Hampshire, and was born in 1751. He received his education at Winchester School, and then removed to Corpus-Christi College, of which he became a fellow, and where he entered on the business of tutor. He shewed an early display of literary abilities, which secured him the patronage of the Bishop of Durham, (then Bishop of Salisbury,) who bestowed on him a prebend of that Cathedral, and then removed him to Durham. In the administration of Mr. Addington, who had been his companion at Winchester and Oxford, he was, in 1802, promoted to the see of St. David's. There he has formed a provincial college, for the education of

ministers for the Welch Church, for such as have not had the benefit of a university education. In 1796 he married a Miss Bright, of Durham, sister of the marchioness of Winchester. His publications are too many to be here noticed. The chief are " Burton's Pentologia," 2 vols. 8vo. 1780;—" Dawes's Miscellanea Critica," 1781;—" On the Study of Antiquities," 1782;—" Initia Homerica," 1788;—" Remarks on Josephus's Account of Re-building the Temple," 1788;—" On the Abolition of the Slave-Trade," 1789;—" The Divinity of Christ proved," 1790;—" Reflections on the Controversial Writings of Dr. Priestly," 1791;—" An Easter Catechism," 1802;—" First Principles of Christian Knowledge," 1804;—and many Sermons and Tracts, in defence of the Trinity and the privileges of the Church.

COUNT DE ST. GERMAIN DECREST.

This nobleman was born in 1761, and is indebted to his courage and talent, during the revolutionary wars, for his rise in the army. In 1807 he was raised to be a brigadier-general, and commander of the legion-of-honour. In 1809 he distinguished himself so much, at the battle of Essling, that he was made a general-of-division. In the campaign of 1812, he commanded a division of cavalry, under Murat, at the head of which he executed several brilliant charges at the combat of Ostrovno and the battle of Borodino. He was in the battle of Hanau, in 1813, and at that of Vauchamp, in 1814; and, on both occasions, his conduct was praised in the bulletins. After the restoration he was made a knight of St. Louis, grand-officer of the legion-of-honour, and inspector-general of cavalry at Besançon, Gray, and Vesoul. He is still in active service.

LORD ST. HELENS.

This nobleman is a younger son of Mr. Fitzherbert, the friend of Johnson, Burke, and other great men, of the last century. His family has been settled in Derbyshire ever since the reign of William the Conqueror. Alleyne Fitzherbert, the subject of this memoir, was born in 1759. He was educated at St. John's-college, Cambridge, distinguished himself as a scholar, and obtained a degree. At his outset in life he chose the diplomatic profession, as the road to fortune and honours. In 1780 he was sent to Brussels as British resident, and from him the government received the first intelligence of the defeat of the Spanish admiral, La-

gara, by Admiral Rodney. He was next appointed plenipotentiary to Paris, in which capacity he negotiated the peace of 1783. This task being completed, he was dispatched as ambassador to St. Petersburg. After his return, he was made, in 1787, secretary to the Marquis of Buckingham, the viceroy of Ireland. In 1789 he went as ambassador to Spain, and in 1791 was created an Irish peer, by the title of Lord St. Helens. He was envoy-extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Hague, in 1794, and in 1801 he was chosen to proceed to St. Petersburg, for the purpose of settling the differences with Russia. It was in the latter year that he obtained his English peerage. With the late monarch Lord St. Helens appears to have been a great favourite, as he constantly formed one of the king's private parties. He was also a lord of the bed-chamber.

COUNT DE SAINT JULIEN,

A GENERAL in the Austrian army, is descended from a family originally French. He entered early into the army, and, having obtained the rank of colonel, was distinguished by the bravery of his conduct at the sanguinary battle of Bassano, on the 3d of November, 1796; he afterwards, being promoted to the rank of major-general, served in the army of Italy, during the campaign of 1800. After the battle of Marengo, the Austrian cabinet sent him to Paris to treat for peace. On his return he was appointed commandant of the fortress of Olmutz, and commander-in-chief of the army in that vicinity. On the renewal of hostilities he commanded in Bavaria, and in the battle of Ulm experienced a defeat, in the month of October, 1805. Subsequent to this he acted under the orders of the Archduke John, in the Tyrol; but, in February, 1806, he was recalled to fill the important functions of governor of Silesia, which government he quitted in 1809, to repair to St. Petersburg, with the title of ambassador-extraordinary, and minister-plenipotentiary from the Emperor of Austria; and he remained in that capital until 1812, on the invasion of Russia. In 1815 he was in London with the foreign monarchs.

THE MARQUIS DE SAINT MARSAN

Was born at Turin, of an ancient family; his father was the governor of that city. The count was minister-of-war to

the king of Sardinia; he afterwards was sent on several missions to Buonaparte. After the incorporation of Piedmont with France, he attached himself to that great man, and was named counsellor-of state, and sent ambassador to Berlin, in which embassy he continued till 1813, at the time of the defection of the Prussian corps, commanded by General d'Yorck, of which event he apprised his court, by letter, on the 1st of January. The progress of the allied armies obliged him to quit Prussia, and he returned to Paris, where he was named, successively, senator and member of the commission of five. On the restoration of Louis the XVIIIth the count was named, by the allies, president of the council of regency, established at Turin, to receive the King of Sardinia on his return to his kingdom, who appointed him minister-of-war, and sent him to the congress of Vienna, to claim that portion of the Sardinian country which the treaty of Paris had separated from the kingdom. On the dissolution of the congress he was appointed minister for foreign affairs, in Sardinia.

COUNTESS DE SAINT MORYS

Is the widow of the Count de St. Morys, and niece to the celebrated French minister, M. De Calonne. This lady obtained a considerable degree of notoriety, in consequence of some proceedings which she adopted before the French tribunals, against persons whom she suspected of having caused the death of her husband, in a duel, on the 21st July, 1817. She was induced to this step to repel certain calumnies which had gone forth, reflecting on the memory of the count, and she accused the Count de Poix, lieutenant of the body-guard, and the Duke de Mounchy, captain in the same corps, of being accomplices in the murder of her husband. The chamber-of-peers, before whom she made this accusation, referred her to the courts of justice. The royal court of Paris considered the complaint as comprised within the law of duelling, and decided on applying the ordinances, made in these cases, to it. The memoir, however, having excited some strong observations in a work published at Paris in English, by Mr. Playsfair, the court condemned that gentleman to three months imprisonment. The countess herself, and M. de Gaudichard, her daughter, were afterwards convicted of having libelled Colonel Barbier de Fay, as being the cause of her husband's death, and they were ordered to pay a fine of fifty francs and to discharge the expences.

COUNT DE SAINT PRIEST.

'DESCENDED from a family which was originally Alsatian, this veteran nobleman, born in 1735, was destined for the army, and became an ensign of the body-guards at a very early age. He rose to be colonel, and, subsequently, camp-marshall. Having, however, acquired a great knowledge of diplomacy, he was chosen to fill the post of an ambassador, first to Lisbon, next to Constantinople, and lastly to the Hague. On his return to France, he was appointed, after the revolution of the 14th of July, 1789, the minister of the King's household, in the room of the Baron de Biètœul. The functions of this minister were the same as those exercised by the minister of the home department, at a subsequent period. M. de St. Priest was, at the outset, believed to be attached to the revolutionary party, and to this belief he owed his place; but he soon gave convincing proof that his opinions were of a very different kind. It was, consequently, not long before accusations were brought against him, and it was even proposed to implicate him in a treasonable affair. In 1790, therefore, M. de St. Priest resigned, and emigrated. In 1795 he was one of the four ministers of Louis XVIII. at Verona, and he afterwards accompanied the sovereign to Blankenburg and Mittau. When Louis went to England, the count retired to Russia, and his sons entered into the Russian service. He returned to France on the restoration of the Bourbons, and in August, 1815, was created a peer. His eldest son was killed before Rheims, in 1814, by a shot from a battery which Napoleon, in person, ordered to be fired; his second son is governor of Volhnia, and his third son is now in the French service, after having, for several years, been a Russian officer.

M. DE SAINT PRIX

Was originally a sculptor, but an irresistible inclination for the stage induced him to try his fortune on the Parisian boards. He came out soon after the retirement of the celebrated Lekain, and he and Larive were considered as the heirs of Lekain's glory. He had a fine voice, a lofty stature, and a majestic figure, and these advantages enabled him long to reign without a rival in dignified parts. He was particularly admired in the characters of Abner, Coriolanus, Achiles, Cain, Hercules on Mount Æta, Philoctetes, and

James Molay, in Raynouard's tragedy of the Templars. He quitted the stage in 1817, and is now professor at the royal school of declamation.

THE DUKE DE SAINT SIMON,

DESCENDED from an ancient and illustrious family in France, was for many years a distinguished officer in the military service, previous to the revolution, at which period he was named by the noblesse, in 1789, deputy to the states-general, from the province of Angoumois. Disgusted with the proceedings of the revolutionists, he repaired to Spain, and, in 1793, was appointed a marshal-de-camp in the service of that government. In the affair of Irún, he was seriously wounded, by a ball, in the neck, and subsequently, while he was maintaining the post of Argensu, a ball passed through his breast. Having signalized himself on several occasions, the Spanish monarch made him captain-general of Old-Castile, and a grandee of Spain. In 1808 he was taken prisoner by the French, in defending Madrid, was tried by a military-commission, and condemned to death, which sentence was afterwards commuted to imprisonment; he was then taken to France, and lodged in the citadel of Besançon, where he continued a prisoner until 1814. On the re-establishment of Ferdinand on the throne of Spain, he returned to that kingdom, when the king created him a duke, with the rank of captain-general, and that of colonel in the Walloon-guards; and he is still in the Spanish service.

COUNT DE SAINT SIMON

Is a cousin of the duke de Saint Simon, and, like him, served in America, and obtained the order of Cincinnatus. In 1782 he was captured, with M. de Grasse, and remained for some time a prisoner. He espoused the cause of the revolution, and that so warmly as to renounce his title of count, but he does not appear to have taken any part in public affairs. In 1797 he undertook a speculation in stage-coaches for swift travelling, which, from their rapidity, were known by the name of The Lightning. He afterwards commenced a periodical work, but its principles were severely treated by the journalists, and the subscribers deserted him at the second number. He is the sole author of "Letters of Saint Simon;"—"Industry, or Moral, Political, and Philosophical

cal Discussions ;"—and "Opinion on the Measures to be taken against the Coalition of 1815." In conjunction with M. Thierry, he has published "Introduction to the Scientific Labours of the 19th Century," 2 vols. 4to.; and two other works.

THE MARQUIS DE SAINT SIMON.

THIS officer, who is son to the nephew of the Duke de Saint Simon, was born in 1782, and entered early into the army. He was at first a private hussar, under the orders of Moreau, in the campaigns of the years VIII. and XI. He was next promoted to be officer of carabiniers, and soon after became aid-de-camp to Marshal Ney. While performing this latter function, at the battle of Jena, he rode, in consequence of the thick fog, into the midst of a Prussian squadron, and was left for dead on the field. In Catalonia he commanded the 29th hussars, and distinguished himself on various occasions, particularly at the battle of Vich, where he received a severe wound in making a charge by which the army was saved. After the abdication of the emperor, the provisional government employed Saint Simon on several important missions. He entered into the body-guards, and accompanied Louis to Ghent, where he was made camp-marshall, and appointed to superintend the disembarkation of the troops destined to act in Normandy, under the duke d'Aumont. At the head of twenty-five officers he carried a battery on the coast, which incommodeed the troops, and he was exposed to considerable danger in the brief campaign which succeeded to the landing. He was afterwards appointed inspector of cavalry, and in 1819 was called up to the house of peers.

COUNT DE SAINT SULPICE.

THE family of this nobleman was originally of Piedmont, but naturalized in France. At an early age he chose the military profession, and he rose rapidly to the superior ranks. After having been appointed a colonel of the imperial-guard, he commanded, in several affairs, a very considerable division of cavalry. In the campaigns of 1805 and 1806, he bore the rank of brigadier-general, and greatly distinguished himself, especially at the battle of Eylau, in which he was wounded. In 1807 he was made general-of-division, and in 1810 he was appointed governor of the palace of Fontaine-

bleau. When the guards of honour were raised, in 1813, Napoleon placed general Saint Sulpice at the head of the 4th regiment, which was raised at Lyons. Louis gave him the cross of St. Louis, and the title of grand-officer of the legion-of-honour, and he is still employed in the French army.

COUNT SAINTE SUZANNE

Was born at Chalons-sur-Marne, in France, in 1760, and at an early age was one of the pages to Madame, sister-in-law to Louis the XVIth. He afterwards entered into the regiment of Anjou, in which he was a captain at the commencement of the revolution, and distinguished himself in the wars of that period. In 1796 he was a general-of-brigade in the armies of the Moselle and Rhine, and took an active part in the campaign, where he was opposed to the Archduke Charles, and in the affairs with General Kray, succeeded in obtaining over that general considerable advantages on the Rhine, occupying all the approaches to Ulm, and ultimately compelling the enemy to retreat. In a short time after, he covered the left wing, and secured the communications of Moreau. On the return of peace he went to Paris, and was elected successively to the council-of-state, and a member of the senate. In 1809 he was entrusted with the inspectorship of the army, for the protection of the coasts of Boulogne. On the 1st of April, 1814, he voted against the continuation of Napoleon in the government of France; and, on the 4th of June, the king created him a peer, and named him chevalier of the order of St. Louis. He did not sit in the chamber after the return of the emperor, and therefore retains his peerage.

M. DE SAINT VICTOR,

A LITERARY character of considerable reputation, was born at Nantes, about the year 1775. He was always a zealous partisan of the Bourbons, and for some years was one of the conductors of the journal of debates. Towards the end of the year 1813, when it was hoped that the disasters which Napoleon had sustained would give a chance of shaking his throne, by intrigues with the disaffected, M. de Saint Victor was employed on a mission into Brittany. He was, however, arrested there, and was imprisoned till the Bourbons were restored. M. de Saint Victor is the au-



Emile. St. Vincent.

uthor of "Hope, a Poem;"—"The Poet's Journey;"—"An Historical and Picturesque View of Paris, from the Period of the Gauls to the present Time," 3 vols.;—"An Ode on the French Revolution, and the Downfall of the Tyrant;"—and "An Ode on the First and Second Restoration." He has also translated the Odes of Anacreon, and his version is said to be the best of all those which have been made into the French language. To M. de Saint Victor are also attributed a pamphlet, entitled "On the Revolutionists and the present Ministry;"—and the comic operas of "Uthal and Malvina;"—and "The Habit of the Count de Grammont."

There is another writer of the same name, who has produced several monodramas.

EARL ST. VINCENT.

This respected officer is the second son of the late Swynfen Jervis, Esq., of Meaford, in the county of Stafford. He was born in 1736, educated at Burton grammar-school, and sent very early to sea, where he formed himself as a seaman, under those great commanders Anson, Hawke, &c. He must have embarked in the naval service as early as the year 1745 or 1746. After the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, he was sent to France, to learn the language and improve himself. On the breaking out of the Seven Years War, he was, in 1755, made lieutenant, in which capacity he was noticed by that excellent officer, Sir Charles Saunders, who, in 1760, took him with him in the expedition to Quebec, as his first-lieutenant. There he had a full opportunity to shew his skill and courage, particularly on the night in which the French attempted to burn the English fleet by means of fire-rafts. On his return from this expedition he was made master and commander, and soon after post-captain. In this capacity he served, with reputation, during the Seven Years War. After the peace he had the command of a frigate in the Mediterranean. On the breaking out of the American war, he was appointed to the command of the *Foudroyant*, and served, in her, on the memorable 28th of July, 1778, in which his ship was closely engaged, and was left in a disabled state. On the trial of Admiral Keppel, for his conduct on that day, Captain Jervis gave most decided evidence in favour of that much injured officer. He continued in the command of the *Foudroyant* until 1782, when cruising under Admiral Barrington, near Ushant, they fell in with a fleet of the enemy; a general chase ensued, and Captain Jervis ran

out of sight of the fleet. The chase was a convoy which separated, but the Foudroyant came up with the Pegase, of seventy-four guns, engaged her about an hour, and compelled her to strike. That a French seventy-four gun ship should submit to an English ship of eighty guns was not extraordinary, but Captain Jervis's merit was conspicuous in the judgment he shewed. He killed and wounded eighty men on-board the Pegase; but had the skill to place his ship in so advantageous a situation that he had not one man killed, and but few wounded, one of whom was the captain himself, who received a wound on the eye by a splinter. On his return to England he was honoured with the rank of Knight of the Bath, and about this time married Miss Parker, daughter of Sir Thomas Parker, who was his cousin.

During the peace which ensued, Sir John Jervis was brought into Parliament, first for Calne, and then for the borough of Great Yarmouth, and connecting himself in politics with the late Earl of Shelburne, he, of course, voted with the opposition. On the breaking out of the war with France, in 1793, he was sent to the West Indies, and the conjoint forces reduced the island of Martinique. Jervis returned in bad health, but soon sailed again, and blockaded Cadiz, where he was not long without finding an opportunity to signalize himself in a manner that will immortalize his name. The British admiral having only fifteen sail of the line, the Spanish admiral put to sea with twenty-seven, one of which was a ship of four-decks, and six three-deckers. On the 14th of February, 1797, the fleets were in sight. Sir John Jervis, by a masterly manœuvre, separated one part of their line from the other; and Commodore Nelson, with his division, attacked the separated ships and compelled four of them to strike. The rest of their fleet, notwithstanding their numerical superiority, took shelter in Cadiz; and Jervis sailed for the Tagus, with his fleet and prizes. As the spirit of the English nation had been previously much depressed, this elated them greatly. Sir John received the thanks of both houses of Parliament, and was, by his majesty, honoured with the title of Earl of St. Vincent, Baron Meaford; the former from his victory, and the latter from his paternal seat. He had also a pension granted him, of three thousand a-year. Lord St. Vincent had sat in parliament for various boroughs in the opposition interest; but the honour of sitting in the House of Peers he owed alone to his transcendent merit. After this, his lordship lived some time on-shore, on account of ill-health. During the adminis-

tration of Mr. Addington, Lord St. Vincent held the place of first lord of the admiralty, and, under him, the affairs of that board were conducted with great spirit. He was indefatigable in executing the duties of his office. Lord St. Vincent, as usual, on the conclusion of the peace, ordered the surplus stores to be sold. The minister, Addington, thought proper to plunge the country into a war again, and a charge was brought against Lord St. Vincent of leaving the navy not properly provided with stores. This charge ought to have been brought against Mr. Addington, who should have made his intentions known to his lordship. He retired from the admiralty in 1805, and for some time commanded the channel fleet. He now lives at his country-seat in Essex. He has lately been appointed one of the admirals of the fleet,—is the general of marines, and an elder brother of the Trinity-house.

. COUNT DE SALABERRY.

AMONG those who by their absurd, not to say criminal, hatred of liberal principles are, in fact, preparing the destruction of that throne which they wish to support, the Count de Salaberry is entitled to a conspicuous place. He was born in 1766, and quitted France in 1790. He travelled in Germany, Turkey, and Italy, and after his return he served in the Condean army, and among the royalists of the West. The result of his remarks on foreign countries he gave to the public in 1799, with the title of "A Journey to Constantinople, by the Route of Germany, Hungary, and the Islands of the Archipelago." After the royalists had submitted to the consular-government, in 1800, M. de Salaberry settled on his estate near Blois, where, till 1814, he remained in some measure under the eye of the police. He amused the period of his retirement by agricultural and literary occupations. The fruits of the latter were "My Journey to Mont d'Or," 1802;—"Corisander de Beauvilliers, an historical romance," 2 vols. 1806;—"Lord Wiseby, or the Celibatary," 2 vols. 1808;—and a "History of the Ottoman Empire," 4 vols. 8vo. 1812. What his political opinions are, may be sufficiently understood from the circumstance of his having, in his history, warmly taken up the defence of oriental despotism. Yet he did not attract the notice of the Bourbons till the landing of Napoleon, when he was appointed a colonel of national-guards, and a commander of royal-volunteers. During the hundred days he joined the royalist

army of d'Andigné, but he does not appear to have signalized himself by any achievement. He received the cross of St. Louis when the king again returned. In 1815 he was elected a member of the chamber of deputies, and has been constantly re-elected. He has, of course, voted for all the liberticidal laws, and has been one of the foremost among those who have called for extreme measures against all persons suspected of being hostile to the Bourbons. The liberal party he has had the insolence to describe as being composed of "the dregs of the nation, and as having on their banners, in letters of fire, the execrable word illegitimacy." It appears that, unless the people of France are reduced to a state of perfect tameness, the Count de Salaberry bids fair to have an opportunity of adding a second volume to his travels in that country where despotism flourishes in all its horrible perfection.

COUNT SALDANHA OLIVIERA DAUN,

A MEMBER of the council of the Prince Regent of Portugal was born at Arinhaga, in that kingdom, of a distinguished family. When the Duke of Sussex visited Lisbon, in 1802, the Prince Regent of Portugal appointed M. Saldanha to shew him every attention, in quality of aide-de-camp to the Prince Regent. M. Saldanha, however, did not follow the court to the Brazils in 1807. Marshal Junot, on the entry of the French, among some other of the principal Portuguese, sent M. Saldanha to France, but he entrusted this gentleman with dispatches for Napoleon. He accordingly set out, in May, 1808, from the head-quarters of the French army, but the revolution which just then broke out in Spain, induced him to return without accomplishing the object of his mission, or having passed the frontiers of Portugal. After remaining some time in Lisbon, he retired to Cintra. After the retreat of the French army, he demanded to be reinstated in the service, which was refused him. He was subsequently arrested, by order of the Portuguese government, ostensibly as a measure of precaution, but really to prevent his prosecuting certain claims, and he was conveyed on-board of an English frigate. He was at length liberated, and his cause was decided in his favour. The count was afterwards sent to St. Petersburg, as ambassador, but has since been replaced by the Count de Lapa.



M. de Saldana.

PROFESSOR SALFI

Was born in 1756, at Cosenza, in Calabria. After having received the rudiments of education, he became his own teacher, and acquired such extensive learning as to be able to bring up several pupils. Philosophy and elegant literature were the subjects to which he devoted himself. After the earthquake, in 1783, he published a work entitled "An Essay on Anthropological Phenomena," which treated on the moral influence of earthquakes upon man. Some of the opinions in this work were of so bold a kind that they excited much censure, and were very near bringing him under the displeasure of the higher powers. His book, however, procured him the friendship of some of the literati of Naples, and this circumstance induced him to settle in that city. While he was residing there, the dispute took place between the Neapolitan court and the pope. Salfi took the side of his sovereign, by publishing three well-written and well-reasoned tracts, and he was rewarded by a commandery. He next turned his attention to the drama, and produced several pieces, which have ranked him among the good dramatic poets of Italy. Salfi, however, did not long enjoy tranquillity in his own country, for the government suspected him of revolutionary principles, and he thought it prudent to retire to Genoa. When the French penetrated into Italy, in 1796, he went to Milan, took a part in the conduct of some of the journals, and was afterwards employed by the Cisalpine government. In 1799 he was secretary-general of the ephemeral Neapolitan republic. He escaped the slaughter which followed the restoration of the worthless Ferdinand, and when, in 1800, the French re-conquered Italy, he returned to Milan. Wishing to enjoy the sweet and solitary leisure, he obstinately refused to accept any of successive offices of the government; but, in 1801, he was appointed inspector of the great theatres at Milan, and professor of Ideology and history at the university of Brescia. In 1807 he was placed in the professorial chair of diplomacy, and in 1809, in that of the law of nations. He now published some tracts, poems, and translations, and composed his tragedy of "Pau-nusius." On the dissolution of the kingdom of Italy, in 1814, he was recalled to his native country, and was even gratified with a pension, and a place in the university. Unconscious, however, that under a despotism there was no certainty of being safe, Salfi quitted Naples, and took up his residence at Paris, where he still remains.

sent time he is engaged in continuing Guingené's "History of Italian Literature," and in revising the productions of his earlier years. In 1817 he printed "A Discourse on the History of Greece," which is to be followed by three other discourses on the history of the Romans and Italians. Professor Salhi is one of the numerous contributors to the Universal Biography.

M. SALQUES

WAS formerly professor of eloquence at the college of Sens. Being attorney to the commune of Sens at the period when Louis XVI. was under trial, he had the courage to suppress an address to the convention, calling for the death of the king. This circumstance, and his well-known love of monarchy, caused him to be denounced to Fouquier Tainville, in 1793, by the commissioners which the convention had dispatched into his department. He, however, though not without extreme difficulty, escaped from the danger. In 1797 he commenced a Theatrical Journal, which was not successful. During the imperial government he held no place, and when Napoleon returned from Elba, M. Salques published, in the Journal of Paris, some violent attacks on him, which he re-printed, and posted on the walls. He now keeps an academy, principally for young foreigners. M. Salques has been connected with many of the journals, particularly with the European Courier; has edited Laharpe's Miscellanies; and a "Theory of Ambition," erroneously attributed to Herault de Sechelles; is also translator of "Paradise Lost," and is the author of a work "On the Errors and Prejudices which are spread in Society," 3 vols., another "On Paris, Manners, Literature, and Philosophy;"—and "Memoirs to serve towards the History of France, during the Government of Napoleon Buonaparte, and the Absence of the House of Bourbon."

SIGNOR SALIERI.

THIS celebrated performer was born, in 1750, at Legnano, in the Venetian territory, and began to cultivate the science of music at an early age. On the death of his father, an eminent merchant, which happened when Salieri was fifteen, he made choice of music as his profession. Pescetti and Gassman were his first masters. To the latter he was very much attached, and accompanied him to Vienna, where they

arrived in 1766. He remained eight years in the Austrian capital, where he composed several operas. On the death of Glasman, Salieri was appointed chapel-master, and also master of the imperial-chamber and theatre. He now contracted a friendship with Gluck, and became so familiar with the style of that great composer, that Gluck declared him to be the only German who thoroughly understood it. Under the eye of his friend he composed the opera of the "Danaldes," which was represented at Paris, in 1784, with brilliant success, and was believed to be by Gluck, till, on the thirteenth night, that gentleman disclosed the name of the real composer. For this opera Salieri received five hundred pounds. On his return to Vienna, his opera of "Oxus, King of Ormus," gained for him, from Joseph II. a present of two hundred ducats, and a pension of three hundred. At one period of his life Salieri re-visited Italy, and while there he composed for five or six different theatres. He now resides at Vienna, as chapel-master of the emperor.

THE BISHOP OF SALISBURY.

DR. FISHER, the present prelate of Salisbury, was born in 1779, and educated at St. Paul's school, and St. Peter's College, Cambridge. He afterwards was a fellow at St. John's, and was chosen to be tutor to the Duke of Kent. His degrees were taken, A.B., in 1770,—A.M. 1773.—B.D. 1781. His being preceptor to the Duke of Kent, led him to further promotion, and he was appointed one of the king's chaplains. In 1786 he was made Dean of Windsor, and in 1809, bishop of Exeter. In 1801 he was selected for a most important trust, to be preceptor to the late Princess Charlotte, of Wales, who was then looked up to as presumptive heir to the throne. The task confided to him he executed with great ability, and much to the satisfaction of the king, who translated him to the diocese of Salisbury, and he is, as such, chancellor of the Order of the Garter. He has published only one charge and two sermons. He married Dorothea, heiress of J. T. Scrivener, Esq.

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY,

THE only surviving son of James, the sixth Earl of Salisbury, was born in 1748, and educated at Oxford, where, in 1773, he was honoured with the degree of LL.D. When

Lord Cranborne, he was returned to Parliament for Plympton, appointed treasurer of the king's-household, and admitted of the Privy Council. He also served as colonel of the Hertfordshire militia. He married Lady Mary Emily Hill, daughter of the first Marquis of Downshire, by whom he has two daughters and a son, the present Lord Cranborne. In the parliament of 1780, he was elected M. P. for Lancaster; and a few months after succeeded his father in his title and estate, and was appointed lord-lieutenant of the county of Hertford. On his accession to his title, he restored the seat of Hatfield to its ancient perfect state, lived in a most magnificent manner, and by that means, and through the popular talents of the Marchioness, gained a very considerable interest in the county. In 1789 he was appointed lord-chamberlain, which high office he enjoyed until the change in the ministry, in 1806. From that period his lordship held no place for some years, but in 1812 he was appointed joint-postmaster-general, which office he still retains. He was created Marquis of Salisbury in 1789.

R. A. SALISBURY, ESQ.

THIS gentleman was brought up to the medical profession, and, if we are not mis-informed, practised at a small town in Yorkshire, but having married a woman of fortune, he settled at Chapel Allerton, where he cultivated, with considerable success, a botanical garden, which was much visited by the lovers of botany. His first work, which appeared in 1791, was "Icones stirpium variorum Descriptionibus illustratæ." In 1796 he published "Prodromus Stirpium in horto Chapel Allerton vigentium." This garden was very expensive, and, in a few years, the whole was brought to sale. He then came to town, and took a house at Mill-Hill, which formerly belonged to the celebrated Peter Collinson. Mr. Salisbury has made some discoveries in botany, particularly respecting the Cypripedium, the Pancratium, and the Oxalis; on which, and on various other subjects, he has enriched the transactions of the Linnean Society. He has also published "C. P. Thunberg Dissertatio de Erica, curante R. A. Salisbury;" - and "Paradisus Londinensis." In conjunction with Mr. T. A. Knight and Mr. John Wedgwood, he was one of the founders of the Horticultural Society, and acted, for some years, as secretary.

THE PRINCESS OF SALM.

This lady, celebrated for her literary talents, is of a noble family, and was born at Nantes, in 1768. In 1789 she married a surgeon, of the name of Pipelet, and went to Paris; but, in the course of the revolution, she obtained a divorce. This circumstance was made a subject of bitter satire upon her, by Le Brun and other wits of the capital. While she was yet Madame Pipelet, she published a great number of fugitive pieces, wrote several academic discourses, and eulogies, and brought out, on the Louvois theatre, the lyric tragedy of "Sappho," which was completely successful; and a drama, in five acts, which was performed only one night. After having suffered a variety of domestic misfortunes, she married, in 1802, the Count of Salm Dyck, whose possessions, situated on the left bank of the Rhine, had been united to France. In 1816, however, the count was allowed to assume the title of prince. Since her second marriage the princess has published several poetical epistles, and various essays and discourses, in prose. She is a member of the Lyceum of Arts, and of many other literary societies. Her husband is an excellent botanist, and is now engaged on a botanical work.

HENRY SALT, ESQ.

Is a native of Litchfield, and was educated in the grammar-school of that town. He was sent to London, and placed under the tuition of an artist; but he had not been long with him, before Lord Valentia, (now Earl of Mountmorris), made him an offer to go with him, on his projected journey, to India. As Mr. Salt had always a strong inclination for travelling, he readily accepted the offer to go as his draftsman, and accompanied him to India. During his travels in that country, and up the Red Sea, and through Abyssinia back to England, they were out four years; and on their return, Lord Valentia published his travels, in three volumes, quarto, splendidly ornamented with plates, from the pencil of Mr. Salt. "The Account of Abyssinia," was written by Mr. Salt, who was employed to carry presents from our government in India to the emperor of Abyssinia. Mr. Salt, on his return, published "Twenty-four Views, taken in India, the Red Sea, Abyssinia, &c." folio, 1809;—and, in 1814, "An Account of a Voyage to Abyssinia, and Travels in the Interior of that Country," 4to. This was the narrative of a second journey which Mr. Salt made to that country;

which journey, we have reason to think, was undertaken at the public expence, and that he then carried presents from the English government. He executed so well the commission he was entrusted with, that, on his return, he was appointed, by government, the king's consul-general in Egypt, where he now is, engaged in very active researches into the antiquities of that interesting country, and has drawn upon himself the praises of travellers of all nations.

M. DE SALVERTE

Was born at Paris, in 1771, and was educated at the college of Juilly. At the age of only eighteen he was appointed king's attorney in the court of the Chatelet; an appointment which proves, either that he possessed an extraordinary precocity of talent, or, that favour had more influence than the interest of justice. When the tribunal of the Chatelet was suppressed, M. de Salverte was employed in the office of the foreign department. In 1795 he was concerned in the insurrection of the Parisians against the convention, and was condemned to death, but the sentence was afterwards annulled. He devoted himself wholly to literature during the reign of Napoleon, except occasionally appearing at the bar to plead, gratuitously, the cause of a friend. On the second invasion of France, by the allies, he retired into Switzerland. His works are numerous, and of various kinds. He has tried, and with equal success, the drama, poetry, romances, politics, natural philosophy, and translation. Among his productions may be specified, "Eulogies of Bailly, Diderot, and Cadet;"—"A Pot without a Lid, and Nothing in it," a romance;—"Neila, or the Oaths," a romance;—"Phedosia," a tragedy;—"Two Volumes of Poems;"—and "A Literary Picture of France in the 18th Century," which is a work of very superior merit. M. de Salverte enjoys the deserved reputation of being a sincere and enlightened lover of justice, order, and liberty.

THE DUKE OF SAN CARLOS

Is a grandee of Spain, of the first class of nobility, counsellor-of-state, lieutenant-general, and was lately ambassador from the King of Spain to the court of London. The duke was born in 1771, at Lima, and was educated in the principal college of that city, the rector of which was his governor. He went to Spain at the age of seventeen. He began his

military career as colonel in the second regiment of Majorca infantry, of which his uncle was colonel-proprietor, and was in the campaign of Catalonia, in the war of 1793, and was a volunteer in the Toulon expedition. On the death of his uncle he was appointed chamberlain to the prince of the Asturias, now Ferdinand the Seventh, and was afterwards named governor to the prince of Asturias. His system of education was, however, not suitable to the views of Godoy, the Prince of the Peace, and his influence, deprived the duke of that honour. He was named major-domo to the queen, in 1801, at the time when the court was occupied with the marriage of the prince with the princess of the house of the Two Sicilies. In 1805 he was invested with the office of major-domo to Charles the Fourth, and in 1807, some time before the famous investigation at the Escorial, he was removed from court, and appointed to the viceroyship of Navarre. Three months after he had taken possession of his viceroyalty he received orders to consider himself a prisoner in the citadel ; this arrest arose out of a report which had been spread, that the duke had recommended to the prince to remove the queen-mother from all influence in the affairs of the kingdom, in case of the king's death, who at that time was very ill, and also to bring the Prince of the Peace before the tribunals of his country. During the affair of the Escorial, he was subjected to various severe scrutinies, and though he was liberated at the same moment as prince Ferdinand, yet he was ordered to remove sixty leagues from Madrid, and not to reside within twenty leagues of the coasts, and was also prohibited from fixing his residence in Navarre. He resided at Alfaro when the French armies entered Spain. In the mean time the insurrection in Aranjuez broke out, and prince Ferdinand being placed on the throne, he immediately called the duke about his person, and appointed him grand-master of the household, and member of his privy-council. The duke arrived in Madrid some days before the prince's departure for Bayonne, and he accompanied him in that journey. The duke had divers conferences with Napoleon on the subject of exchanging the crown of Spain for that of Etruria, but the duke invariably told the latter that the prince would not consent to any treaty without enjoying his liberty and being sanctioned by the Cortes. The subsequent arrangements, however, which the prince was compelled to enter into, did not detach the duke from his service ; he remained with him at Valençay, till he, by order of Napoleon, was called with Escoiquiz to Paris ; while at Paris he

availed himself of the opportunity to confer with the diplomatic agents of Russia, Prussia, and Austria on the affairs of Spain. Suspicions, however, were afterwards entertained of the duke and Escoiquiz's influence over Ferdinand, and they were separated from that prince; the duke being confined at Long-le-Saulnier, and Escoiquiz at Bourges. The duke, in his retirement, cultivated his taste for botany, but above all for history, politics, and general literature. When it was determined by Napoleon to reinstate Ferdinand on the throne of his kingdom, he fixed upon the duke of San Carlos as best suited, by his counsels and knowledge of all parties in Spain, to conciliate their regards. He was, therefore, called to Paris in the month of November, 1813, and communicated with the duke of Bassano, and afterwards went to Valençay, where long discussions ensued, the result of which ended in the duke's setting out for Madrid, to obtain the consent of the regency to the treaty. He arrived in that capital on the 16th of January, 1814, but the previous arrangements made in France were not relished by the regency, and consequently were not adopted. On his return to Valençay, he passed through Catalonia, where he had a conference with Marshal Suchet, on the subject of evacuating the Spanish territory. Previous to his arrival at Valençay, the king, impatient of his return, had dispatched Don Joseph Palafox with new instructions. In answer to applications made to the government respecting the return of the king and his family to Spain, the Duke of Bassano at length replied in the affirmative, and his majesty set out under the name of Count de Barcelona. But when the escort arrived at Perpignan new obstacles arose, for Marshal Suchet opposed his further progress, under the pretext that his last instructions did not warrant him in allowing the king to proceed, and the king was obliged to leave, as an hostage, the infant Don Carlos. The duke was the only minister who accompanied the king. The affairs of Spain were at that time under the direction of the regency, and under these circumstances it was deemed prudent, first, to go to Saragossa; the Cortes, however, decided not to give up the reins of government, and the consequence was, the king and the duke proceeded to Valencia, in the month of April. On the 3d of May the duke was appointed, by the king, first secretary-of-state, and the next day he signed the infamous decree by which a despotism was established. General Freyre had been nominated to the ministry-of-war which he refused, and the duke accepted it, in conjunction with that of minister of the king's household; the former office he shortly after re-

signed to General Eguia. The king of Prussia sent the duke the decoration of the black and red-eagle, and the king of the two Sicilies, sent those of St. Ferdinand and St. Januarius, with a very flattering letter of thanks, for his having contributed to his re-establishment on the throne of Naples. The duke set about introducing a system of economy into the kingdom, established a junta of ministers, over whom he presided, took a variety of measures for a general repair of the roads, increasing the number of canals, reviving the credit of the national-bank, and he established several academies for the cultivation of the arts and sciences. Notwithstanding all these benefits, his enemies were numerous, and finding their increase, in November, 1814, he demanded to be allowed to resign, which the king granted, and Don Pedro Cevallos was appointed to succeed him. He was nominated minister to Vienna, in the month of October, 1815, and in 1817 he was recalled and sent to the court of Great Britain, in the same quality, where he resided till lately, when he was replaced by the Duke de Frias.

DON JUAN SAN MARTIN,

GENERAL in the independent army of South America, was born in the midst of the Andes, in the jurisdiction of the Plata, but was sent, very young, to Madrid for education, and particularly distinguished himself in mathematics while in the military school. He entered into the army in 1808, and was aide-de-camp to General Solano, governor of Cadiz, and captain-general of Andalusia, and afterwards acted in that capacity to the generals Romana and Campigny. He enlisted under the banners of the Cortes, to defend the independence of his country, and evinced so much valour at the battle of Albufera, that he was raised to the rank of colonel. After the annihilation of the Cortes, Colonel San Martin quitted Spain for Buenos-Ayres, where his courage and abilities had greater scope for action. Towards the end of the year 1816 he was placed at the head of a body of troops, composed of Buenos-Ayreans and Chilians, which he recruited on his route, and disciplined with the greatest care, previously to his arrival at his destination, St. Jago, in which he surmounted innumerable obstacles, overthrowing the enemy in their defiles, and taking their strong places. Without waiting for the arrival of artillery, he, on the 12th of February, 1817, attacked the royalists at Chacaburco, and dislodged them from their position, having killed 600 men, and taken nearly the

same number of prisoners. Much in this affair was attributed to the personal valour of General San Martin, who, in the close of the action, was so much fatigued from his exertions, that he fell from his horse and lay on the ground without motion, for some time, so that his soldiers thought him mortally wounded. He advanced afterwards on the capital of Chili, the congress of which named him supreme-director, but fearful of not being able to execute both offices, he refused the honour. Having completed the deliverance of Chili, by the battle of Maipo, he was dispatched, towards the latter end of the year 1820, in conjunction with Lord Cochrane, to liberate Peru.

The force employed consisted of eight frigates and brigs, and 5,600 men. Pezuela, the Peruvian viceroy, collected a considerable army, and issued a proclamation, exhorting the people to take up arms. The people, however, were little disposed to resist those who came to free them from slavery. San Martin effected his landing without loss, and was joined by numbers. He advanced to within a short distance of Lima, and held it, in some measure, blockaded. As Pezuela, the viceroy, did not think it prudent to venture an action, the Spanish municipality deposed him, as having betrayed his trust, and they substituted La Serna in his place, and put a price on the heads of all the Chilian officers. But nothing was gained by this measure. After several minor actions, the royalists were utterly defeated, Lima surrendered, and San Martin was placed at the head of the independent government.

DR. SANDFORD

Was formerly of Christ-church, Oxford, at which college he proceeded A.M. in 1791. On leaving college he went to Edinburgh, where he long resided as the minister of an episcopal congregation. His piety and learning at length induced the prelates of the Scotch church to invite him to accept the charge of bishop, and he acceded to their invitation in 1806. The choice which they made of a colleague was, undoubtedly, a judicious one. Dr. Sandford is the author of "Lectures on Passion Week," dedicated to the queen, 1802;—"Sermons designed chiefly for Young Persons," 1802;—"A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Episcopal Communion at Edinburgh," 1807;—"A Sermon for the Lancasterian Schools," 1813;—and "Sermons preached in St. John's-chapel, Edinburgh," 1819. He was also one of the learned contributors to the Classical Journal.

COUNT SANSON.

This officer, who was born in 1756, is a lieutenant-general of engineers. During the wars of the revolution he was rapidly promoted. He served the campaign of 1806, and the early part of that of 1807, as a brigadier-general, and in the July of the latter year, he was made a general-of-division. In 1809 he was employed at the siege of Girona, and, on that arduous occasion, he was conspicuous for his bravery and talent. For several years he was director of the general dépôt of war, an office in which he succeeded Andreossy, and proved himself worthy to be his successor, by sparing no pains to disseminate every new method which could tend to the perfecting of topography and geography. In the Russian campaign he was taken prisoner, and he did not return to his native country till after the abdication of Napoleon. By the restored sovereign he was made a knight of St. Louis. Since the second return of the Bourbons he has retired on half-pay.

GENERAL SAPINAUD DE LA VERIE.

PREVIOUSLY to the French revolution, Sapinaud was an officer in the regiment of Foix. When, in 1793, the insurrection broke out in Vendée, he was one of the royalist chiefs. He crossed the Loire with the Vendean army, participated in all the toils and dangers of the campaign in Britanny, and, after the defeat at Savenay, was fortunate enough to escape. On his returning to Vendée, he assembled a few royalists, and joined Charette. He soon, however, separated from that general, and joined Stofflet. But the friendship between him and the latter general was speedily dissolved. In consequence of Sapinaud having signed, in concert with Charette, a treaty with the republicans, Stofflet marched to seize his person, and he was obliged to take flight, leaving his baggage to be pillaged by the soldiers of Stofflet. In 1796 he declared to the Count d'Artois his readiness to take up arms again, but he did not come forward; nor did he take any part in the insurrection of 1799. Louis made him a lieutenant-general in 1814, and in the same year he received, from the king of Spain, the order of St. Charles. In 1815 he was at the head of the second division of the Vendean army; and, after the death of the gallant la Rochejaquelein, he became general-in-chief, in which capacity he signed the treaty which put an end to hostilities in the west of France. He was named a commander of St. Louis in 1816,

M. CHARLES SAPPEY

Is a native of Grenoble, at which place he was born in 1763. Under the imperial sway he was successively a tribune and member of the legislative body. Though his family was connected with that of Napoleon, he was always openly hostile to the arbitrary acts which were committed by the imperial government. He was a deputy during the hundred days, and he now holds a seat in the chamber of deputies. In debate he has displayed considerable eloquence and an uniform love of liberty. He has the merit of having endeavoured to bring to justice the sanguinary assassins of the protestants at Nîmes, and the scarcely less sanguinary beings who formed the military tribunal at Grenoble, and, under pretence of a revolt there, condemned great numbers of victims to death, with the most indecent rapidity, and an utter contempt of legal forms.

M. William Sappey, his brother, was a commissioner of the Executive Directory, and afterwards deputy-prefect, and member of the legislative-body. He was the particular friend of Lucien Buonaparte.

GENERAL SARASA.

THIS extraordinary character, who has displayed an astonishing degree of talent, courage, and patriotic virtue, is a native of the plain of the Caraccas. When he first embarked in the cause of liberty, he had all the ignorance of rustic life, but he was honourably known by his probity. It was not long before he rendered himself eminent by his valour and perseverance. In spite, however, of the exertions of the independents, the overwhelming numbers which were under the command of Boves and Morales obtained a temporary triumph, and freedom seemed to be on the point of expiring. In this emergency Sarasa did not despair. With only fifteen or twenty brave followers, he wandered for more than twelve months in the forests, wild fruits being the only subsistence of himself and his little band. Repeated attempts were in vain made to subdue or seize him. He evaded all pursuit, and often chastised the temerity of his pursuers. When Morillo arrived with the troops from Spain, still more vigorous efforts were tried to reduce Sarasa, but with no better success. Nor did a measure of another kind, which it required still more firmness to resist, produce any better effect. The son of Sarasa, who had been taken prisoner,

was sent to him with a messenger by Morillo, with an offer of a commission in the royal army, and the command of the whole of the plain of Caraccas. Sarasa had believed his son to be dead, and he was overjoyed to see him; but he, nevertheless, replied that he was not to be seduced by any artifice, that he had resolved to conquer or perish, and that, as the love of country ought to take place of every thing else, he resigned, if necessary, the life of his child. Sarasa was soon furnished with the means of contributing efficaciously to the rescuing of that country to which he was so devotedly attached. The sanguinary conduct of Morillo at length aroused the South Americans to resistance, the troop of Sarasa increased daily, and, at length, he was at the head of two thousand cavalry, with which he severely harassed the royalist army. He has now the satisfaction of enjoying, in peace, the gratitude of his liberated countrymen.

GENERAL SARRAZIN.

This person, who was formerly a general in the French armies, under the late Emperor of France, and deserted his standard to fly over to England, has been the subject of much observation and great censure in Europe. He was born on the 15th of August, 1770, at St. Silvestre, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, in France; his father was a husbandman. Having passed through various changes of fortune previous to the revolution, he was at the taking of Verdun, adjutant-major to the battalions of volunteers of Chalons, at the period when Verdun was captured. When nobles were excluded from the army, some of his enemies pretended that he was the son of the Count de Sarrazin, an emigrant, and though he loudly declared that he was the offspring of a peasant, he was deprived of his rank, and obliged to serve as a private against the Vendees. In November, 1793, he officiated as secretary to General Moreau, whom he accompanied to the army of the North, in 1794, and was appointed assistant in the corps of engineers of Jourdan. At the attack on Coblenz, he stormed some redoubts, and obtained the rank of adjutant-general; at the siege of Maestricht, he was employed with the left wing of the army of General Kleber, and was directed to prepare means for the passing of the Rhine, which took place in September, 1795. He made the campaign of Germany in 1796, in quality of chief of the staff to General Bernadotte, and refused,

in 1798, to quit that general to follow Buonaparte to Egypt, and was sent to a command in the army destined to invade England, under the orders of General Desaix. He was afterwards employed in the expedition to Ireland ; and was named general-of-brigade by Humbert, at the taking of Killala, and general-of-division at the affair of Castlebar, where he took a standard from the British. On his return to France, he was sent with the army of Italy, where he distinguished himself, and was wounded at the battle of the Trebia, and after the retreat from Italy he was dispatched on a mission to Switzerland, previous to which he had published a work under the title of " Instructions for Troops in the Field." On the return of Buonaparte he was graciously received, and had the honour of being joined in effecting the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, with General Bernadotte. In December, 1799, he was appointed to command a division by Marshal Ney, and served in the army of the Rhine, under the orders of General Moreau. He was, in 1800, entrusted with the command of a corps of 10,000 grenadiers, part of the army of the coasts, assembled in the camp at Amiens. He afterwards marched these troops to Italy. In this campaign he disagreed with Murat, and in consequence demanded his return to France, under the pretext of ill-health ; he received permission, and on his arrival in the capital he was informed that his name was struck out of the list of the major-generals on the staff. In the Moniteur of the 4th of July, 1810, was a report from the Duke de Feltre, in which his disgrace was attributed to his own conduct, in having circulated calumnious denunciations. Indeed, it was imputed to him that during his military life he had evinced a turbulent and restless spirit. He certainly was the enemy of Napoleon, yet he disguised his real sentiments, and voted for his being consul for life. Some time after this he was reinstated in his rank as one of the generals-of-brigade, and was, subsequently, employed in St. Domingo, and, under Augereau, in the camp at Brest. He was again accused of traducing several generals and administrators of the army, in a memoir which he published on the 14th of December, 1804, but he overcame his enemies, and afterwards served with the army in Germany, in 1805 and 1806, and continued on service till 1810, when he deserted the army at Boulogne, on the 10th of June, 1810, and escaped to England in a fisherman's boat. A council-of-war set on his conduct, and condemned him to death as a traitor to his country, in deserting to the enemy. The English newspapers, but principally

the *Times*, opened its columns to him, and he took care to fill them with his own version of the passing events during his intercourse with France. The English government, to a certain degree, countenanced him, and he had the temerity to demand a high sum as the price of his abandonment of his military post, to fly into the arms of the enemy, but his motives were appreciated, and his demands treated with contempt. He married an English lady, (Miss Hutchinson, the author of two novels). On the return of Louis the XVIIIth he ventured to France, where, though he was restored to his rank, he remained neglected, till, at length, a process was criminally instituted against him (by the lady he had first married, and who bore him a child) for bigamy. On the trial it was proved that he had been married previously; his two wives appeared against him, and the court sentenced him to ten years imprisonment. His conduct on the trial was disgraceful in the extreme. Among his writings while in England, and previously to his flight from home, are "The Confession of Buonaparte to the Abbe Maury," printed in London, 1811;—"The Philosopher, or, Notes Critical and Historical;"—"History of the War in Spain and Portugal;"—"Defence of the Bourbons of Naples against the Panegyrist of the Usurper, Murat, or Advice to the Congress of Vienna;"—"A Picture of Great Britain, or Observations on England, seen at London and in the Provinces, by the Marshal-de-Camp Pillet;"—"History of the Wars of Russia and Germany, from the Passage of the Niemen in June, 1812, to that of the Rhine in November, 1813;"—"Correspondence between General Jomini and General Sarrasin, on the Campaigns of 1813 and 1815;"—"A Critical and Analytical Examination of Lieutenant-general Scott's Relation of the Battle of Waterloo, dedicated to the Duke of Wellington;"—and "History of the War of the Restoration."

M. ADRIAN DE SARRASIN

Is the eldest son of Count Gilbert de Sarrasin, and was born in 1776. Being designed for the military profession, he was brought up at the military-school of Vendôme, at which school he was a contemporary of the Duke Decazes, and many other characters who have since risen to eminence in the state. He removed to the school of artillery and engineering, at Brienne, but that establishment having been broken up by the convention, in 1794, he abandoned the idea

of entering into the army. From 1794 to 1814 he lived with his family, and was entirely engaged in pursuits connected with the arts and with literature. His first appearance as an author was in 1802, when he published a defence of De Lille's poem of "Pity." He afterwards opposed the assumption of the imperial power by Napoleon. For two years he conducted "The Literary Archives." M. de Sarrazin is also the author of "The Caravansarai, a collection of Oriental Tales," 3 vols.;—"New Tales, and new Stories," 4 vols.;—and "Bardou, or the Shepherd of Mount Taurus," 3 vols.

BARON SASSELANGES.

THERE is one curious circumstance, which we shall presently mention, that would entitle this gentleman to a place in our work, had he no other claim. He is of an ancient family, was born at Craponne, in Auvergne, in 1773, was destined for the army from twelve years of age, and was brought up in the artillery-school of la Fère. Both he and his brother, the marquis, were zealous royalists, and in several instances during the revolution he performed services to the court. In 1790 he emigrated, and, while serving in one of the emigrant corps, he twice displayed an uncommon degree of bravery. Two of his comrades having been attacked by twelve armed robbers, he hastened to their assistance, killed five of the assailants, severely wounded two, and put the rest to flight. At the battle of Quievrain he was one of the twenty-five emigrants, under the Count de Vinoski, who penetrated into the French camp with the Austrians. He subsequently served in the corps of Carnevill and the Britannic hulans. In 1803 he returned to his native place, to which, in 1809, he was chosen mayor. He hoisted the white flag in 1814, and was made a knight of St. Louis. As soon as he heard of the landing of Napoleon from Elba, he raised a corps, and marched for Paris, but, on the way, he was arrested with some of his comrades. He, however, escaped, and hastened into the south, to join the Duke of Angoulême. For this he was too late, and he then retired into the wild and hilly country of the Gevaudan, where he possessed a small but strong castle. In this little fortress, with a small band of royalists, he kept the Bourbon flag flying during the whole of the hundred days; and, as the government had too many affairs of greater importance to claim its attention, he was suffered to remain unattacked. He has, therefore, the

merit, such as it is, of being the only man in France who held out to the last for Louis XVIII. In 1816, M. Sasselanges was appointed deputy-prefect at Ambert.

M. SAULNIER.

This gentleman is a native of Lorraine, and previously to the ascendancy of Napoleon, in 1799, was a commissioner of the goverment. After the establishment of the consulship he was appointed prefect of the Meuse. From that situation he was removed to perform the delicate and invidious functions of secretary-general of the police department. In this place he is said to have acquitted himself with much humanity and disinterestedness. He continued to be secretary till a few days before Napoleon arrived in Paris from Elba, when he was dismissed. Napoleon reinstated him, but he was, of course, removed when the Bourbons were again restored. In 1816 he was elected to the chamber of deputies, by the department of the Meurthe, and he has ever since held a seat among that body. As a member his conduct has been honourable to him; having always raised his voice against acts of oppression, and against the laws which have been enacted for the purpose of undermining the liberties of the people of France. His son, a man of science, lately made a tour in Egypt, and has had the merit of bringing to France the famous Zodiac of Denderah, which is now deposited in the Louvre.

SIR JAMES SAUMAREZ,

An admiral in the British navy, is descended from a family for centuries established at Guernsey. He was born in that island, in 1757, where his father practised as a physician, and he entered as a midshipman into the service, at the age of fourteen. At the commencement of the American war, he served on-board the 'Bristol', Sir Peter Parker's ship, and distinguished himself at the attack on Sullivan Island. He was in consequence appointed lieutenant, and the command of the 'Spitfire' was given to him, which vessel being subsequently burnt, he returned to England, where he remained some time unemployed, until the Dutch took part in the American war. He then accompanied Sir Hyde Parker as his lieutenant, and was in the celebrated fight off the Doggerbank, and succeeded Captain Green in the command of the 'Preston', who had lost an arm in the action. On his return to England; he was appointed to the 'Tisiphone'. Soon after,

he received orders to join Admiral Hood, who was entrusted with the command in the West Indies, and by him was made post into the Russell of seventy-four guns. He was in the battle between Admiral Rodney and Count de Grasse, on the 12th of April, 1782, where he greatly distinguished himself. In the early part of the war of 1793, with France, he was appointed to the Crescent frigate, of thirty-six guns, with which he cruised off the coast of Cherburg, and captured the French frigate Lu Re-union. The bravery which he shewed on that occasion procured for him the honour of knighthood, and the City of London presented him with a valuable piece of plate. Towards the end of 1794, he commanded the Orion, forming part of the channel fleet. He afterwards accompanied Sir John Jervis, (Earl St. Vincent) to cruise in the Mediterranean, and to keep up the blockade of Cadiz. At the memorable battle of Cape St. Vincent, in February, 1797, he obtained a gold medal, and he was afterwards complimented for the measures which he took to quiet the discontents which had broken out in the fleet. He was subsequently detached with Admiral Nelson, in pursuit of the French expedition sent to Egypt, under Buonaparte, and by his conduct at the battle of the Nile, he added to the reputation which he had already gained. After the battle he was entrusted with the care of the prizes which had been taken from the French. He arrived in England towards the end of 1798, when he was rewarded with a second medal and ribband, and was appointed colonel of marines. In 1800 he was appointed to the channel fleet, and cruised off Brest, and in the following year he was raised to the rank of rear-admiral, and created a baronet. He was, shortly after, sent to command a squadron off Cadiz. In the month of July he had an engagement with the French rear-admiral Linois, from whom he took several vessels, and obliged him to sheer off, for which service he was made a knight of the bath, and rewarded with a pension of £1200 sterling. When the war again broke out, he was appointed to the command in Guernsey, and hoisted his flag on-board of the Diomede. In 1808, it being necessary to protect Sweden against the hostility of Russia and Denmark, Sir James was dispatched into the Baltic, with a powerful squadron, and in this service he continued to be employed for a considerable time, during which he sustained with spirit the honour of the British flag.

Sir James Saumarez was married, in 1788, to the daughter and heiress of Thomas le Merchant, Esq., by whom he has several children. He is a knight grand-cross of the Bath, and rear-admiral of Great Britain.

RICHARD SAUMAREZ, ESQ.

Is a younger brother of Sir James Saumarez, and is a man of very considerable talent. He is a medical practitioner at Newington, surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital, and a member of various philosophical societies. His works are "A Dissertation on the Universe in general, and on the Procession of the Elements in particular," 8vo., 1795;—"A New System of Physiology," 2 vols., 1798;—"Principles and Ends of Philosophy," 1811;—"Principles of Physiological and Physical Science," 1812;— and "An Oration delivered before the Medical Society of London." In these works Mr. Saumarez combats, with great acuteness, many received physiological and philosophical opinions, and though his assertions and arguments may not always carry conviction to the mind of the reader, it must be owned that they are supported with no trifling share of learning and ingenuity; and in some instances he has combated error with success.

COUNT SAURAU

Is descended from an ancient family in Styria, and was born at Vienna. In 1786 he was appointed counsellor in the government of Prague, and in 1789 was named captain of the city of Vienna, and, subsequently, aulic-counsellor and assistant to the minister of police. The vigilance of Count Saurau put down two conspiracies, which then broke out, the one at Vienna, the other in Hungary; at the same time he endeavoured to infringe upon individual liberty as little as possible. He even resorted to the press as an instrument for the defence of the monarchy. When Buonaparte advanced towards the Austrian capital, in 1797, Count Saurau appealed to the people, took the bold step of raising the levy-in-mass, and removed all strangers from the capital. The treaty of Leoben, however, rendered these measures useless. In 1801 he was sent ambassador to St. Petersburg, on which occasion his majesty conferred on him the grand-cross of St. Stephen. In 1810 he was named governor-general of Austria, and subsequently he was charged with the organization of the Illyrian provinces, which had been evacuated by the French, in 1814. The emperor, in 1815, gave him the governorship of Lombardy, a station of much hazard, on account of the discontents, but he restored order, and when he quitted his government, in 1817, to repair to his embassy to Madrid, he experienced the regards and regrets of the people. During the war of Naples, in

1815, he was the minister who, in fifteen days, put an end to the reign of Murat, for which he received the thanks of king Ferdinand, and the decoration of St. Ferdinand, set in diamonds. In 1818 he was named chief of all the chanceries in the empire. Count Saurau is very popular throughout the Austrian dominions, respected by the emperor, and beloved by the people.

THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM SAURIN.

This gentleman, a native of Ireland, much distinguished himself as the opponent of the union between Great Britain and Ireland. He is descended from a French family, and came to the bar with no recommendation but good sense, and affable manners. When quite young, he married a lady Cox; who, like himself, was not rich; but by prudence and economy, they contrived to live until Mr. Saurin, by his talents and perseverance, gained considerable reputation at the chancery-bar of Ireland. He always declined entering into the House of Commons, but Lord Camden, when lord-lieutenant, gave him a patent of precedence, as a reward for forming a military corps among the lawyers, who elected him their first captain. When the union with Britain was in contemplation, attempts were made to gain Mr. Saurin's support for the measure, instead of which he called a meeting of the Irish bar, and, on a motion made by him, it was determined, by a great majority, that such a measure was inexpedient. Honesty always commands admiration and sometimes reward, and Mr. Saurin, after the union, had the lucrative post of attorney-general conferred on him, which he held till very recently, when he was replaced by Mr. Plunkett.

M. SAUVO

Is a native of Paris, in which city he was born in 1772. When very young he was employed in analyzing the proceedings of the various French political assemblies, and in the performance of this task he displayed an uncommon degree of readiness and talent. In 1796 and 1797, he reported, in a masterly manner, for the Quotidian, the debates of the legislative body. After the establishment of the consulship, on the retirement of M. M. Thau and Trouvé, he became the principal conductor of the Moniteur, and he has ever since continued to be so. The task which he has to perform

is so Herculean, that it would startle many English editors. With the exception of a small number of articles, he, every day, furnishes the whole of the paper. He reports the debates in the legislative body, and criticises all the new pieces which appear on the Parisian theatres ; and this he does, not, as might be expected, in a hurried and slovenly manner, but with great fulness, impartiality, and taste. Under the imperial government he was one of the censors, and, in 1814, he was appointed honorary royal censor.

SAVARY, DUKE OF ROVIGO,

Was born at Sedan, in France, in 1774. He entered early into the military life and was successively aide-de-camp to Generals Ferino and Desaix ; he served under Desaix on the Rhine, in Egypt, and afterwards in Italy. He was at his side, at the battle of Marengo, when that general received a mortal blow. Savary informed Buonaparte of his death, who attached him to his immediate suite, as aide-de-camp. In 1803 he accompanied the first consul into Belgium, and the following year was sent on the western coasts to discover the best means of arresting George Cndoudal, and Pichegru. At that time he had become a general-of-brigade, and his services were such as to procure for him the rank of general-of-division, on the 1st of February, 1805. He had also the command of the élite of the imperial-guard, which he obtained in consequence of his devotedness to Napoleon during his administration of the private police. Before the battle of Austerlitz, Napoleon sent him to negotiate with the Austro-Russian army. Savary on the day following conducted the Emperor of Austria back to his camp, and was ordered to enquire whether the Emperor of Russia acceded to the conditions of peace. On the declaration in the affirmative, by the Russian monarch, General Savary carried to Marshal Davout instructions to put an end to hostilities. In a few days after he was appointed grand-officer of the legion-of-honour, and, in the month of March, 1806, received the grand-cordon of the order of Baden. On the opening of the ensuing campaign he was ordered to direct the operations of the siege of Hameln, which place capitulated on the 20th of November. On the 25th of February following, he was elevated to the dignity of grand-cross of the order of the legion-of-honour. At the memorable battle of Friedland he charged the enemy at the head of his regiment, and was created, after that battle, Duke of Rovigo. In the bulletin

of the battle of Eckmuhl he was noticed with many eulogies on his abilities and bravery, in carrying into effect the orders of the emperor, amidst the enemy's legions. When the operations were commenced against Spain, the Duke of Rovigo was entrusted with the management of removing the royal family from Madrid to Vittoria, and on the arrival of Ferdinand at Bayonne, the duke announced to him that he was deposed. After the departure of Murat, he took the command of the French troops in Spain. The disgrace of Fouché furnished an opportunity to recompence the duke, and he was appointed, on the 3d of June, 1810, to succeed him as minister of the police, in which he displayed a very severe and active vigilance. The conspiracy of Malet, however, escaped his penetrating enquiries, and had nearly proved fatal to him, for on the 23d of October, 1812, he was arrested, in his bed, by the Generals Lahorie and Guidal, and conducted to the prison of La Force, where he was immured. The insurgent soldiers threatened to kill him, and it was alone owing to the generosity of Lahorie, who had been his comrade, that his life was saved. His disgrace did not continue many hours, but long enough to furnish grounds for caricatures and satires the most cutting. The storm soon blew over, and Napoleon again reposed unlimited confidence in him. Previous to the surrender of Paris, in 1814, the Duke of Rovigo was one of the ministers chosen to accompany and conduct the Empress Maria Louisa to Blois. He afterwards repaired to Orleans, and, on the abdication of Napoleon, retired into private life. On the return of Napoleon to Paris, in 1815, Savary was suspected of having had a hand in bringing about that event, and in consequence his name was included in the ordinance of the 24th of July, 1815, issued by Louis the XVIIIth. The ministry of the police during the hundred days had, nevertheless, been entrusted to the Duke of Otranto, Savary being merely appointed inspector-general of gendarmerie, and peer of France. On the second abdication of Napoleon, he attached himself to the fortunes of that illustrious man, and attended him to Rochefort, but the British government refused to allow him to accompany the ex-emperor to St. Helena. He was taken to Malta with General Lallemande and others, and shut up in prison, whence, however, he escaped in the night of the 7th of April, 1816, with General Lallemande. He, at length, found means to embark for Smyrna, where he remained for many months, until a firman from the Porte expelled him. In 1817 he landed at Trieste, with a view of travelling into Austria, but

he was discovered and arrested in that country, and was transferred to Gratz, where he remained, rigourously watched by the police. A council-of-war assembled at Paris on the 25th of December, 1816, and condemned the duke to death for contumacy. A work, under his name, was announced to be published in 1818, as containing his memoirs ; upon which the duke thought it necessary to deny the fact, by sending a letter to the French ambassador at Vienna, in which he stated, that he had not authorized any person to usher to the world any thing respecting him, but that he intended to write his own memoirs at some future period, as a means of furnishing his children with a reply to the false charges alleged against him. Since that period many of the persons included in the iniquitous ordinance of the 24th of July, 1815, have been erased, and the Duke of Rovign, who has lately been again at Smyrna, where he carried on business as a merchant, has been included in the partial amnesty.

BARON SAVOYE-ROLLIN

Was born at Grenoble, about 1765, and, previously to the revolution, was advocate-general to the parliament of Dauphiné. It was not till the tempestuous period of the revolution was passed that he again appeared in public life. In 1799 he was made a member of the tribunate, and in that capacity he supported the project of closing the list of emigrants. The institution of the legion-of-honour he opposed, in 1802, as being contrary to the principles of equality, and tending to establish a political hierarchy, which the revolution had overthrown. He, nevertheless, voted for the imperial dignity being conferred on Napoleon, and made hereditary in his family. After having filled the office of one of the deputies of the imperial attorney-general, he was appointed prefect of the Eure in 1805, and of the Lower Seine, in 1806. In 1812, a receiver having embezzled the public money, Savoye-Rollin was accused of having winked at the crime, and was in consequence deprived of his prefectship, by the emperor. But the court of Paris having honourably acquitted him, Napoleon gave him the prefectship of the Two Nethes, which he held till the Netherlands were separated from France. Since the second restoration of the Bonobons, M. Savoye-Rollin has always had a seat in the Chamber of Deputies, and he has constantly voted in favour of liberty.

THIS celebrated political economist was born at Lyons, in 1776, and went to settle at Paris at an early period of the revolution. Literature was his occupation. During the reign of terror he was one of those who assumed an ancient name, and he made choice of that of Atticus. He was, subsequently, one of the establishers of "The Philosophical Decad," but with this journal he was not long connected. In December, 1799, he was nominated a member of the tribunate. In 1804 he was appointed director of the consolidated taxes, in the department of the Allier, but this office he refused, because he would accept nothing from Buonaparte. One of his works has obtained him the honour of being chosen a member of the Imperial Academy at St. Petersburg, and created a knight of St. Wladimir. His first production was a translation of "Helen Maria Williams's Travels in Switzerland." His subsequent writings have been original, and some of them have established his character as a political economist. They consist of "Olbia, or an Essay on the Means of Reforming the Morals of a Nation," 1800;—"Treatise on Political Economy," 2 vols. 8vo., 1803;—"On England and the English," 1815;—"Catechism on Political Economy," 1815;—"A Little Volume containing some Sketches of Men, and of Society," 1817;—and some Tracts on Island Navigation in France. He has lately announced a plan of Conversations on Political Economy, at his house, in Paris, from which he proposed to issue diplomas in that science. In every respect M. Say must be regarded as one of the most intelligent and useful men of his time.

THE EARL OF SCARBOROUGH

IS descended from one of the peers of William the Third's creation, and from a family who have constantly adhered to the Whig interest. The father of the present lord married a sister of that illustrious patriot, Sir George Saville, who dying without issue, left the whole of his fortune to his sister's second son, on condition that he took the name of Saville, and to continue only until he acquired the title and family estate of the Lumleys, then to go to the next son. This fine property the present earl, who was the second son, was obliged to resign on coming to his title, by the death of his elder brother; but, being a prudent man, he had, while in possession of the Saville estate, saved sufficient to make him nearly on a par with his successor. He was born in 1757, and married, in 1787, Harriet, the sister of Lord Viscount Middleton.

JAMES SCARLETT, ESQ.

This gentleman has long been known at the English bar as an active and intelligent barrister. He is not remarkably eloquent, but his speeches possess the higher recommendation of sound good sense, and are distinguished for their logical acumen, and adaptation to his auditory; qualities which render him the most successful and popular pleader of his day; and is also esteemed a very learned and able lawyer. He is, in consequence, retained by one side in nearly every cause which comes before the Court of King's Bench, in which he practises, and likewise on the northern circuit, with which he is connected. As attorney-general for the duchy of Lancaster, it was his professional duty to appear for the prosecution in the obnoxious trials which followed the cruel and never-to-be-forgiven massacre at Manchester. Those events must have been contrary to the liberal principles which govern Mr. Scarlett's votes in the House of Commons; but the difference between the radical reformers and the whigs being as great and as acrimonious as between the tories themselves and the friends of liberty generally, the charges of inconsistency made against Mr. Scarlett on that occasion may be ill-founded. He is also to be viewed in every sense more as a lawyer than a politician. He is the author of a Bill on the Poor Laws; the severe provisions of which went beyond even the spirit of toryism; and it was, in consequence, so generally unpopular as to be withdrawn. At the last general election, Mr. Scarlett was candidate for Lewes, in the popular interest; but, after a severe contest, lost his election; but was subsequently returned for Peterborough, by the interest of the Fitzwilliam family.

PROFESSOR SCARPA.

AMONG Italian men of talent and learning, a very honourable place is held by Professor Scarpa. He is a native of Lombardy, and was born about the year 1746. At an early period he acquired extensive reputation as an anatomist and surgeon. His first work was in Latin, and bore the title of "Anatomical Disquisitions on the Senses of Hearing and Smelling;" this was published in folio, with plates, at Pavia, in 1789. It was succeeded by a "Neurological Table; or, Description of all the Nerves of the Human Body," which work appeared in 1794. Scarpa was an enemy to the changes which the French effected in Italy, in 1796 and 1797; and when the Cisalpine republic was established, he refused to take the oath of obedience to it. He was, in consequence, expelled

from his situation of clinical and surgical professor in the university of Pavia. This, however, was of very little importance to him, as he continued to be looked up to as the most eminent of Italian physicians, and was daily consulted by patients, even from foreign countries. To the poor his conduct was marked by unwearied benevolence. While he was without any public employment, he devoted his leisure moments to study. In 1801 he gave to the public his excellent treatise on " Disorders of the Eyes ;"—in 1804, " Memoirs on Physiology, and Practical Surgery ;"—and " Anatomico-Chirurgical Reflections and Observations on Aneurism." When, in 1805, Napoleon visited his kingdom of Italy, he went to Pavia, at which place he desired that the professors of the university might be presented to him. He was well aware of the manner in which Scarpa had been treated, but he affected to have no knowledge on that subject. " Where," said he, " is Doctor Scarpa ?" One of the professors stammered out, in answer, the cause why Scarpa had been removed " What matters his refusal to take the oath, and his political opinions ?" exclaimed the monarch ; " Dr. Scarpa is an honour to the university and to my states." The result was, that Scarpa was immediately replaced, and the crowd of pupils that attended him proved the high estimation in which he was held. Napoleon not only restored him, but gave him the crosses of the legion-of-honour and of the iron-crown. Scarpa is also a member of the Lombardo-Venetian Institute. Nor is he merely a scientific character. He has an elegant taste in literature and the fine arts, and his collection of pictures is made with great judgment, and contains specimens of the works of the finest masters. The professor is said to have several professional works in manuscript ; but, independent of those which we have mentioned, his only other published work is " An Anatomico-Chirurgical Memoir on Hernia, 1819."

VISCOUNT DE SCEPEAUX

Was born in 1769, and was an officer in the French cavalry previous to the revolution. In the year 1793 he joined the royalists of Vendée, and signalized himself on many occasions, and after the defeat of the royalists at Saivenay, found means to re-pass the Loire, at the latter end of that year, and to form a new corps, of which he became the chief. In the early part of 1794 he commanded a part of the army in Britanny, and in June, 1795, he was dispatched, by Charette and Stofflet, to confer with the committee of

public safety. His instructions were to endeavour to liberate the son of Louis the XVIth, who was shut up in the temple, but learning that hostilities had re-commenced, he quitted Paris to return to his district. Having been arrested in his way to Angers, he invoked the faith of trenties and was set at liberty. He was afterwards attacked by General Leblay, in the camp of Becon, and was compelled to give way, but he recovered his ground on the 21st of July, 1793. At the head of 2000 men he attacked and captured the town of Segré. He was engaged afterwards in numerous actions, and was frequently successful. At the end of the year 1796, however, he was obliged to enter into negotiations with General Hoche, in consequence of the superiority of numbers opposed to him. In 1800 he was erased from the list of emigrants, and his property was restored. He subsequently entered into the service of the Imperial government, and obtained the appointment of inspector-general of infantry, notwithstanding which, he was appointed by Louis colonel of one of the regiments of royal-chasseurs, which was quartered at Nancy; on the return of Napoleon, in 1815, he gave in his resignation; and, on the second return of the king, was made a marshal-de-camp, and one of the general officers forming the major-general's staff of 1818.

PROFESSOR SCEVOLA,

BORN in 1770, is a native of Brescia, in Italy, in the public schools of which city he became a professor of rhetoric at the age of seventeen. He continued to hold this situation till 1797, when a more brilliant career was opened to him by the changes which Buonaparte introduced. He was placed at the head of public instruction in the Brescian territory, and in this capacity he exerted himself with much vigour and a beneficial effect. Schools were extensively established, and a Lyceum was formed. By his care all the books of the suppressed monasteries were safely deposited in the public library of Brescia. On the establishment of the Cisalpine republic he resumed his functions of professor in the university. He now produced his tragedy of the "Death of Socrates," which was highly applauded, and occasioned him to be chosen perpetual secretary of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, in his native city. In 1807 he was appointed, by the viceroy, to put in order the library at Bologna, which was in the utmost confusion, and he remained at Bologna till 1815, when, being suspected of favour-

ing Murat, he was dismissed. His tragedy of "Sappho" was represented at Brescia, in 1812. The whole of his tragedies, consisting of those already mentioned, and of "Herod," "Aristodemus," "Hannibal," and "Romeo and Juliet," were published at Milan. In 1818 Scevola founded, at Milan, a new academy, under the title of Academia de Concordi, of which he himself assumed the direction.

BARON SCHAUENBOURG,

Who was a major in the regiment of Nassau, before the breaking out of the revolution, was born in Alsace. He embraced the revolution party, became general of the republican troops, and was employed in the armies of the Rhine and the Moselle, where the checks which he experienced occasioned his dismissal in September, 1793. He was, however, re-instated in his rank, and served in the army of Alsace in 1799, and assisted General Scherer to repulse an Austrian corps which had penetrated into the fort of Kehl. In 1798 he commanded the forces sent into Switzerland: arrived before Soleure, he addressed the following summons to the commandant:—"The executive-directory has ordered me to occupy the city of Soleure; if I find the least resistance, if a single drop of blood should be shed, the members of your government shall answer for it with their heads. I will execute on them the most prompt and inexorable justice. Notify the will of the directory to your government, I grant you half-an-hour to decide; that time being gone by, I shall burn your city, and put the garrison to the sword." The city was by this menace made an easy conquest, and Berne also opened its gates. On the 3d of May he declared to the council of that city, that he had received certain intelligence that many inhabitants were detained in the prisons solely on account of their attachment to France; and he demanded their liberty, this was acceded to. General Schauenbourg afterwards sacked the convent of the hermits of Notre-Dame, arrested the editor of the gazette of the Upper-Rhine, and spread a report that it was intended to unite Switzerland to France. In 1799 Massena superseded him in the command of the army of Switzerland. Having been attacked by Briot, for his military command in that country, he went to Paris at the end of August, 1799, to justify his conduct to the directory. He was, on the result of the enquiry, appointed inspector-general of infantry, which office he filled in the 5th division. At the epoch of the events in 1814, he was continued in the same employ, by

the king, and decorated with the grand-cross of the legion-of-honor, on the 29th of July; and, on the 23d of August, with that of commander of St. Louis. He afterwards retired into private life.

PROFESSOR SCHELLING.

SINCE the death of Kant, the two philosophers who have excited the most attention and controversy in Germany, are Fichte and Schelling. Schelling was born in 1775, at Leonberg, in the duchy of Wurtemberg. His father was the minister at Leonberg. The talents of Schelling were displayed at an early period; his first work appeared when he was little more than seventeen. This was a Latin dissertation on a thorny subject, the origin of Evil, as described in the third chapter of Genesis, with respect to which he adopted the idea of Kant, that the description given by Moses is an allegorical fiction. Between 1792 and 1799, besides several smaller essays, he published the following works, "On the Possibility of a Reform of Philosophy in general," 8vo.;—"On the Ego, or I, as the Source of Philosophy, or on the Absolute in Human Knowledge," 8vo.;—"De Marciione, Paulinarum Epistolarum Emendatore," 4to.;—"Idea of a Philosophy of Nature, as the future Basis of an Universal System of Nature," 2 vols. 8vo.;—and "On the Soul of the World, an Hypothesis belonging to the Higher Order of Physics, to serve as an Explanation of the Universal Organism," 8vo. Some of these were afterwards republished with large additions. In 1798 he was appointed extraordinary professor of philosophy in the university of Jena. From Jena he removed to Wurtzburg, and was finally invited to Munich, by the King of Bavaria, to perform the functions of secretary to the academy of Sciences and Fine Arts. He was also ennobled by the Bavarian monarch. M. Gley describes Schelling as owing much of his popularity, as a professor, to the richness of his diction and the extent of his knowledge. Subsequent to his appointment at Jena, he produced his "First Sketch of the System of the Philosophy of Nature," 8vo.;—"Introduction to Speculative Philosophy, &c." 8vo.;—"System of Transcendental Idealism," 8vo.;—"General Deduction of the Dynamic Process," 8vo.;—"Philosophy and Religion," 8vo.;—"Critical Journal of Philosophy," 2 vols. 8vo.;—"New Journal," 8vo.;—"Lessons on the Method of Academical Studies," 8vo.;—"Annals of Medicine as a Science," 8vo.;—"Braso, or Conversations on the Divine and Natural Principle of

Things," 8vo.;—"Exposition of the true Connection of the Philosophy of Nature, with the Philosophy of Fichte, corrected," 8vo.;—"The Ages of the World," 8vo.;—and an "Essay on the Divinities of Samothrace, an Appendix to the Ages of the World." 8vo. He has likewise written a multitude of papers in scientific and periodical journals. His philosophical system has been warmly attacked by several German authors, and as warmly defended by others. It appears to bear much resemblance to that of the pantheists. Degerando declares it to be but an extension of that of Fichte, connecting with it a sort of spinozism grafted on idealism; while Jacobi, still more severely, considers it as nothing better than a disguised atheism. In 1815 Schelling is said to have quitted the Protestant for the Roman Catholic Church, and his example has been followed by many of his pupils.

COUNT SCHIMMELPENNINCK

Was born at Deventer, in Holland, and educated at Leyden, where he took his degree, on which occasion he published, "*Dissertatio de Imperio Populari Ritis Temperato.*" He afterwards practised at the bar with much credit. In 1798 he was appointed ambassador to France, by the Batavian republic, in which he acquitted himself with satisfaction to his country, and with honour to himself. In 1801 he was accredited in the same character, first to the congress assembled at Amiens, and afterwards to England. The war having again broken out, M. Schimmelpenpinck resumed his embassy to France. In 1805 he was created grand-pensionary of Holland, but with different powers attached to that character than was anciently bestowed upon it, and almost as extensive as those exercised by the president of the American states. This power, however, ceased in consequence of the elevation of Louis Buonaparte to the throne of Holland, and M. Schimmelpenninck was, in lieu of his office, decorated with the grand-cordon of the order of Holland, about that time instituted, and became, by the change in the government, a senator of France, as well as of Holland, the two countries being united. He received also the title of count, with the appointment of grand-treasurer of the three Fleeces. He filled these offices down to the exclusion of Napoleon from the throne of France, and voted for the creation of a provisional-government in the latter instance. On the 14th of April, 1814, he sent in his resignation, and retired into private life. He is now a member of the first

chamber of the kingdom of the Netherlands, and grand cross of the Belgic Lion. His knowledge of modern literature is astonishingly extensive, and his memory is equally so.

CHRISTIAN SCHKUHR,

A very learned German botanist, was, in 1798, mechanician of the university of Wirtemburg, from which university, in 1809, he received the degree of master in philosophy. He is the author of a "Botanical Manual," with five hundred coloured plates, originally published in thirty parts, between 1787 and 1803, and afterwards in four 4to. volumes;—"German Cryptogamy," with two hundred and nineteen coloured plates, 1804 and 1809;—"History of the Carex," 1812;—and several papers in "Usteri's Annals of Botany." Roth has given the name of Schkuhria to a corymbiferous genus of plants.

AUGUSTUS WILLIAM SCHLEGEL.

The name of Schlegel holds, and deservedly so, a high rank in Germany. There are two brothers, and they are both of them men of eminent talents. The reputation which they possess may be imagined from the circumstance of their partisans being so numerous as to form a literary sect, which is known by the denomination of the Schlegelians. Their father occupied the place of superintendent-general of the principality of Lunebourg. Augustus William Schlegel, the subject of this memoir, was born in 1767, at Hanover, and was educated at the university of Gottingen, at which he acquired great reputation. Theology was, at the outset, the study to which he seemed the most partial. Circumstances, however, gave a different bent to his genius. At Gottingen he gained the friendship of Bürger, who predicted that he would immortalize himself. Young Schlegel next became a member of the philosophical seminary, conducted by the celebrated Heyne, and he did honour to his master. While thus situated he produced a Latin dissertation on the geography of Homer, which at once gave him a place among the learned men of Germany. Such was the fame which he acquired by this work, that it induced Mulman, the rich banker of Amsterdam, to entreat that he would accept the office of tutor to his children. He accepted the offer, and was three years occupied as a tutor.

At the expiration of that time he returned to Germany, and Schiller selected him as his coadjutor. Schlegel now published some fragments of a translation of Dante, which were worthy of applause, but which were eclipsed by a work of more consequence—his “Translation of Shakspeare,” a production which has seldom been equalled, never surpassed. The fame which he had acquired by his translation of Shakspeare, he sustained by his version of Calderon, the Spanish dramatist. After having been for a considerable period a professor at Jena, Schlegel removed to Berlin, where he carried on a vigorous paper-war against Kotzebue, who then conducted the journal called the Freimuthig. It was at Berlin that he became acquainted with Madame de Staél, and their acquaintance soon ripened into the warmest friendship. He accompanied her first to her seat at Copet, in 1805, and afterwards in all her travels in Italy, Austria, France, and Sweden. She was the subject of his song, in an elegy, which bore the title of “Rome.” At Vienna he delivered, in 1808, that public course of lectures on dramatic literature, which has since been printed, and translated into several languages. While at Paris he studied closely the French drama, and the result was his writing a parallel between the Phedra of Euripides and that of Racine; a parallel which excited against him the indignation of the French critics. When Madame de Staél was exiled from Paris, at the close of 1810, William Schlegel attended her to Copet; and they both pursued their literary studies, in retirement, till after the retreat of Napoleon from Moscow. Schlegel then entered warmly into politics, and published, in French and German, a variety of animated addresses to the people of the continent, to induce them to throw off the yoke of France. He also marched with the Swedish army, as secretary to Bernadotte, the crown-prince, whose friendship he had gained at Stockholm. After the fall of Napoleon, Schlegel returned to Copet, but we believe that, since the death of Madame de Staél, he has resided in Germany. In August, 1818, the King of Prussia appointed him to fill the philosophical chair in the university of Berlin. Among his more recent works are “A Historical and Philosophical Sketch of M. Necker;”—an Italian dissertation “On the Venetian Horses;”—another “On the Groupe of Niobe;”—and “Observations on the Provençal Language and Literature.”

FREDERIC SCHLEGEL

Is the brother of William Schlegel, and was born at Hanover, in 1772. As he was intended for commerce, he was sent to Leipsic, to be initiated into the principles of it; but he soon manifested a thorough dislike of such pursuits, and gave himself up to literature. The step which he took was justified by his success, as he soon acquired a high reputation, by various critical articles which he inserted in the journals. His first work of magnitude was intituled "The Greeks and Romans," which was warmly applauded by Heyne. Frederic Schlegel then joined his brother in conducting "The Athenaeum," and he produced his philosophical romance of "Lucinda," which became a general theme of conversation throughout Germany. He next turned his attention to poetry and the drama, and published the poem of "Hercules Musagetes," and the tragedy of "Alarcon." In 1803 he visited Paris, gave a course of philosophical lectures in that city, and made extensive researches into the romances of chivalry, and the fabliaux of the middle age. While at Paris he also sent from the press "Notices and Extracts relative to Joan of Arc;"—and "Essays on the Language and Philosophy of the Indians." In 1808 he returned to Germany, and was ennobled by the Emperor of Austria, who appointed him to reside at the head-quarters of the Archduke Charles, as aulic secretary. After the conclusion of the war, he resumed his literary labours, and opened, at Vienna, two courses of lectures, which added to his fame. They were "On Modern History;"—and "On the Literary History of all Nations," and were printed in 1812. He likewise translated, into German, the "Corinna" of Madame de Staél, and he has since been engaged in the "German Museum." Having, by several diplomatic papers, gained the friendship of Prince Metternich, he was introduced into the diplomatic department, and he now holds the place of Austrian counsellor of legation, at the Germanic diet. The wife of Schlegel is a daughter of the celebrated Mendelssohn.

COUNSELLOR SCHMALTZ.

THIS gentleman, who is a privy-councillor of the king of Prussia, has acquired considerable notoriety by his attacks on the German Secret Societies, particularly the association called The Tugend-Bund, all of which he accuses of wishing to bring about an anarchical revolution. In 1815 he published, on

this subject, a work bearing the title of "The League of Virtue, and the Secret Societies." It was so much to the taste of the Prussian monarch, (who, be it remembered, had forgotten to give his subjects the constitution which he had promised) that he sent to Schmaltz the order of civil-merit, thanked him for his zeal, and declared that he entirely approved of his sentiments. Those who were attacked, however, did not pay much regard to the king's opinion, and accordingly the author was challenged by three officers of the Prussian guard, who were members of the league. Schmaltz, who seems to have thought, with Falstaff, that the better half of valour is discretion, appears to have declined the combat; and he had also the satisfaction of having the officers punished by the general of the guard. As he would have nothing to do with the sword, he was attacked with the pen from all quarters; and the author of a work, intituled "On the Enthusiasm of the Prussians in 1813," challenged him to maintain his principles in a public disputation. But Schmaltz could use his tongue as little as his sword, and he did not accept the challenge. He nevertheless, in 1816, renewed his invectives against the Societies. Besides his libels on the Tugend-Bund, &c., he is the author of a work on Constitutions.

DOCTOR SCHNURRER,

ONE of the most celebrated oriental scholars in Germany, is a native of Canstadt, in Wurtembergh, and was born in 1742. After having, in the university of Tubingen, been successively professor of philosophy, and of the Greek and Oriental languages, and one of the ephori of the faculty of theology, he was made a doctor of theology in 1805, and in 1808 a knight of the civil order of merit. Wurtembergh, as is well known, was long disturbed by disputes between the sovereign and the people. Schnurrer at first espoused the royal cause; but he soon discovered reasons for changing his party. As soon as he took the side of freedom he was exposed to annoyances, which induced him to relinquish his academical functions. Since 1793 he has been the editor of the journal which bears the title of "Literary Annunciations." His works are numerous, and remarkable for their erudition, and the soundness of their principles. Besides many philological dissertations on passages of the Bible, on the Samaritans, and other subjects connected with the scriptures and with Eastern literature, and a vindication of the Christian Religion; he is the

author of "Biographical and Literary Notices on the Hebraists of Tubingen," a curious and learned work;—"Elucidations on the History of the Ecclesiastical Reformation and of Literature in Wurtemberg;"—and of a "Bibliotheaca Arabica," which is one of the best productions that has ever issued from the press, with respect to Arabic authors, and the books which are requisite to acquire a knowledge of the Arabic language. Schnurrer is an associate of the Royal Academy of Bavaria, and the Royal Society of Göttingen, and a corresponding member of the French Institute.

M. SCHOELL,

An Alsatian, born about the year 1760, received a good education, after which he entered into the bookselling trade, first at Berlin, and next at Basle in Switzerland. From Basle he removed to Paris, where, though he continued in trade, he became honourably known as the author of some excellent works. In 1814, after the surrender of Paris, the King of Prussia employed him in the diplomatic department. Schoell acquitted himself so satisfactorily that he was rewarded with the order of the red-eagle, and was appointed counsellor of the Prussian legation, a place which he still retains. M. Schoell has contributed to the Universal Biography, and has published "Collection of Official Pieces relative to the Confederation of the Rhine," 8vo. 1808;—"Repertory of Ancient Literature, or select Greek and Latin Classical Authors," 8vo 1808;—"A View of the European Nations, classed according to their Languages," 8vo. 1810;—"Sketch of the French Revolution," 18mo. 1810;—"Abridged Description of Ancient Rome, from Ligorius, &c.," 18mo. 1811;—"Elements of Chronology," 2 vols. 12mo. 1812;—"A Summary History of Greek Literature, from its Origin to the Capture of Constantinople by the Turks," 2 vols. 8vo. 1813;—"Collection of Official Pieces designed to undeceive the French, with respect to the Events of late Years," 9 vols. 8vo. 1814—1816;—"A Summary History of Roman Literature," 4 vols. 8vo. 1815;—"The Congress of Vienna, a Collection of Official Pieces," 2 vols. 8vo. 1816;—and "Koch's History of Treaties of Peace," enlarged from four volumes to fifteen, entirely re-written, and continued. 1817, 1818. He has also edited "Genealogical Tables of the Sovereign Houses of the North and East of Europe," a posthumous work of Koch's.

COUNT DE SCHOUWALOFF

Is a Russian lieutenant-general, and aid-de-camp of the Emperor Alexander. In the beginning of the campaign of 1812, he was at the head of a division, but, in consequence of his being taken ill, he was under the necessity of resigning his command. In the following year he was charged to negotiate, with M. de Caulaincourt, the armistice which was concluded at Pleiwitz, on the 4th of June. He crossed the Rhine in January, 1814, served actively throughout the campaign, and, after the deposition of Napoleon, he was sent to Blois, to confer with the Empress Maria Louisa. Count Schouwaloff was one of the commissioners appointed by the allies to accompany Napoleon to Elba, and he is said to have been instrumental in preventing the populace from committing outrages upon the ex-emperor, on his journey to the place of embarkation.

BARON DE SCHRAMM

Was born in 1760, and entered into the military service at the commencement of the revolution. In 1804 he commanded, as colonel, the second light infantry, at the camp of Boulogne. In the following year he distinguished himself greatly at the battle of Austerlitz, and was, in consequence, promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. He was appointed governor-general of Hanover, in 1806; and, in 1807, his conduct at the siege of Dantzig was so praiseworthy, that it was rewarded by the cross of commander of the legion-of-honour. After the peace of Tilsit he was authorized to wear the decoration of the Wurtembergh order of military merit. From that period till the deposition of Napoleon, Schramm was frequently employed, sometimes in foreign countries and sometimes at home. Louis made him a knight of St. Louis, and gave him a command at Chaumont. Schramm, however, joined Napoleon in 1815, was raised to be a general-of-division, and was charged with the military superintendence of the department of the Lower Rhine. Since the return of the king, Baron Schramm has ceased to be employed.

CHARLES DE SCHREIBER.

This gentleman, who is director of the Emperor of Austria's cabinets of natural history, is considered as one of the

most eminent naturalists of his country. The branch of natural history to which he chiefly applies himself, is helminthology, (the description of that class of animals which Linnæus arranges under the head Vermes); and he has formed a very valuable helminthological collection, which he has presented to the imperial cabinet at Vienna. In 1817 he was appointed to make, in South America generally, but particularly in Brazil, observations and enquiries relative to natural history.

DOCTOR SCHROETER.

This veteran astronomer is a native of Erfurt, and was born in 1745. He studied the law, at the university of Göttingen, and took his doctor's degree there. At the same time he took lessons in mathematics from Kastner, who inspired him with a fondness for astronomy, which soon became a predominant passion. It was in 1778, while he was a member of the Chamber of Justice, at Hanover, that he began to devote himself to astronomical pursuits. In 1779 and 1780 he made important observations on the Sun and on Venus, but especially on the Moon, which became the object of his particular attention. Having been appointed bailiff of Lühenthal, near Bremen, he established at Lilienthal an observatory, which he furnished with a valuable collection of the best instruments. His telescopes are said to be uncommonly good. His gardener casts and polishes the speculums for them with an astonishing degree of skill. Schroeter has observed the moon with such assiduity, that he has been enabled to construct an atlas of it, which is far more minute in its details than the maps which we have of several parts of the globe. In 1800 his late majesty appointed Mr. Harding, with a salary, to assist M. Schroeter in his astronomical labours. Schroeter is a corresponding member of the Institute. His works, independent of a variety of papers in scientific journals, consist of "Memoirs on New Astronomical Discoveries," 8vo. 1788;—"Observations on the Spots in the Sun, on Light, &c." 4to. 1789;—"Selenotopographical Fragments," 4to. 1791;—"Cythereographic Fragments, or Observations on the gigantic Mountains and the Rotation of Venus," 4to. 1793;—"Aphroditographic Fragments," a supplement to the Cythereographic Fragments, 1796;—and "New Memoirs on the Progress of Astronomy," 2 vols. 8vo. 1798—1800.

CHARLES SCHULMEISTER

Was formerly a merchant in the duchy of Baden, but is better known as being one of the most active agents of the police, under the reign of Napoleon. When he first went to Paris, after failing in his country in trade, he was presented to the emperor, who found he had every necessary quality for a spy, and he was handed over to the Duke of Rovigo, who employed him on many occasions. It has been said that this man contributed much to the capitulation of Ulm, by getting introduced into the citadel, under the false title of an Austrian officer, to carry orders to the commandant; and that during the residence of Napoleon in the Isle of Elba, he was very useful in plotting for his return, and obtaining information beneficial to his patron. After the second abdication of Napoleon, Schulmeister was arrested by order of the Prussian commander, and taken to Wesel. On his arrival at that fortress he was examined very closely, as to his being engaged in a project to carry off the son of Napoleon from Vienna; he denied the charge, but admitted that he had, in 1806, attempted to arrest a prince of one of the German states; he added, in justification of his conduct, that he was at that epoch aide-de-camp to General Savary, and, of course, was compelled to obey the orders of his chief. After being detained for some months in the fortress of Wesel, he was set at liberty.

PRINCE JOSEPH DE SCHWARTZENBERG

Is the eldest brother of Prince Charles Schwartzenberg, who, in 1814, was generalissimo of the allied armies in France. He was born in 1769, and succeeded his father in 1789. It was his wife who perished in the fire which took place, in July, 1810, at the splendid entertainment given by his brother, in honour of the nuptials of Napoleon and Maria Louisa. This terrible event deprived him of his reason for some time. In 1816, having, in consequence of his numerous occupations, refused the office of governor of the National Austrian Bank, he was appointed one of the permanent directors. In the October of that year he was sent to Munich, as ambassador-extraordinary, to demand the hand of the Princess Carolina Augusta, on the part of the emperor. Prince de Schwartzenberg is chamberlain and one of the privy-councillors of the Emperor of Austria.

DR. SWEDIAUER.

This eminent London and Paris physician was born in 1748, at Steyer, in Upper Austria. He has practised in the British, Austrian, and French capitals, in the latter of which he now resides. Besides some Latin tracts, of much classical merit, he has published, in English, German, and French, two or three treatises on Syphilitic Complaints. In the French work, on this subject, he labours to prove that syphilis was not imported from the new world, but was a disease of the old. Dr. Swediauer is also the author of "Materia Medica," 2 vols.;—"Pharmacopœia Medicinæ Practici Universalis," 3 vols.;—"Novum Nosologicæ Methodicæ Systema," 2 vols.;—and of an elaborate "History of Syphilis," of which an English translation is held in high esteem.

M. SCHWEIGHAUSER.

This gentleman was born at Strasburgh, in 1742, and early applied himself to the study of ancient and modern philosophy. He was invited to Paris by M. de Guignes, and while there he acquired the oriental languages. On his return to Strasburgh he gave lectures in logic and philosophy, and, in 1778, he was appointed professor of the Greek and Oriental languages. During the reign of terror he was imprisoned, but was ultimately released, and received a professorship in the Central School of the department of the Lower Rhine. M. Schweighauser has given to the public excellent editions of Herodotus, Polybius, Appian, Arrian, and various other Greek authors, and also of the epistles of Seneca. His dissertations and academic pieces have been printed, in two volumes, with the title of "Opuscula Academica Philosophica et Philologica." M. Schweighauser is a member of the French Academy of Inscriptions.

The son of M. Schweighauser is also a man of talent and classical erudition. He was born in 1776, and is now a professor at Strasburgh. He has published a variety of tracts on classical subjects, many articles in the literary archives, and an enlarged edition, with notes, of La Bruyere's translation of the Character of Theophrastus.

DR. JONATHAN SCOTT.

AT his outset in life Dr. Scott was a captain in the East-India service. In India he seems to have acquired a perfect

knowledge of several of the Oriental languages and dialects. His proficiency is, indeed, sufficiently proved by the circumstance of Mr. Hastings having, when governor of Bengal, appointed him his Persian secretary. When the Asiatic Society was instituted, Dr. Scott was chosen one of its members. After his return to England, he for some time held the situation of oriental professor of the Royal Military College, and the East-India College. Dr. Scott has published "Ferishta's History of Deckan, from the first Mahometan Conquest, with a continuation to the time of Aurungzebe," 2 vols. 4to., 1794; "Bahar Danush, or Garden of Knowledge, an Oriental Romance, translated from the Persian," 8 vols. crown 8vo. 1797-8;—"Tales, Anecdotes, and Letters, translated from the Arabic and Persian," 8vo., 1800;—and "The Arabian Nights, carefully revised and corrected from the Arabic," 6 vols. 12mo. 1811.

SIR WALTER SCOTT

Was the son of Walter Scott, of Edinburgh, by Elizabeth, the daughter of David Rutherford, Esq. She was the writer of several poems, which have been printed, and was intimate with Allan Ramsay, Blacklock, and Burns. Mr. Scott was born in 1771, and has been lame from his birth. He was educated first at the high school at Edinburgh, under Dr. Adams, and then at the university, under Professor Stewart. He was bred to the bar, and called to it. By means of his alliance with the Buccleugh family, he obtained the situation of one of the clerks of sessions, and sheriff-depute of the shire of Selkirk. His first literary attempt was a translation of two ballads, intituled "The Chase;" and "William and Mary," from the German. His next was a version of Goethe's Play of "Goetz of Berlichengen," from the German, published in 1799, which, however, made him but little known. He likewise contributed some excellent ballads to Lewis's Tales of Wonder. In 1802 he published his "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border," a work which was well received, and opened to him a most brilliant literary career. It was succeeded by "Sir Tristrem," a metrical romance of the 13th century, by Thomas of Ercildau," in 8vo. 1804. Next came "The Lay of the last Minstrel," 1806, which, in 1812, had reached the 13th edition. His ballads and lyrical pieces followed, in 1806, and, the same year, his poetical works were collected in five volumes. In 1808 came out "Marmion, or Flodden-field," which ran through several editions. Mr. Scott's name now stood



Sir Walter Scott.)

high as an original writer, and he obtained distinction as a poet, above most of his contemporaries. The publishers not only gave him most extraordinary prices for his own works, but employed him to edit the works of such authors as they wished to re-print, for which they paid him liberally. In his capacity of editor he completed "The Works of John Dryden, with a Life of the Author, and Notes," 18 vols. 8vo. 1808;—"Lord Somers's Tracts," 12 vols. 1809 to 1812;—"Description and Illustration of the Lay of the last Minstrel," 1810;—"Sir Ralph Sadler's State Papers," 2 vols. 4to. 1810;—"Poetical Works of Anna Seward," 3 vols. 8vo. 1810;—"The Works of Jonathan Swift," 19 vols. 8vo. 1814;—and "The Border Antiquities of England and Scotland," 4to.

Meantime he continued to publish his poetical effusions, and, in 1810, came out "The Lady of the Lake," (of which work, it is said that 2000 copies, in 4to., were sold at £2 2s. each, and 6000 8vo. at 12s. in three months);—"The Vision of Don Roderic, a Poem," 1811;—"Rokeby, a Poem," 1813, for the copy-right of which he received of the publishers £3000; and it must have amply repaid them, as in four months they sold 3000 copies in 4to. at £2 2s. and 4000 in 8vo. at 14s. a sale unparalleled. His other poems are "The Lord of the Isles";—"Waterloo";—"The Bridal of Triermain";—and "Harold the Dauntless"; the two latter of which were published anonymously. He is also understood to be the author of "Paul's Letters," and of the historical department of some of the recent volumes of the Edinburgh Annual Register. But Sir Walter Scott's talents are not confined to poetry and history; he is the editor and reviser, if not the author, of several novels which have obtained an unusual degree of popularity. These are "Waverley," 3 vols.;—"The Antiquary," 3 vols.;—"Guy Mannering," 3 vols.;—"Rob Roy," 3 vols.;—"Tales of my Landlord," three series of 3 vols. each;—"Ivanhoe," 3 vols.;—"The Abbot," 3 vols.;—"The Monastery," 3 vols.;—"The Pirate," 3 vols.;—and "The Fortunes of Nigel," 3 vols.

The prodigious success and profits of these works, seduced him, a few years since, to engage in a commercial speculation, in which he is understood to have lost his capital, and, for a time, to have been involved in pecuniary difficulties. These, however, he surmounted, and was created a baronet in 1821, and he took a very forward part in all the arrangements at Edinburgh, on the king's recent visit to Scotland.

The person of Sir Walter Scott, and his manners in private life, are thus described by the author of Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk. "I descended, and was conducted to Mr.

S—, whom I found by himself in his library. Nothing could be kinder than his reception of me; and so simple and unassuming are his manners, that I was quite surprised, after a few minutes had elapsed, to find myself already almost at home in the company of one whose presence I had approached with feelings so very different from those with which a man of my age and experience is accustomed to meet ordinary strangers.

"There was a large party at dinner, for the house was full of company; and much very amusing and delightful conversation passed on every side around me; but you will not wonder that I found, comparatively, little leisure either to hear or see much of any thing beside my host. And as to his person, in the first place, that was almost perfectly new to me, although I must have seen, I should suppose, some dozens of engravings of him, before I ever came to Scotland. Never was any physiognomy treated with more scanty justice by the portrait painters; and yet, after all, I must confess, that the physiognomy is of a kind that scarcely falls within the limits of their art. I have never seen any face which disappointed me less than this, after I had become acquainted with it fully; yet, at the first glance, I certainly saw less than, but for the vile prints, I should have looked for; and I can easily believe that the feelings of the uninitiated, the uncranioscopic observer, might be little different from those of pure disappointment. It is not that there is a deficiency of expression in any part of Mr. S—'s face, but the expression which is most prominent is not of the kind which one who had known his works, and had heard nothing about his appearance, would be inclined to expect. The common language of his features expresses all manner of discernment and acuteness of intellect, and the utmost nerve and decision of character. He smiles frequently, and I never saw any smile which tells so eloquently the union of broad good-humour with the keenest perception of the ridiculous: but all this would scarcely be enough to satisfy one in the physiognomy of Mr. S—.

" Himself temperate in the extreme, (some late ill health has made it necessary that he should be so) he sent round his claret more speedily than even I could have wished,—(you see I am determined to blunt the edge of all your sarcasm)—and I assure you we were all too well employed to think of measuring our bumpers. Do not suppose, however, that there is any thing like display or formal leading in Mr. S—'s conversation. On the contrary, every body seemed to speak the more that he was there to hear; and his presence seemed to

be enough to make every body speak delightfully, as if it had been that some princely musician had tuned all the strings; and even under the sway of more vulgar fingers, they could not choose but discourse excellent music. His conversation, besides, is for the most part of such a kind, that all can take a lively part in it, although indeed none that I ever met with can equal himself. It does not appear as if he ever could be at a loss for a single moment for some new supply of that which constitutes its chief peculiarity and its chief charm; the most keen perception, the most tenacious memory, and the most brilliant imagination, having been at work throughout the whole of his busy life, in filling his mind with a store of individual traits and anecdotes, serious and comic, individual and national, such as it is probable no man ever before possessed; and such, still more certainly, as no man of original power ever before possessed, in subservience to the purposes of inventive genius.

I was not a little surprised (adds the author) with Mr. S——'s horsemanship; for in spite of the lameness of one of his legs, he manages his steed with the most complete mastery, and seems to be as much at home in the saddle as any of his own rough-riding Deloraines or Lochinvars could have been. He is, indeed, a very strong man in all the rest of his frame; the breadth and massiness of his iron muscles being evidently cast in the same mould with those of the old "Wats of Harden," and "Bauld Rutherfurd's that were sow stout."

SIGNOR SCROFANI.

This gentleman is a Sicilian, and a man of considerable literary talent. At an early period of the French revolution he became its friend and apologist; and, in 1791, he published, in favour of it, a pamphlet, bearing the title of "They are All Wrong!" When, in 1799, the Neapolitan monarch was expelled from his capital, Scrofani took a prominent part in the revolution, and consequently, when Ferdinand was restored, the patriot took refuge in the French capital. He resided for some years at Paris, and was a warm admirer of Napoleon, in praise of whom he published his work intituled "The War of Three Months," allusive to the campaign of 1803. While at Paris he was chosen a corresponding member of the Institute. His two principal works are "A Journey in Greece," made in 1794 and 1795; —and "A Memorial on the Weights and Measures of Italy,

compared with the French National System," 1808. Here, turned to Naples after the restoration of Ferdinand, and was for some time engaged in "A Statistical Account of the Two Sicilies." We believe he took a part in the late revolution, but we have no information respecting his subsequent fate.

DR. SCUDAMORE

Is the son of a surgeon, who practised with considerable reputation, at Wye, in Kent. He was born in 1779, educated at Wye-College, under the Rev. Philip Parsons, and began his medical studies under the eye and tuition of his father. He next attended Guy's Hospital and St. Thomas's for three years, and acquired such proficiency as to obtain from his instructors the most honourable testimonials. On leaving the hospitals he settled at Highgate, as a surgeon, and resided there for ten years, with great success. This however, was meant merely to gain professional experience, and as introductory to his physical career. Accordingly, he proceeded to Edinburgh, studied there indefatigably, and then removed to Glasgow, where he took his degree. On taking it he wrote an excellent dissertation on the Gout, which he inscribed to his formerceptor, Dr. Babington, and to Dr. Redwa, the professor of medical philosophy at Edinburgh. Dr. Scudamore has for some time been settled in the metropolis, and has considerable practice. He was long engaged on a treatise on the nature and cure of Gout and Rheumatism.

COUNT SEBASTIANI

Was born in 1775, in the Island of Corica, and is said to be allied to the family of Buonaparte. He was colonel of the 9th dragoons during the revolution. In 1802 the first consul sent him on a mission to the Levant, to which the English government attached so much importance, that it was made one of the causes of complaint of the renewal of hostilities. He first broke up the reconciliation of the differences between the court of Tripoli and the regency of Tripoli, and compelled the pacha to acknowledge the Italian republic and salute its flag, he repaired to Alexandria, and had no interview with General Stewart, in order to insist on the terms of the treaty of Amiens for the evacuation of Alexandria. To this demand the English general replied,



that he had not received any orders from his court. M. Sebastiani went, therefore, to Cairo, and had many conferences with the pacha on the subject, and offered, in conformity with his orders from the Porte, to open a communication with the Beys, but the offer was not accepted, the orders of the Porte being to make it a war of extermination. He afterwards set out for St. Jean d'Acre, with the object of settling with the pacha a treaty of commerce, and he found him pacifically inclined. In November he set out on his return to France, having accomplished all the objects of his mission. He was, after his arrival, employed on various services, and among the rest in a diplomatic mission to Germany. In 1804, when hostilities re-commenced, he contributed to the success of the battle of Gantzbourg, which took place in the early part of October, pursued the enemy with his brigade of dragoons towards Vienna, and penetrated from thence towards Moravia, where, in the affair of the 19th of November, he took 2000 prisoners. He also distinguished himself at the battle of Austerlitz, where he was wounded, and he obtained, at that time, the rank of general-of-division. As Napoleon entertained a great opinion of his diplomatic talents, he named him, on the 2d of May, 1806, ambassador to the Ottoman Porte, a mission which he filled for some years, with much ability. He established, at Constantinople, a printing-house, for the Turkish and Arabic languages, and by this means contributed not a little to French influence in that country. The English having forced the passage of the Dardanelles, and menaced Constantinople, Sebastiani immediately organized a plan of defence, marked out himself the batteries, and prepared for the most vigorous resistance; but the inhabitants of that city broke out into insurrection, and he was obliged to depart for France, with all his suite. He was, subsequently, sent to Spain, where he signalized himself at Santander and Bilboa, and, on the 27th of March, 1809, before Ciudad Real, where he took 4000 prisoners, eighteen pieces of cannon, and seven flags. He endeavoured to detach the Spanish general, Abadia, from his allegiance, but without effect. On the 28th of March, he fought at the battle of Tudela, and, on the 29th of August, he beat the enemy under the walls of Vizcaya, and took possession of the heights which surround that city. Early in 1810 he took Grenada, where he compelled a battalion of 1000 men, nearly all Swiss, to enter into the service of France. In a few days he took possession of Malaga, and the capital of the kingdom of Murcia. He afterwards

made the campaigns of Russia, under Murat. On the 15th of July, 1812, he was surprised by the Russians at Drissa, but he fully recovered his character by his exertion at the battle of Borodino. During the retreat, he lost a park of twelve pieces of cannon and nearly all his baggage. In the following campaign he was engaged between the Elbe and the Weser, and repulsed a party of Cossacks. He was at the battles of Bautzen, Lutzen, Leipzig, and Hanau, at all of which he evinced considerable bravery. On the invasion of France, he had a command in Champagne, and defended Chalons. On the 10th of April, M. Sebastiani sent into M. Talleyrand his adhesion to the provisional government, and on the 1st of June, received from the king the cross of St. Louis. On the return of Napoleon, in 1815, he was appointed one of a commission charged to revise the nominations made since the 1st of April, 1814, and he was elected deputy from the department of the Aisne, to the lower Chamber. After the second abdication of Napoleon, General Sebastiani was named one of the commissioners to treat for peace with the allies. He afterwards visited England, from which country he returned to France, and retired upon half-pay. In 1819 he was elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies, by the island of Corsica, and since his being invested with that character he has constantly shewn himself a friend of constitutional liberty.

M. SECRETAN

Is a native of Switzerland, and in that country is a considerable literary and political character. At his outset in life he cultivated German literature, became a professor of philosophy, and published a work, by Kant, intituled "Philosophism Unmasked, or Philosophy Avenged." When a revolution was brought about in Switzerland, in 1798, he espoused the cause of freedom, and was chosen a member of the Helvetic legislative body. In his capacity of legislator he proposed to admit the Jews to the rights of citizenship, and he objected to the establishment of a theatre at Lucerne. He was soon after raised to be one of the Helvetic Directory. In 1799, however, he was driven from his high office, in consequence of his having, in concert with two of his colleagues, attempted to make such a change as that which Buonaparte effected on the 18th of Brumaire; an attempt in which they were defeated. Secretan was not only deprived of the direc-

worship, but was for some time compelled to reside in his commune, under a rigid inspection. By degrees, nevertheless, he recovered his influence, and was sent to Paris, in 1803, as one of the Swiss consulta. In 1809 he was elected deputy for the canton of Vaud, and he now has a share in the government of his country.

BARON SEGUIER

Is a Parisian, born in 1768, and descends from the family of the celebrated chancellor Seguier. He is the son of the chief general-advocate of the Parliament of Paris, who was one of the most eloquent orators of his time. M. Seguier was early destined for the magistracy, and he had just been appointed deputy to the attorney-general, when the revolution broke out. He emigrated with his father, but soon returned to France, and lived in retirement in Languedoc. In 1800 he resumed his legal career, and was appointed government-commissioner at the Parisian tribunals. He was made president of the court of appeal in 1802, and first president of the imperial court in 1810. On the occasion of the latter promotion, Napoleon created him a baron, and a commander of the legion-of-honour. While the emperor was victorious, Seguier was among his flatterers, but in 1814 he became an ardent partisan of the Bourbons, and had the face to talk of "the tyrannical yoke" from which France was delivered by the deposition of his former master. He was nominated a counsellor-of-state, by the king. When Napoleon came back from Elba, M. Seguier was immediately expelled from his place and exiled; but the success of the allies restored to him the first presidency, and, in 1815, he was created a peer.

M. Seguier is worthy of living under a tyranny. In 1807 we find him addressing Napoleon in the following adulatory language—"Napoleon is beyond human history; he belongs to the heroic ages; he is beyond admiration; there is nothing but love which can elevate itself to him." In 1814 the author of this jargon brands his supernatural hero with the imputation of being a tyrant. In 1815 he makes the ensuing shameless speech to the court over which he presides,— "All authority comes from God; the people are not allowed to dispose of it. Our ancestors, who guarded their franchises, and cherished their liberties, wiser than we are, acknowledged that our kings reigned by the grace of God, and not by constitutions. The monarch, an image of the divi-

sity, is no more the representative of the people than a father is the representative of his children." Such is the doctrine of the head of one of the highest courts in France, and it enables us to form a tolerably correct judgment as to the manner in which justice is administered to the French.

M. SEGUIER.

This gentleman, a native of Beauvais, born in 1778, is a distant relation of Baron Seguier. But he has not, like him, the disgrace of having been first a flatterer and then a calumniator of Napoleon. He received an excellent education, and was afterwards in the army for some time. His mother then sent him to travel; and, in 1801, he was received with great kindness by the Emperor Alexander. On his returning to France, he lived in retirement at Beauvais, and constantly refused to accept any office under Napoleon, to whom he was a decided and open enemy. In his retirement he cultivated literature, particularly the Greek, and acquired the reputation of being an excellent Hellenist. On the restoration of Louis, M. Seguier was appointed prefect of Calvados. That office he lost on the re-enthronement of the emperor, and he resumed his studies. When Louis was once more thrust into the seat of power, Seguier was made prefect of the Somme; but was soon dismissed, on what is said to have been a false accusation, of having favoured societies hostile to the charter. His innocence being established, he was nominated prefect of the Meurthe, and in that situation he remains. Some articles of M. Seguier's, on Greek philology, are to be found in the *Journal des Scavants*, for 1810.

M. SEGUIN,

An eminent French chemist, and member of the French Institute, is well known for his scientific labours, in conjunction with Fourcroy, Berthollet, and other celebrated men. He is the person who first brought to perfection the art of tanning in a rapid manner, and he also invented a method of making paper from straw. Several of his chemical essays are to be found in the *Journal de Physique*. In 1808 he proposed to substitute a composition of gelatine in the place of Peruvian bark, which was then scarce in France. M. Seguin acquired a large fortune, during the revolution,

by supplying leather for the use of the army. Besides his scientific works, he is the author of nine or ten pamphlets, on the subject of finance, particularly on that part of it which relates to loans.

COUNT LOUIS DE SEGUR

Was born at Paris, in 1753, and, previous to the revolution, after having served two campaigns in America, filled the distinguished station of minister-plenipotentiary to the court of St. Petersburg, which court he perfectly reconciled with that of France. In 1787 he concluded an advantageous treaty of commerce for France, and was the cause of preventing a renewal of the treaty with England. He accompanied the Empress Catherine in her celebrated journey to the Crimea. The war between the Turks and the Russians having broken out, Count Segur became the mediator for the empress. He was negotiating a treaty of alliance when the revolution took place. He returned to Paris, and, in 1791, was appointed a *marechal-de-camp*. The ministry for foreign affairs, and an embassy to Rome, were offered for his acceptance; he chose the latter, but differences arose between the Holy See and the French government, and he never set out on his mission. He was sent, in 1791, by the king to Berlin, to avert a war, and he succeeded, in spite of many obstacles. When Louis was dethroned, he retired from public affairs, but the committee of public safety arrested him on the 10th of August, 1792. His property in France and St. Domingo being ruined, in 1793 and 1794, he, for a long time, supported his father (formerly a marshal in the French armies) and his family, by his literary productions. In 1800 he printed his "History of the Principal Events in the Reign of Frederick-Wilhelm the Second," which, in the following year, re-appeared under the title of a "Political Picture of Europe." He afterwards published "Favier's Politics of Cabinets," with notes; and also a "Collection of Poetical Pieces;" among the latter is a tragedy, called "Coriolanus," which had been acted at the Petersburg court theatre. In 1801, M. Segur was elected a member of the legislative corps, and pronounced in favour of the consulate, and in 1803 he was called to the council of state, and elected a member of the institute. Under the imperial government he filled the office of grand-master of the ceremonies. In 1813 he became a senator. In January, 1814, he was named commissioner-extraordinary from the imperial government

to the 18th military division. On the return of the king he was created a peer of France. In 1815 he was again grand-master of the ceremonies to Napoleon. He was also one of the peers created by Napoleon. At present he has no public functions, except being a member of the French academy, by royal ordonnance of the year 1816. In addition to the works already named, he has written "The History of Modern Europe;"—"An Abridgment of Ancient and Modern History, for the Use of Youth," in 98 vols.;—"Moral and Political Gallery;" and some minor productions. He is also one of the editors of the *Journal de Paris*.

COUNT PAUL DE SEGUR,

Son of Count Louis, is a *marechal-de-camp*, in the service of France, and commandant of the legion-of-honour. He was in the campaigns of Hohenlinden and the Grisons, and was employed in the kingdom of Naples, and was at the battle of Jena, where he fought bravely. At the affair of Naziel'sk he charged a rear-guard of Russians, of four thousand men, with only ninety dragoons; he was wounded twice, and made prisoner after a desperate defence, and sent to Vologda, beyond Moscow, but he obtained his liberty at the peace of Tilsit. In 1807 he served in Spain, with the rank of major, and in 1812 in Russia, having, in the mean time, been raised to the rank of general-of-brigade. He distinguished himself in the subsequent battles, and is now one of the *marechals-de-camp* of the general-staff of the French army.

SEID MUSTAPHA

Is a Turkish engineer, who has, and not without reason, been called a literary phenomenon. It is not often that a Turk condescends to make himself master of any of the languages of those whom he denominates "infidel dogs." Seid Mustapha, however, is an exception. He has acquired a sufficient knowledge of French to write in it on scientific subjects, and he has more scientific acquirements than fall to the lot of his brethren. In 1808 a small work, written by him, was printed at the press which Selim III. established at Scutari; and it was re-printed at Paris, with notes, by M. Langlès, and a curious preface, containing a History of Typography among the Turks. It bore the title of "Diatribe of the Engineer Seid

Mustapha on the present State of the Military Art, of Engineering, and of the Sciences, at Constantinople." Seid Mustapha was afterwards employed to form a map of the Turkish dominions in Asia.

M. SELVES.

THIS very singular character was born about the year 1760, at Montauban, in the South of France, and for several years practised as a barrister in that city. In 1797 he was elected to the Council of Five Hundred, but, after he had held his seat for a while, the election was annulled. In 1800 he was appointed a judge in one of the tribunals of the department of the Lower Seine, whence he was promoted to the criminal court at Paris. He was one of the judges on the trial of Moreau, Georges, and the other conspirators against the French government, in 1804. After having held his situation for some years he was removed from it. But the circumstance which has given notoriety to him is his extraordinary propensity to litigation. He seems to live only while involved in law-suits. According to his own confession, it appears that, in the course of a few years, he was engaged in no less than seventy-two suits, the cos's of which were nearly £20,000. In one instance he incurred an expence of £125 by resisting a tax-gatherer's demand for less than forty shillings. He has been a constant subject of ridicule to the Parisian journalists, and he, in return, has constantly commenced actions against them. Dreading that ruin would be the consequence of his litigious disposition, his family endeavoured to obtain a statute of lunacy against him; but he pleaded his own cause so well that, in spite of the strong presumptive proof to the contrary, he was declared not to be insane. M. Selves is always his own counsel. He is the author of some legal works, and also of many pamphlets relative to his own disputes, some of which pamphlets have ludicrous titles. One of them, for instance, is called " Procès de Paille, Procès de Foin, Procès de Beurre."

BARON SEMELÉ,

A FRENCH military officer, was born in 1773, entered early into the army, served in the campaigns during the revolution, and became a colonel and officer of the legion-of-honour, at the camp of Boulogne. In the campaigns of 1806 and 1807

he gained great praise, especially at the combat of Golomyn, and at the battle of Eylau. On the latter occasion he continued in the field, though he was wounded. He was sent into Spain in 1808, with the rank of brigadier-general; and, in 1810, he bore a conspicuous part at the battle of Cuenca. In 1811 he was raised to be a general-of-division, and in that capacity he contributed to the taking of the camp of St. Roch, and in one instance he defeated Ballasteros, but was himself subsequently worsted, and lost his baggage. In 1813 he was with the grand-army in Germany, and he sustained his reputation. Louis appointed him inspector-general of infantry, but Semelé joined the standard of Napoleon, in 1815, and was made governor of Strasburgh, and he has, in consequence, been since placed upon half-pay.

MARQUIS SEMONVILLE

WAS, previous to the French revolution, employed as a counsellor of the court-of-enquiry, in Paris, took an active part on the celebrated question respecting the states-general, and was appointed to supply the place of Count Beauharnois, in the assemblies of the noblesse. After the dissolution of the parliament he was sent envoy to Brussels, and subsequently was nominated minister to Genoa, where he displayed much magnificence, with the seeming view of hiding the then dilapidated state of the monarchy of France. He afterwards filled a similar situation at Turin, and from thence was appointed to Constantinople, to supply the place of Count de Choiseul Gouffier. This appointment was not carried into effect, and he was sent on a mission, or rather banished, to the island of Corsica. It was in that island that he became acquainted with the family of Buonaparte. In May, 1793, he was recalled to France, and was ordered, by the existing authorities, to repair to Constantinople. At that time the courts of Naples and Tuscany preserved a strict neutrality, and were desirous of preventing the murder of the remainder of the royal family, which was then confined in the Temple. The moderate, or Girondist, party in France had the same desire, and M. Semonville was, therefore, ordered to stop, under various pretexts, at Florence, and concert measures with M. Manfredini, while M. Maret negotiated at the court of Naples. By order of the court of Vienna, however, the two French envoys were arrested, on a neutral territory, while on their journey, and the disgrace

of Manfredini, and the death of the queen of France, were the consequence of this violent and illegal act. M. Semonville was detained at Mantua, in prison, and after being in captivity till the end of 1795, was exchanged for Madame. After the revolution of the 18th of Brumaire, he was named ambassador to Holland, and, in 1805, was elected a member of the sénate in France. On the abdication of Napoleon he declared for Louis XVIII. and was created a peer of France, and grand-referendiary in chancery.

ALOIS SENEFELDER.

IT is to this gentleman that the arts are indebted for the invention of lithography, a process by means of which books may now be embellished with prints, without incurring such an expense as to place them beyond the reach of persons of small fortune. As the subject is, in many points of view, very interesting, we will copy the account, of the invention and the inventor, which is given by Mr. Stokes, in the fifth volume of the supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica. "The invention of Lithography was the result of accident. Its inventor, Alois Senefelder, the son of a performer at the Theatre Royal of Munich, was placed, for education, in the university of Ingoldstadt, as a student of jurisprudence; but, after his father's death, he attempted a theatrical career. Not succeeding in this, he became an author, though his poverty prevented him from publishing his works. He now tried many plans with copper-plates and compositions, as substitutes for letter-press, in order to be his own printer. He found, in the course of his experiments, that a composition of soap, wax, and lamp-black, formed a good material for writing on his plates; that, when dry, it became firm and solid, and that it resisted aquafortis. Wanting facility in writing backwards on the plates, he got some pieces of Kulheim stone, as cheap materials on which he could practice after polishing their surfaces. One day being desired, by his mother, to take an account of some linen about to be sent to be washed, and having no paper at hand, he wrote the account on a polished stone, with his composition ink, intending to copy it at his leisure. When he was afterwards about to efface this writing, it occurred to him that he might obtain impressions from it; and having eaten away the stone with acid for about the hundredth part of an inch, he found that he could charge the lines with printing ink, and take successive impressions. This new mode of printing appeared to

him very important, and he persevered through all difficulties in applying his discovery to practical purposes, and in improving of it.

" In the course of many experiments, he found that it was not necessary to have the letters raised above the surface of the stone, but that the chemical principles by which grease and water are kept from uniting, were alone sufficient for his purpose. This point obtained, Lithography may be said to have been fully discovered. All that was required was the improvement of the materials, and the mode of working with them, and the construction of a proper press for taking the impressions.

" The perseverance with which he followed up his experiments, in order to overcome the difficulties which successively arose in his progress, is astonishing, and the more so, considering the total want of method in his proceedings. Often has he wasted months in surmounting a difficulty which a little knowledge, or a very little reasoning, would have enabled him to conquer immediately. His uniform plan seems to have been, to try the first thing that came to hand, and so on in succession, till chance rewarded his assiduity, by presenting to him the material suited to his purpose.

" The first essays to print for publication, were some pieces of music, executed in 1796; afterwards he attempted drawings and writings. The difficulty he had in writing backwards, led him to the process of *transfer*; and the use of dry soap, which was found to leave permanent traces, which would give impressions, naturally led to the mode of chalk drawings.

" Having made considerable improvements, Mr. Senefelder obtained, in 1799, a patent privilege for Bavaria, when he made known his process, and afterwards entered into partnership with Mr. Andre, of Offenbach, who proposed to establish presses, and take out patents in London, Paris, and Vienna. For this purpose Senefelder came to London with a brother of Andre's, and the invention having been much spoken of, under the name of Polyautography, most of the principal English artists made trials of it. Unfortunately, however, the art of printing from the stones was not then fully understood, and the difference between the materials of Germany and those of England, used both for the purposes of drawing and printing, caused constant failures, and the artists in succession abandoned the practice of it. To this cause is to be attributed the unpopularity of Lithography, till recently, in England, as it was left entirely in the hands of amateurs, whose productions, gene-

really speaking, did no credit to the art, and whose faults were in some degree supposed to be those of the art itself.

" In August, 1800, Senefelder, who had now separated from André, went to Vienna, where, after much difficulty, a patent was obtained, and extensive preparations were made, for applying his process to print cottons: but bad management, and some unfortunate circumstances, prevented his success, and he returned to Munich in 1806, leaving the establishment in other hands.

" M. Mitterer, professor of drawing, at the public school of Munich, now (1806) practised Lithography to multiply copies for the pupils, and is said to have invented the chalk composition in its present form, or, at least, to have improved it greatly.

" From this period the practice of the art has extended and improved rapidly, and more particularly at Munich, where several establishments were formed, for the purpose of applying it to the fine arts, as well as for printing writings and official forms, for the different departments of the government.

" In October, 1809, Senefelder was appointed inspector of the Royal Lithographic Establishment at Munich, for printing, from stone, a complete map and survey of Bavaria; since which period he has devoted his time to experiments, and to writing the history of his invention. Among other points of improvement to which his attention has been directed, is a substitute for the stones, which are inconvenient to use on account of their weight, and they are also liable to break in the press, when used without due caution, or when they contain flaws. For this purpose he has made a composition of drying oil, finely ground earth, and other substances, which is thinly spread over pieces of parchment; but it has not hitherto been found to answer. The surface cracks after repeated wetting and exposure to the power of the press, and the printing ink is then taken in the cracks, and spots the impressions. Thus a very small number only of very good impressions can be obtained. A public exhibition of printing from this stone-paper was made in London, on the 23d of July, 1821, by a partner of M. Senefelder; but the result was not such as to induce much confidence in the ultimate success of the trials to form this desirable substitute of a light material for a heavy one.

" In England, Lithography can scarcely be said to be entirely given up, since its first introduction, in 1800, although

it was but little practised or thought of after 1806, till its revival at the latter end of 1817; since then it has been more generally attended to, and some of the establishments having now become acquainted with the process of printing, specimens have been produced in England equal to those of any other country.

"In France but little was done in Lithography till 1815, when it was established at Paris, by Lasteyrie, and being taken up by good artists, it soon attained great excellence. About the same time it extended to Russia and other parts of Europe."

COLONEL SEPULVEDA.

AMONG the deliverers of Portugal from the yoke of despotism, one of the foremost places is held by Colonel Sepulveda. He is a very young man, exceedingly attached to his profession, and devoted to his country. At the period when he took the lead in restoring liberty to Portugal, he was colonel of the 18th regiment of infantry. Sepulveda cannot be charged with that crime which despots consider as inexpiable, that of belonging to the humbler class of society. He springs from an ancient and noble family. His father was the first man who raised the Portuguese standard against the French, in the province of Tras os Montes, during the late war, and for his services he was rewarded with the title of Viscount Herbadoza, a title which is now borne by the elder brother of Colonel Sepulveda.

MARQUIS DE SERCY.

THIS officer was born at the castle of Jen, near Rouvray, in 1753, entered the naval service at the age of seventeen, served in India, in eastern voyages of discovery, and on the American coast, and attained the rank of rear-admiral in 1794. In June, 1793, when the conflagration at the Cape took place, he was at St. Domingo, and was fortunate enough to save two hundred vessels, and a great number of the colonists. On his return to France he was deprived of his rank, as being a noble, and was imprisoned, but, after the fall of Robespierre, he was restored, and reinstated in the navy. From 1795 to 1802, he commanded a division of frigates in the Indian ocean, displayed great activity, and prevented Batavia from falling into the hands of the English. He was, nevertheless, accused in

the convention of tyrannical conduct at the Mauritius, but he was satisfactorily vindicated by Boissy d'Anglas. A second attack was made on him, after the 18th of Fructidor, and he was, in consequence, displaced. For some years he lived in retirement, at the isle of France, and when that colony was attacked by the British, he was entrusted with the defence of the south division of it. In 1814 the provisional government nominated him president of the commission to be sent to England to negotiate an exchange of prisoners. By the king he was made a vice-admiral, a grand-officer of the legion-of-honour, and a commander of the order of St. Louis.

M. SERGENT,

A NATIVE of Chartres, born in 1751, was, previously to the French revolution, a celebrated engraver at Paris. Like many other persons, however, he quitted his peaceable pursuits to mingle with politics, and he soon became an ardent revolutionist. He was chosen president of the section of St. James, and in that capacity he rendered himself extremely popular, by suggesting and assisting to form various establishments for the benefit of the indigent classes. He afterwards became president of the section of the Theatre Fran^çais, and he was a member of the committee of police at the epoches of the insurrections of the 20th of June and the 10th of August. His enemies accused him of having secreted part of the property belonging to the Tuilleries, after the deposition of the king, and also of having done the same with respect to the property of the prisoners who were massacred in the beginning of September. These charges were more than once brought forward against him, but they were never proved, and they seem to have been groundless. Sergent was elected to the convention, and belonged to the party of Danton. He attacked Louis XVI. with much severity, and voted for his death. To the Brissotine party he was an active adversary. But though he belonged to the jacobins, Sergent appears not to have been sanguinary, and even his foes acknowledge that on many occasions he exerted his influence to save victims from prison and the scaffold. To the arts he performed essential service, by procuring the establishment of the Museum of Antiquities, contributing to that of the Conservatory of Music, preserving from the mob the statues in the garden of the Tuilleries, and obtaining a law in favour of literary property. In 1793 he was comprised in the proscription directed

against the terrorists, and he thought it prudent to withdraw to Basle, whence he did not return till an amnesty was proclaimed. During the short time that Bernadotte was war-minister, Sergent, who was his friend, held the place of administrator of the army hospitals, but this he lost after the 18th of Brumaire. As he was suspected of being still a jacobin, Fouche, after the plot of the infernal machine, comprehended him in the list of those who were to be banished. He was, nevertheless, suffered to remain in Paris till the consulship for life was proposed, when he was ordered to retire into the country. Finding that he was not likely to enjoy much tranquillity in France, he retired into Italy, and has ever since resided there. He is now at Milan, where he has recently published part of a work, consisting of coloured plates of the costumes of ancient and modern nations. He is said to be engaged in preparing an edition of Eusebius, from a manuscript discovered by the Abbe Mai.

M. DE SERRE

BECAME an emigrant, and served in the army of Condé, when he was very young. After the 18th of Brumaire he returned to France, and practised as a barrister at Metz. On the recommendation of the Duke of Massa, who was then minister of justice, Napoleon appointed M. de Serre president of the imperial court at Hamburgh, next advocate-general at Colmar, and lastly first president of the imperial court of that city. Louis continued him in the latter office, and he continued to perform the duties of it till the 20th of March, 1815; soon after which epoch he followed the king to Ghent. The restoration of Louis replaced De Serre in the presidency at Colmar. De Serre was elected a member of the insanely-royalist chamber of deputies of 1815, generally known by the name of the *introuvable*, and he honourably, though ineffectually, distinguished himself by his opposition to the violent measures of the majority. In 1816 he was re-elected, and was chosen president of the chamber, in which capacity he displayed a laudable impartiality. At that period, too, he was the friend of freedom. But, at the latter end of 1818, he was appointed keeper of the seals and minister of justice, and with the change in his situation a change took place in his opinions. At first, indeed, he held his usual language; but he soon found that this was offensive to the court, and he accordingly took an early opportunity of proving that he was worthy of

the confidence of his new associates, by defending all their schemes, opposing motions in favour of economy, and misrepresenting the motives of the friends of the people. M. de Serre affords one more proof that places and pensions are extinguishers of patriotism.

M. JOHN JOSEPH SERRES

WAS born in 1762, near Gap, in Dauphiny, and was brought up as a surgeon, in which capacity he served on-board of M. de Suffren's squadron, during the whole of the time that it cruised in the Indian seas. When the revolution took place he was chosen one of the members of the general council of his department. He seems, however, to have had, at that period, a greater fondness for a military than for a civil life, and accordingly, in 1791, he marched with the second battalion of the Upper Alps, as a captain, and he made the campaign of the following year. In September, 1792, he was delegated to the convention, and in that assembly he declared against the inviolability of the king, though he subsequently only voted for the imprisonment of Louis till peace. Of the jacobins he was a strenuous enemy, and he attacked Marat and the Duke of Orleans with much spirit. This conduct produced his arrest after the fall of the Brissotines. After the execution of Robespierre, M. Serres resumed his seat in the convention, and his hostility against the terrorists. He became a member of the Council of Five Hundred, and displayed there no ordinary share of spirit, in vigourously opposing, though menaced with transportation, the violent measures which were adopted subsequently to the 18th of Fructidor. His conduct deserves the more praise, as there were very few members whose courage was proof against the threat of a voyage to Cayenne. M. Serres quitted the council in 1798. After the 18th of Brumaire, he was appointed counsellor of the prefecture. He has since been twice elected candidate to the legislature, but has not been called to a seat.

There is another Serres, whose Christian names are John James, who was also a member of the convention, and an adversary of the jacobins.

M. MARCEL DE SERRES.

This gentleman is the author of two of the best works which have been written on the subject of the Austrian mo-

narchy. These are "Travels in Austria," 4 vols. 8vo. 1814; —and "Essays on the Arts and Manufactures of the Austrian Empire," 3 vols. 8vo. 1814. This essay was presented to the Emperor of Austria, at Paris, after the deposition of Napoleon. M. de Serres is also the author of a "Memoir on the Eyes of Insects," 1813; and he has translated Oersted's "Enquiry respecting the Identity of Chemical and Electrical Forms."

MRS. OLIVIA WILMOT SERRES

Is a native of Warwick, was born in 1775, and is a descendant from the noble family of Wilmot, the members of which were celebrated for their adherence to Charles I., in the contest between him and his people. Her parents being in distressed circumstances, she was taken under the care of her uncle, Dr. James Wilmot, of Trinity-college, Oxford, a man in habits of intimacy with the most-celebrated literary and political persons of that time. At the age of eighteen she married Mr. J. T. Serres, marine painter to the king, from whom she has been separated many years, and has been obliged to maintain herself and her children by her own efforts. To assist in effecting this, she applied herself to literature, and published "Flights of Fancy, a Collection of Miscellaneous Pieces;"—"St. Julian, a Novel;"—"Castle of Avila, an Opera;"—and "Letters of Advice to her Daughters;" besides several musical pieces and political pamphlets. In 1813 she produced the "Life of the Rev. James Wilmot," in which, and in other ways, she has laboured hard, and with some ingenuity, to make the world believe that he was the author of the celebrated Letters of Junius. But Mrs. Serres has lately put in, for herself, her claim to a much higher, and if she can establish it, to a much more profitable station. She suddenly declared herself to be the legitimate daughter of the late Duke of Cumberland, rode about in a carriage with the royal arms and liveries, and styled herself the Princess Olive of Cumberland. She founds her claim on the assertion that her mother was legally married to the late Duke of Cumberland, previously to his marriage with Mrs. Horton sister of the late Lord Carhampton; and that she had exhibited her proofs to the late king, who was well assured of their authenticity, and signed a certificate to that purport, conditionally, that the affair should not be made public until after his death, as he did not wish to witness the disgrace that would attend his brother's bigamy. It

is certain that very strong documents have been shown in support of her claim, and as a preparatory step to commencing proceedings for the purpose of substantiating it, she was christened at Islington Church. The ministers, however, refused to pay the legacy which the late king is said to have left to her, and, after making, for some time, a splendid appearance, she was arrested by her creditors, and committed to the Fleet, whence she sought to be released by the insolvent act. She endeavoured to obtain a hearing in the Ecclesiastical Courts, but failed, the judge declaring that the court had no authority to act in the case. Since this event she has published an appeal to the English people. It is certainly singular that, if she have no right, she should be suffered to assume the title, arms, and liveries of a British princess; and, if she have that right, the ministers are blameable in allowing her to remain in her present painful and degrading situation. They ought either to unmask and punish her as an impostor, or acknowledge her as one of the royal family. Her documents are numerous, and their falsehood, if false, might easily be demonstrated.

M. DE LA SERRIE,

A NATIVE of Vendée, was born in 1770. After having been carefully educated, he went to Paris when he was still a very young man. In the French capital he rather sought for the friendship of literary men than the patronage of the great. He was, however, intimate with Aubert Dubayet, who, when he was appointed ambassador to Constantinople, chose him as one of his secretaries. De la Serrie was prevented, by ill health, from accepting this appointment. Being of a mild and retired character, he never meddled with public affairs, and he passed through the storms of the revolution in safety. When peace was restored to the long-devastated provinces of the west of France, he returned to his own country, and gave himself up entirely to literary pursuits. By his countrymen he is called the Florian of la Vendée, and it must be owned that, in style and talent, he bears considerable resemblance to Florian. His works are, in general, intended for the improvement of young persons, and their morality is unexceptionable. They are no less than two-and-twenty in number, and consist of poems, tales, essays, and letters. The author is not only a literary man, but likewise an artist, his compositions being embellished with a hundred and twenty plates, designed and engraved by himself.

COUNT SERRURIER

Was born at Laon, and was employed in Italy, where he served with distinction, at the head of the right of the French army. At the opening of the campaign of 1796, he obtained some advantages over the Piedmontese, in various conflicts. He was afterwards charged with the blockade of Mantua, and signed the capitulation of the place, on the 2d of February, 1797. He was entrusted, by Buonaparte, to carry the flags taken from the enemy, and present them to the French directory. He was engaged in all the battles subsequent, and, at the end of 1799, was taken prisoner, by the army of Suwarow, who treated him with the greatest civility, in consequence of the excellence of his character, and allowed him to return to France on his parole. He was made vice-president of the conservative senate, on the return of Buonaparte from Egypt. On the 17th of September, 1803, he was named pretor of the senate, and after the elevation of Buonaparte to the imperial dignity, was created count, made a marshal of the empire, and decorated with the crosses of the legion-of-honour and the iron-crown. He adhered to Louis XVIII. on the abdication of Buonaparte, but having taken a part in the ceremony of the Champ-de-Mai, he was, in 1816, deprived of the situation of governor of the invalids, which was given to the Duke de Coigny.

PROFESSOR SESTINI.

Who has justly acquired the reputation of being one of the most eminent medallists and antiquaries of the present age, was born at Florence, in 1750. Though he took the ecclesiastical habit early in life, he devoted himself to the study of classical antiquity, and of natural philosophy, particularly of botany. Having a strong desire to travel, he left his father's roof, in 1774, saw Rome and Naples, and then proceeded to Sicily, with the intention of examining the rich cabinet of the Prince of Biscari. The prince was so much pleased with Sestini, that he retained him for three years as his antiquary and librarian. The air of Sicily not agreeing with his health, he travelled into the east, and at Constantinople became acquainted with Count Ludolf, the Neapolitan ambassador, with whom he resided for a considerable period. With the sons of the count he made several excursions into Europe and Asia, in one of which he ascended the Bythinian Mount Olympus, previously supposed

to be inaccessible. He next acquired the friendship of Sir R. Ainslie, the British ambassador, for whom he made several journeys, to collect medals, of which he was fortunate enough to procure more than ten thousand, besides duplicates. For some years after this he was engaged in travelling with different gentlemen, and in the course of his peregrinations he went to Bassora, Cyprus, and Egypt. In 1782 he returned to Europe. After his return he was occupied in preparing his observations for the press, and in visiting the most celebrated European cabinets of medals, for the purpose of forming a complete body of numismatics. In 1805 his notes on the subject of medals filled twelve folio volumes, and he has ever since continued to increase the number of them. For a considerable time he made Berlin his residence, but in 1810 he went to Paris, and thence to Florence, where, in 1812, he was appointed antiquary to the grand-duchess. When Florence was restored to its former sovereign, the grand-duke nominated Sestini honorary professor of the university of Pisa. Sestini, however, did not remain in Italy; he being invited into Hungary, to class and describe the magnificent medallic cabinet of Count Wiczay. He is said to be now putting the last hand to some of his works. His travels have been published, with the following titles—"Letters written from Sicily and Turkey to various Friends in Tuscany," 7 vols. 1779—1784;—"A Journey in Asiatic Greece, &c.," 2 vols. 1785;—"A Journey from Constantinople to Bucharest, in 1779," 8vo. 1794;—"A Journey from Constantinople to Bassora, and from Bassora to Constantinople by another Route," 2 vols. 1786—1788;—"Various Voyages and Essays," 8vo. 1807;—and "Curioso-Scientifico-Antiquario Journey through Wallachia, Transylvania, and Hungary, to Vienna," 1815. Sestini is also the author of numerous dissertations on medals, all of which are remarkable for erudition.

M. SEVELINGES,

A NATIVE of Amiens, born in 1768, was brought up at the college of Juilly, and the Royal Artillery School of Metz. He served in the household-guards of Louis XVI. emigrated shortly after the prince, and fought in their army. In 1802 he returned to France, and devoted his time to literary pursuits. He has been engaged in the editing of several journals, among which are the French Mercury, the Foreign Mercury, the Paris Journal, and the Gazette of France. As his prin-

elites are strongly royalist, he has been an object of severe censure to the liberal writers, particularly to the authors of the *Yellow Dwarf*. M. de Sevelinges is master of all the European languages, and has made translations from the English, Italian, and German. His original works consist of "The History of Schindehannes and other Chiefs of Robbers," 2 vols.;—"Histories, Stories, and Moral Tales," 1 vol.;—"Inedited Memoirs and Secret Correspondence of Cardinal Dubois," 2 vols.;—"History of the Captivity of Louis XVI. and his Family," 8vo.;—"A Notice on Mozart";—and many articles in the *Universal Biography*. M. de Sevelinges is one of the writers to whom has been attributed a pamphlet which made a great noise in 1818, and which bears the title of "The Curtain drawn up, or a little Review of the Great Theatres."

COUNT SEVEROLI

Is a native of Faenza, in the papal territory, and was born in 1767. At the period when the first troops were raised for the Cisalpine republic, he embraced the military profession, and entered into the Cisalpine service. He soon acquired a high reputation for courage, presence of mind, and talents. At the battle of Novi, the combats of Voltaggio and Campo Freddo, and the sieges of Seravalle, Sermione, and Peschiera, he was one of those officers who the most distinguished themselves. He rose to be brigadier-general in 1799, and general-of-division in 1807, and obtained also the order of the iron-crown, and the decoration of the legion-of-honour. He was actively engaged in all the campaigns from 1805 to 1814; but it was particularly in the Spanish campaigns that he gathered his laurels. In 1814 he was sent into Italy, and in that country he lost a leg, at the battle of Reggio. Murat visited him at Piacenza, after the amputation, and condoled with him on his loss. "Sire," replied Severoli, "the loss of my leg afflicts me much less than its having been carried away by a Neapolitan bullet." Since 1815 Count Severoli has resided at Milan, and received a pension from the Austrian government. His relation, Cardinal Severoli, was nuncio at Rome, in 1816, and is much esteemed by the Imperial cabinet.

M. SEWRIN.

AMONG the fertile writers of dramas and romances at Paris, M. Sewrin is not one of the least fertile. His theatrical pieces are numerous, and in some instances have been successful. Their success is, however, said to have been produced rather by the excellent acting of Brunet, Potier, and Tiercelin, than by their own merit. Among his dramas are "The Village Opera;"—"The Austrian Rejoicings;"—"The Beatness, or Henry the IVth travelling;"—"Gulliver;"—and "Romainville, or the Sunday Walk." His novels are "Brick Bolding, or what is Life?" 3 vols.;—"Hilary and Berthila," 1 vol.;—"Papa Brick, or what is Death?" 2 vols.;—"History of a Dog, written by himself," 1 vol.;—"History of a Cat, scrawled by herself, and published by Madam ———," 1 vol.;—"The First Night of my Marriage," 2 vols.;—"The Family of Liars, a true History," 1 vol.;—"The Munich Franciscana," 1 vol.;—"The Three Faublas of the present Day," 1 vol.;—and "The Friends of Henry IV." 3 vols. M. Sewrin is also the author of two volumes of songs and vaudevilles.

THE EARL OF SHANNON

Was born in 1771, and succeeded to the family honours and estates in 1807. Having completed his education, he travelled on the continent, and on his return he married Miss Hyde, of Castle Hyde, by whom he has children. He sat many years in the Irish Parliament, for the borough of Clognakilty. In 1786 his father was created an English peer, by the title of Baron Carleton. On the death of the late Earl of Liverpool, his lordship succeeded to the office of clerk of the Pells, in Ireland, by a patent of reversion. In the Irish House of Commons he voted for the union, and, on that measure being carried into effect, he was chosen for the county of Cork, in the imperial Parliament, for which he sat till his father's death. He is governor of the county of Cork, and a knight of St. Patrick.

MR. WILLIAM SHARP

Is an engraver in the bold, or (as it is called) stroke-line, and is considered as the first of his profession in this country. He, like Mr. Hahed, was misled by the insanity of Mr.

Brothers, under whose banner he enlisted himself with great ardour, and he published a Portrait of his Guide, with a very singular inscription. Notwithstanding the folly of Mr. Brothers was soon exposed, Mr. Sharp was not cured of his fanaticism, for he became as great an admirer of Joanna Southcote as he was before of Mr. Brothers. He is said to have made a journey to Exeter, to ascertain her history, and when she declared herself in a pregnant state, he expressed his joy in warm terms, and took this opportunity to publish a portrait of Joanna. He has published a pamphlet with the following title, "An Answer to the World," for putting in print a book, in 1804, called "Copies and Parts of Copies," in which reasons are given in answer to the mockery and ridicule of men, for printing the Parables and Fables, which were published from Divine command in that book. Mr. Sharp, in spite of these obliquities of mind, is in other respects a very strong-headed man, and of the most amiable character; but his seduction by such low impostors, must be regarded among the phenomena of human nature.

MARTIN ARCHER SHEE, ESQ.

THIS eminent artist, who is a native of Ireland, ranks high among modern painters, particularly in portrait painting, in which he has few rivals. But his talent is not confined to painting. He is also a poet, and one of no trifling merit, and his prose style is neat and spirited. His works consist of "Elements of Art, a poem," 8vo. 1800;— "Rhymes on Art, or the Remonstrance of a Painter," 8vo. 1804;— "A Letter to the President and Directors of the British Institution, containing the Outlines of a Plan for the Encouragement of Historical Painting," 8vo. 1809;— and "The Commemoration of Reynolds, and other poems," small 8vo. 1814. It should be mentioned, to the honour of Mr. Shee, that no man is more enthusiastically attached to the arts than he is, or has given better precepts than he has, in what manner young artists may attain eminence, and support the dignity of their character.

REV. WILLIAM SHEPHERD

Was educated at Warrington Academy, and subsequently established a seminary, of high reputation, at Gateacre, near Liverpool. He is a popular minister of the Unitarian church;

and at several public meetings he has taken a prominent part, and has always displayed talents of a superior kind, and an ardent love of liberty. Mr. Shepherd has long been the friend of Mr. Roscoe, and by that gentleman he was incited to the study of Italian literature, which he has pursued with considerable success. Many of his smaller pieces, some of which are poems, are to be found in the Monthly Magazine, and other periodical publications. His larger works consist of "The Life of Poggio Bracciolini," 4to. 1802;— "Dialogus Uxor Ducenda," 4to. 1808;—and "Paris in 1802 and 1814," 8vo. 1814. Mr. Shepherd was also one of the authors of "Systematic Education, or a Course of Study," 2 vols. 1815; in which the departments executed by him, are remarkable for the soundness of their learning, and the eloquence of their style.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR JOHN COAPE SHERBROOKE.

THIS eminent officer entered into the army in 1783, and rose to his present rank in 1813. In 1809 he was appointed to the staff of the army in Spain, and he was second in command at the battle of Talavera. In that battle his division was on the left and centre of the first British line, in which situation it had to sustain a formidable attack from the enemy. This attack, however, General Sherbrooke actively defeated, by leading on his division to the charge with fixed bayonets. He also commanded the British garrison in Tarifa, which he defended with chivalrous heroism. He was shortly after made lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia; and, in 1816, of Canada, in both of which provinces he acquired the esteem of the inhabitants. He returned to England in the autumn of 1818. Lieutenant-general Sherbrooke is colonel of the 33d foot, a grand-cross of the order of the Bath, and wears a medal for his exertions at the battle of Talavera.

WILLIAM SHIELD, ESQ.

IS a native of Swalwell, in the county of Durham, and the son of a music-master, who settled at South Shields. Under his father he learned the violin, when very young, and made some progress on the harpsichord before he was nine years old, at which period he lost his father. At a proper age he was bound apprentice to a boat-builder. He, however, applied all his leisure time to music, and gained some money by the practice. He also acquired much of the

theory of music from a master of the name of Avison. Having served his time out, he removed to Scarborough. At Scarborough he was made leader of the theatrical band, and likewise at the Durham theatre, and Newcastle concerts. At these places he became acquainted with Borghi and Fischer, who saw his rising talents, and advised him to move to London, where they introduced him to the Opera band, and soon after to lead at Covent-garden house, and the Hay-market, where Mr. Bate noticed him, and engaged him to compose the songs for his agreeable little Opera, "The Flitch of Bacon." Subsequently to this, he assisted at the great concerts;—a strong proof of his merit. Mr. Harris soon after engaged him as regulator of the band, and composer for Covent-garden theatre; but he and Mr. Harris having some difference, he took the opportunity this leisure afforded him, to visit Italy, which he did in company with the well-known Mr. Ritson. They passed through Paris, Lyons, &c.; Mr. Shield sedulously endeavouring to improve himself in his profession. At Rome, he obtained the patronage of Prince Augustus, now Duke of Sussex, and Sir William Hamilton. On his return he was again engaged at Covent-garden theatre. His talents as a composer were now popular, and he was employed to prepare many of our favourite pieces for the stage, a list of which would, alone, serve to establish his reputation.

Mr. Shield is no less esteemed in private life than as a composer. Besides his numerous musical compositions, he has published "An Introduction to Harmony," 4to. 1800; —and, "Rudiments of Thorough Bass, for Young Harmonists," 4to. 1815. As an original English composer, his name will always rank with that of Purcell and Arne.

MR. FREDERIC SHOBERL

Was born in London in 1775. He received his education at the Moravian seminary, at Fulneck, in Yorkshire; a seminary at which Montgomery, the poet, was also educated. Mr. Shoberl has been much known in the metropolis as a diligent translator and compiler. His translations from the French and German are numerous, and are tolerably executed. As an original writer, we believe that his principal work is the fourteenth volume of the *Beauties of England and Wales*. He is now engaged in editing an elegant little work, published by Ackermann, with the title of *the World in Miniature*.

THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY

Is descended from the Talbots, so justly celebrated in English history. This nobleman is the sixteenth earl of Shrewsbury. He was born in 1753, educated at Christ Church, and succeeded his uncle George in 1787. Being a Roman catholic, he could not act in public life, and until the accession to the title of the present Duke of Norfolk, he was for many years considered as head of the catholics of England. His lordship has always conducted himself with great moderation. In 1792 he married a Miss Hoye, of Dublin, whom he met with at Bourdeaux, whither she had gone to take the veil. He has no children by her. He is also Earl of Waterford and Wexford, in Ireland.

PRINCE SICIANOFF,

A RUSSIAN general and senator, is descended from an ancient family, and was born at Moscow. In the year 1794 he commanded at Grodno, at the moment when the Poles made their gallant struggle to throw off the yoke of their oppressors. Being forewarned that they intended to attack him, he had the prudence to retire from Grodno, after having seized all the arms and imposed a heavy contribution. He retired to Hofodna, and entrenched himself, by which means he saved his corps from falling into the bands of the enemy. Catherine was so pleased with his conduct that she rewarded him with the order of St. Vladimir. He was next employed against the Persians; and, in 1803, he commanded in Georgia, where, at the outset, he had some success, but was eventually obliged to fall back upon Tiflis. In 1816 the Emperor Alexander made him a privy-counsellor, and he is now one of the Russian ministry.

M. SICKLER,

The director of the Gymnasium at Hildburghausen, is the son of a clergyman, who has acquired some celebrity as an agricultural writer. He assisted his father in his agricultural works. It is, however, from his proficiency in the arts and antiquities that the younger M. Sickler derives his reputation. On these subjects he has published several valuable productions. He is likewise a contributor to the principal literary German journals. M. Sickler lived for several years in Italy; and during six months he resided at Naples,

for the purpose of investigating the various methods employed to unroll the Herculaneum manuscripts. Having made himself master of the various processes, and being dissatisfied with them all, he endeavoured to find out one superior to them. In this he is said to have succeeded ; but it is, nevertheless, certain that a safe and expeditious mode of unrolling those manuscripts still remains to be discovered.

MRS. SIDDONS.

This transcendent actress is the eldest daughter of Mr. Roger Kemble, who was the manager of an itinerant company. She was born about the year 1749. She commenced her career as a singer ; but she soon relinquished that line, and attempted tragedy. In early life she conceived a passion for Mr. Siddons, and being thwarted in it by her parents, she quitted the stage, and is said to have lived for twelve months with Mrs. Greathead, of Guy's Cliff, as a lady's-maid. At the expiration of that time she was united to Mr. Siddons, and the new married pair entered into a strolling company. She and her husband were at length engaged by Mr. Younger, with whom she remained for some years, playing at Liverpool, Birmingham, and other places, and gaining both reputation and profit. The theatrical character which she had acquired, induced the manager of Drury-Lane to offer her an engagement, which she accepted. It was, however, only in secondary parts that she appeared, but in a short time she quitted the London boards, in consequence of the scurrilous attacks of a disappointed editor of a newspaper, in whose condemned after-piece she had been unlucky enough to perform. Bath was the next scene of her exertions, and, while there, she improved rapidly, and became a general favourite. The Duchess of Devonshire, then in the zenith of her charms and influence, became her friend ; and, through the intervention of that accomplished lady, she was again engaged at Drury-Lane. The re-appearance of Mrs. Siddons in London, took place on the 10th of October, 1782, in the character of Isabella. Her success was complete. The public were astonished by her powers ; she was acknowledged to be the first tragic actress of the age, and tragedy became fashionable. The manager gave her an extra benefit, and increased her salary. For that benefit she came forward as Belvidera, and at once exalted her fame, and made a considerable increase to her fortune. Such was the

delight which she gave, that the gentlemen of the bar subscribed a hundred guineas as a present to her. She subsequently visited Dublin and Edinburgh, with equal applause. At both those places she received very considerable presents from unknown hands. Among them was a silver urn, inscribed with the words "A Reward to Merit," which was sent after her to London. In 1784 some calumnies which were circulated against her, with respect to her conduct towards an unhappy sister, occasioned her to meet with an unkind reception from a London audience, and affected her so much that she resolved to retire from the stage; but the calumnies were speedily refuted, and her resolution was given up. For more than twenty years she continued to astonish and enchant the lovers of the drama, and she was often invited to Buckingham-House and to Windsor to read plays to their majesties. But, if report may be credited, her readings were rather productive of honour than of profit. The fortune which she has accumulated is, however, large, and for many years she has enjoyed it in the privacy of domestic life. It is not only as an actress that Mrs. Siddons has displayed talents. She has considerable merit as a sculptor, in which capacity she has produced, among other things, a medallion of herself, a bust of her brother, John Kemble, in the character of Coriolanus, and a study of Brutus before the death of Cæsar.

A theatrical critic of ability thus characterizes the qualifications of Mrs. Siddons. "There never, perhaps, was a better stage figure seen than that of Mrs. Siddons, in the prime of her theatrical life. She was not at all inclined to the enbonpoint, yet sufficiently muscular to prevent all appearance of asperity, or of acute angles in the varieties of action, or the display of attitude. The symmetry of her person was captivating; her face was peculiarly happy, by having a strength of features, without the least propensity to coarseness or vulgarity: on the contrary, it was so well harmonized when quiescent, and so expressive when impassioned, that most people thought her more beautiful than she was. So great too was the flexibility of her countenance, that it caught the instantaneous transitions of passion with such variety and effect, as never to fatigue the eye. Her voice was plaintive, yet capable of all that firmness and exertion which the intrepidity of fortitude, or the impulse of sudden rage, demands. Her eye was large and marking; and her brow capable of contracting with disdain, or dilating with the emotions of sympathy or pity. Her memory was

tenacious, and her articulation clear, penetrating, and distinct. That nature might not be partially bountiful, she endowed her with a quickness of conception and a strength of understanding equal to the proper use of such extraordinary gifts. So entirely was she mistress of herself, so collected and so determined in her gestures, tone, and manner, that she seldom erred like other actors, because she doubted her own powers of comprehension; she studied her author attentively; she was sparing in her action, because nature, at least English nature especially, is proper, picturesque, graceful, and dignified; it arises immediately from the sentiments and feelings, and is not seen to propose itself before it begins. In the acting of Mrs. Siddons, though it was the result of the most refined and assiduous attention, no studied trick or start could be predicted; no forced tremulation, where the vacancy of the eye betrays the absence of passion, could be seen; no laborious strainings at false climax, in which the tired voice reiterates one high tone, beyond which it cannot reach, could be heard; no artificial heaving of the breasts, so disgusting when the affectation is perceptible; none of those arts in which the actress is seen, and not the character, could be found in Mrs. Siddons. So natural were her gradations and transitions, so classical and correct her speech and deportment, and so affecting and pathetic her voice, form, and features, that there is no possibility of conveying, by words, an idea of the pleasure she was accustomed to communicate. What was still more delightful, she was an original; she copied no one living or dead, but acted from nature and herself."

Mrs. Siddons having acquired an ample fortune, and growing lusty with years, took her leave of the stage about seven years since, before an audience which melted into tears on the occasion. She, however, performed once since, for the benefit of her brother, Mr. Charles Kemble. And a few nights in Edinburgh, to assist her daughter-in-law, the widow of her son, Mr. Henry Siddons, who was left with four children, in the management of the theatre of that city.

VISCOUNT SIDMOUTH.

This nobleman is the son of Dr. Addington, a physician of Reading, and who was also a confidential friend of the late Lord Chatham; by which means the friendship between the sons took place. Lord Sidmouth was born at Reading, about the year 1755, and with his brother, the late John Milroy

Addington, was sent to Cheam School, and from thence to Winchester. From Winchester they were removed to Ealing, and placed under the present Bishop of Carlisle, and they were, lastly, sent to Oxford. Henry Addington was a student of Brazen Nose College, and took his master's degree in 1780. Being designed for the legal profession, he was entered at Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar about the time that Mr. William Pitt was. When that gentleman became minister, he procured for Mr. Addington a seat in Parliament, for the borough of Devizes; for which Mr. Addington had before been chosen recorder. In Parliament Mr. Addington invariably voted with Mr. Pitt, and on the vacancy of speaker, in 1789, by the resignation of Lord Grenville, through that minister's interest Mr. Addington was elected. In this situation he displayed considerable powers of voice and attention. In 1802 Mr. Pitt found it necessary to resign, and his majesty offered his places to Mr. Addington, which he accepted. His administration was far from being brilliant, but he had the merit of concluding the peace of Amiens. Happy would it have been for his country had he possessed firmness enough to keep it! Without any great ability to assist him, and assailed by the Fox party, and not supported by Mr. Pitt, he found it necessary to resign the treasury to his old friend, Pitt, and content himself with the high, but not very profitable, office of lord-president of the council, and at the same time he was honoured with a peerage, by the title of Viscount Sidmouth. On the death of Colonel Barré, he procured for his eldest son a patent for life, of the lucrative office of clerk of the pelts. In 1806, when the Grenville administration came into place, they found it convenient to accept of his services, as lord of the privy-seal, and next year he was made president of the council, but retired from office with them. He was not in place during the administrations of the Duke of Portland and Mr. Percival, but on Lord Liverpool coming into office; he was nominated one of the secretaries-of-state, in which capacity he performed several acts justly obnoxious to the people. He has recently resigned the secretaryship, and has been succeeded by Mr. Peel.

COUNT SIERAKOWKI.

This officer is descended from an illustrious Polish family, and has proved himself to be animated with a truly patriotic spirit. He was an officer of engineers when the Russians

were driven from Warsaw, in 1794, and he was employed to construct the field-works for the protection of that capital, against the attacks of the enemy. The Prussians failed in their attempt to force them, and were compelled to retreat. He was next sent into Lithuania, at the head of a division, and at first obtained some advantages, but was at length defeated at Brezesc, by Suwarow. At the fatal battle of Maciejowice he was made prisoner, with Kosciusko ; and was kept in confinement till the accession of the Emperor Paul. When Napoleon invaded Prussia, Sierakowski raised a regiment of cavalry, and joined him in the hope that the emperor would re-establish the independence of Poland. At the head of this regiment he greatly distinguished himself, at the combat and capture of Dirschau. In 1812, with the same motives, he again joined Napoleon, and he was nominated a member of the commission for the government of Lithuania. After the disastrous retreat from Moscow, he accompanied the French army in its retrograde movement ; but at the end of 1814 he returned to Warsaw.

COUNT SIEYES

Was born on the 3d of May, at Frejus, 1748, where his father was director of the post-office. He was brought up to an ecclesiastical life, and finished his studies in the university of Paris, and was, at the proper age, chosen one of the grand-vicars to the Bishop of Chartres. The Abbé Sieyes, at the time of the American revolution, abandoned his religious pursuits, to enter into the field of politics, where he acquired some repute by his publications, and the new doctrines which he broached. When Louis XVI. convoked the states-general, and his ministers invited the writers of all countries to communicate their ideas, the Abbé Sieyes published his famous work, entitled "What is the Third Estate?" He asserted in it that the Third Estate was every thing. This work produced a great effect on the nation, and led the people to adopt new measures, and to form a league against the higher orders, which it was found impossible to resist. To this pamphlet is mainly attributed the revolution which then broke forth. The author was returned by the city of Paris as one of the members of the states-general, and he was exceeding active in that assembly. As an orator, however, he was dry, metaphysical, and often obscure and unintelligible ; so that the attention of the audi-

tors became fatigued, and they listened with greater satisfaction to the brilliant eloquence of Cazales, of Barnave, of the Abbé Maury, and above all of the celebrated Mirabeau. On the 8th of July, 1789, he moved to dismiss the troops assembled round Paris and Versailles, because the king might employ that force to awe the assembly; and he and Mirabeau suggested that general arming, which was effected, under the name of the National Guard. On the 10th of August, in the same year, he opposed the motion for suppressing tythes. In the month of September following, he strenuously contended against the absolute veto which Mirabeau wished to grant to the king, and he laid down the plan of a constitutional system, which was not approved at that time, and, of course, was not discussed. He then suggested another proposition for dividing France into departments and districts, which was at once adopted. He was accused of intriguing with the Orleans faction, in the month of October, but this accusation he satisfactorily refuted. In 1790 he was particularly active in the committees, brought forward a project for repressing the licentiousness of the press, and voted for the establishment of civil and criminal juries. When the king fled to Varennes, Thomas Paine proposed to establish a republic, and he published several articles in the Moniteur, on that subject, in which he invited the Abbé Sieyes, whom he thought to be a republican, to publish his opinions. Sieyes replied, "that he was in favour of a monarchy, and that he preferred it, because the best government was that under which the people enjoyed most liberty; and the people were certain of more liberty under a monarchy than under a republic." Subsequent to this period he took little share in the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly. He was, however, elected to the convention, where he voted for the death of the king. From 1792 to 1795, he did not speak more than three times in the convention. In the beginning of 1793 he presented a project for organizing the ministry of war; and, at the end of that year, when the authorities celebrated the *Feast of Reason*, and demanded the sacrifice, among others, of the Abbé's letters of priesthood, he renounced them, together with his benefice of 10,000 francs. In the early part of 1795, he frequently appeared in the tribune, to attack the partisans of Robespierre, and he was appointed member of the committee of public safety. A popular insurrection having broken out at the end of March, he established a general police, to secure the

convention against future attacks. In the month of April he was sent to Holland, with Rewbell, to conclude a treaty between that country and France. On his return he was called to the committee charged to prepare the constitution of the year III. (1795,) but the committee rejected his proposition for a constitutional jury, and he, in consequence, abstained from joining in their labours. He took little part in the debates of the convention afterwards ; but, on the formation of the directory, he was chosen a member. Foreseeing, however, that it would be difficult to bring the new constitution into action, he chose rather to sit in the council of Five Hundred, and there he was very active in the committees, which were charged with the most important labours. On the 12th of April, 1797, he was very near falling by the hands of the Abbe Poulle, who demanded of him some slight assistance to relieve his distress, which being refused, he drew a pistol and wounded Sieyes. In 1798 he was sent ambassador to Berlin. In the month of May, 1799, he was chosen a director, in the room of Rewbell, and afterwards became president. It was while he was invested with this character, and by his influence, that the celebrated revolution of the 18th of Brumaire took place, which led to the elevation of Buonaparte. Sieyes, on the return of that great man, conferred with him, through the means of M. Roederer, and some others. When the plan was ripe for execution, Sieyes, who had not confided the secret to his colleagues, Barras, Merlin, and Gohier, put the finishing hand, and the consuls were chosen at St. Cloud, among whom was Sieyes, who had remained in his carriage at the gate of the palace of St. Cloud, while the revolution was carrying into effect. The supreme government being shortly after vested in Buonaparte solely, the Abbe's powers were at an end, and, in recompence for his services, and as a compensation for the loss of his consulship, he was complimented, by Buonaparte, with the estate of Crosne, which, however, he did not take possession of, and an equivalent was given him, as a testimony of the public gratitude. On the 4th of April, 1814, he submitted to the Bourbons ; but, on the return of Buonaparte, in 1815, he was created a peer of France ; and, in 1816, was obliged to remove to Brussels, in consequence of the arbitrary decree against the members of the convention who voted for the death of the king in 1793. Count Sieyes is the author of several political pamphlets, of great acumen and originality.

BARON SILVESTRE DE SACY.

This gentleman, who is considered as the first oriental scholar in Europe, is the son of a notary at Paris, and was born in 1758. When he was only seven years of age he lost his father, and he thenceforth received his education entirely at home, under the eye of his mother. In 1781 he obtained the place of counsellor to the court of the Mint, and in 1786 he married. After having been for some years one of the eight associates of the Academy of Inscriptions, he was elected a member of that academy, in 1792, on the death of the Abbe Auger. From 1793 to 1796 he lived in retirement, but his time was fully occupied in Oriental studies. It was in 1798 that he published one of his best works, his "Memoirs on various Persian Antiquities, and on the Medals of the Kings of the Dynasty of the Sassanides, followed by a History of that Dynasty, translated from the Persian of Mirkhond," &c. For some years after the publication of this volume, the disturbed state of France caused it to receive comparatively little notice, but when more tranquil times arrived, it obtained its due share of applause. On the first formation of the Institute, M. Silvestre de Sacy was appointed a member of that body, but he declined the honour, as he would not take the oath of hatred against royalty. He was required to take that oath, in his capacity of professor of the school of living Oriental languages, but he again declared that he would not take it, and that he would continue his lectures till his dismission was officially notified to him. As no person could be found to fill his place, he was allowed to remain undisturbed. In 1799 he produced the "Principles of General Grammar," 12mo. When the Institute was re-organized by Napoleon, M. Silvestre de Sacy was appointed one of its members, and in 1808 he was made Persian professor, in the college of France. In 1808 he was also chosen one of the deputies to the legislative body, from the department of the Seine, and he continued to sit as such, till after the second return of the Bourbons. He was made a baron, by the emperor, in 1813, but he voted for the deposition of Napoleon in 1814, and, during the session of that year, was a frequent speaker. Louis nominated him royal censor in 1814; and, in 1815, he became rector of the university of Paris. M. Silvestre de Sacy is an officer of the legion-of-honour, and a member of several foreign learned societies. In illustrating the history of the Arabs, and the origin of their literature, he has been far more successful than any other European orientalist. The same may be said with

respect to his researches into the history of the Druses. He has translated all the known books of the sect of the Druses, and has collected from more than twenty Arabic authors, every thing which relates to the origin and history of that sect. The memoirs which he has communicated to the transactions of the Institute, and to other scientific collections, are so numerous that it is impossible to give a list of them. In addition to the separate works which we have already specified, may be mentioned, his "Arabic Chrestomathia," 3 vols. 1806;—"Arabic Grammar," 2 vols. 8vo.;—and "Memoirs on Oriental History and Literature," 4to. 1818.

COUNT SIMEON

Was born at Aix, in 1759, and was a barrister before the revolution. In 1795 he was deputy to the council of Five Hundred, from the mouths of the Rhone, and supported moderate principles. He was denounced in January, 1796, as having been concerned in delivering Toulon over to the English, and, in 1797, as being one of the conspiracy set on foot by Hrottier, but these charges were not followed up by the accusers. In August, 1797, he was elected president of the council; and, on the catastrophe of the 18th Fructidor, was one of the thirty members who had the courage to remain in the assembly when the troops surrounded it, and presented their bayonets to the breasts of M. Simeon and his colleagues. M. Simeon undauntedly exclaimed, "The constitution is violated, and the national representation basely insulted. I declare this assembly dissolved until the authors of such criminal attempts shall be punished." The following day M. Simeon was condemned to deportation. He escaped, however, and, in January, 1799, went to the island of Oleron, whence he was recalled, in December, by the consular government. He was employed in the tribunal of Cassation, and voted for the elevation of Buonaparte to the title of emperor, in May, 1804. After the peace of Tilsit, he was sent to Westphalia, to organize the administration of justice, under King Jerome, and he filled the office of minister-of-justice in that kingdom. He was afterwards sent to Berlin, as minister-plenipotentiary from the King of Westphalia. After the abdication of Buonaparte he gave in his adhesion to the Bourbons, and the king named him prefect of the department of the North, and grand-officer of the legion-of-honour. On the return of Napoleon he was deputy from the mouths of the Rhone to the Chamber of Representatives; and, on the second return of Louis, he was

elected a member by the department of the Var. On the 13th of December, 1817, he proposed, in quality of king's-commissioner, the law on the liberty of the press, and in 1818 he supported the laws relative to recruiting the army. In January, 1820, he was appointed one of the under-secretaries-of-state, and in February of the following year he was raised to be minister of the home-department, in the place of the Duke Decazes.

THE REV. CHARLES SIMEON.

THIS gentleman is the son of a respectable lawyer of Reading, in Berkshire. He was educated on the foundation at Eton, was elected to the university of Cambridge, and is a fellow of King's-college. He is a zealous Calvinist, and, in consequence of his zeal, has been engaged in warm disputes with other divines of the university. Among his publications are various single sermons; "Four Sermons preached before the University of Cambridge, on the Excellence of the Liturgy;" — "University Sermons;" — "Claude's Essay on the Composition of a Sermon, with an Appendix, containing One Hundred Skeletons of Sermons;" — "Helps to Composition, or Five Hundred Skeletons of Sermons," 5 vols.; — "Cautions to the Public, or a Letter to the Rev. Dr. Pearson, in Reply to his Cautions to the Readers of a Sermon of Mr. Simeon's;" — "Jenks's Prayers, &c.," a new edition; — and "Dr. Marsh's Fact, or a Congratulatory Address to all the Church Members of the British and Foreign Bible Society."

SIR JOHN SIMEON,

A BROTHER of the Rev. C. Simeon, was bred to the bar, and is now senior-master of the Court of Chancery. In 1796 he published an excellent "Treatise on the Law of Elections." He was nominated recorder of Reading, and, in 1797, was returned one of the members for that borough. In 1802 he was opposed by Mr. Shaw Lefevre, and lost his election; but was re-elected in 1806, 1807, and 1812. At the last election he was succeeded by Mr. Fyshe Palmer. In 1811 he was nominated one of the commission for managing the late king's private property, and, in 1814, he was created a baronet.

DR. JOHN SIMS

Was born at Canterbury, but his father, who took a Doctor's degree at Edinburgh, removing into Essex, settled, as a surgeon and apothecary, at Dunmow. Young Sims was seven years at a grammar-school, at Burford, in Oxfordshire, and was then taken home, and his education completed by his father, a good classical scholar, from whom he also received the rudiments of the theory and practice of medicine. At the age of twenty-one he was sent to Edinburgh. After passing his first examination, he went to study, for a year, at Leyden. He then returned to Edinburgh, and took his degree in 1764. He remained one session after he had graduated, and was chosen an honorary member of the Royal Society.

He settled in London in 1776, but was chiefly employed, during the first years of his practice, in attending the lectures and duties of the Surrey Dispensary, to which he was appointed one of the physicians, at its first establishment. In 1780 he was chosen physician and man-midwife to the Lying-in Charity, and since that time has been one of the most extensively employed practitioners in midwifery. He also edited a volume of Moral and Metaphysical Essays, written by his father, then in his eighty-sixth year, a work now out of print, but which abounds in correct and solid views, on subjects which have excited much useful controversy.

Dr. Sims has devoted a considerable part of his time to the study of natural history, and more particularly of botany. He has carried on the Botanical Magazine since the death of Mr. William Curtis, the original author, who only lived to complete fourteen volumes of a work which has now more than thrice that number of volumes.

On the whole, this gentleman ranks high in practice, from his great professional experience, and the great liberality of his sentiments and conduct. The laudable part he took in the affair of the notorious Joanna Southcote, proved him to be a man of strict principle; and who, rather than foster the idle opinions of the multitude, exerted himself in undeceiving the public mind, while at the same time he humanely ascribed those delusions to the weakness of their promoter, rather than to the craft which has been generally attributed to her character.

SIR JOHN SINCLAIR.

This gentleman is a branch of the same family as the Earl of Caithness. From his father he inherited a very extensive estate, but not of high rental. He is the son of the Lord of Ulbster, by Lady Jane Sutherland, and was born at the family-seat, in 1754. Being an only child he was, at first, educated at home, but was afterwards sent to the high school, Edinburgh, from whence he went to the University of Glasgow ; and, finally, completed his education at Oxford. Mr. Sinclair was always fond of active life, and he accordingly entered himself as an advocate at the Scottish bar, but was called from that profession by being elected, in 1780, M.P. for his native county. He began to publish as early as the year 1782, in which year came forth his "Lucubration during a Short Recess;"—"Observations on the Scottish Dialect;"—and "Thoughts on the Naval Strength of the British Empire." These were followed by "Hints addressed to the Public on the Finances," 1783. Mr. Sinclair, in the beginning of his career, was much attached to Mr. Pitt, who, in 1786, assisted him in his election for Lostwithiel, in Cornwall ; procured him a patent of baronetcy, and attended to his scheme for an agricultural board. Sir John raised his character as an author, by publishing, in 1786, his "History of the Public Revenue of the British Empire," 2 vols. 4to. ; a work of great research, but much deformed by schemes of new taxes, many of them highly obnoxious. Sir John's next works were "On the Laws of Election for Scotland," 1787 :—and "A Report on the Subject of Shetland Wool," 1790. At the general election, for 1790, he was again returned for Caithness. In 1792 he published the first volume of his great production, "The Statistical Account of Scotland ;" which, whether it does more honour to him for planning and collecting, or to the clergy of Scotland for the materials they furnished him with, is not easily to be decided. It has been extended to twenty-one volumes.

He was long planning and bringing to perfection his project for a society for the improvement of agriculture ; and had he formed it as other societies, by subscriptions, there can be no doubt it would have been one of the first societies in Europe ; but he, unfortunately, applied for an allowance from government to support it. The sum of 3000*l.* a-year was granted, and the whole became immediately a government job. Sir John was the first president. In the great conflict for the regency, in 1789, Sir John

joined the opposition, and he subsequently opposed many of Mr. Pitt's favourite measures; among which were his bills for the redemption of the land-tax, the income-tax, &c. By this hostility to Mr. Pitt, he lost his election as president of the board of agriculture. He was, however, allowed to raise two regiments of fencible highlanders, of which he had the command. He continued in the House of Commons till about the year 1812, when he procured his son to be returned for the county of Caithness, and retired from Parliament. About the same time he accepted the place of receiver-general, for Scotland, which we believe he now enjoys. Sir John has been twice married, first to a relation of the Earl of Lauderdale, and secondly to a daughter of Lord Macdonald, by whom he has a son and two daughters. His estate at Thurso he has much improved. We shall here notice the rest of his works, which shew that his mind has been directed to every branch of political economy. "On the Improvement of British Wool," 1791;—"Address to the Landed Interest on the Corn Bill;"—"Account of the Origin of the Board of Agriculture," 4to. 1796;—"Speech on the Income-Tax," 1796;—"Letter to the Governors of the Bank of England," 1797;—"On the Redemption of the Land-Lax," 1798;—"Proposals for a Tontine Society," 1799;—"Essays on various Subjects," 1802;—"Hints on Longevity," 1802;—"The Code of Health," 4 vols. 8vo. 1807;—"On the Cause of Blight;"—"On the Husbandry of Scotland;"—and "The Code of Agriculture," with some others of lesser note. He may be justly characterized as one of the most useful, active, and zealous patriots of his age.

M. SISMONDI,

ONE of the most eminent of living historians, was born at Geneva, in 1773. On the subversion of the government of Geneva, in 1792, of which government his father was a member, he and all his family took refuge in England. They returned to Geneva in the summer of 1794, and six weeks after their return, their house was pillaged, and he and his father were arrested. M. Sismondi and his father were condemned to twelve-months imprisonment, and a fine of two-fifths of their fortune. On his release M. Sismondi settled in Tuscany, but a revolution which broke out there, again involved him in difficulties. The French imprisoned him as being an aristocrat, and the insurgents as being a Frenchman. In the autumn of 1800, he once more took up his residence at Geneva, and in 1801 he published his first work, "A View of the Tuscan

Agriculture." Since that period he has been a fertile author, and has acquired a high reputation. In all his writings he professes republican principles, and during the first reign of Napoleon, M. Sismondi would neither take office under him, nor even, as almost all other authors did, offer him the incense of his praise. During the reign of the hundred days, however, M. Sismondi, who saw that the cause of freedom was linked with that of the emperor, exerted his talents to induce the French to rally round the standard of Napoleon; at the same time he refused the decoration of the legion-of-honour, and declared that he would not accept any function or recompense. Besides several minor, but excellent works, on finance and political economy, he is the author of "The History of the Italian Republics of the Middle Age," 16 vols.; — "On the Literature of the South of Europe," 4 vols.; — and "A History of France," the first 3 vols., of which have recently appeared. M. Sismondi is likewise a liberal contributor to the Universal Biography.

M. SIX D' OTERLECK,

THE finance-minister of the kingdom of the Netherlands, is a descendant of a Dutch patrician family. When his country was conquered by the French, in 1794, he was very young; but he soon began to take a part in politics, and made a considerable figure in the Batavian legislative assemblies. On Louis Buonaparte becoming king of Holland, M. Six d' Oterleck was nominated a counsellor-of-state, and was entrusted, pro tempore, with the finance-department; and, after the dethroning of Louis, he was made director of the management of the public debt, with the title of master-of-requests to the council-of-state; was entrusted with the administration of the crown-lands, and received the orders of the golden-eagle, the legion-of-honour, and St. Hubert of Bavaria. He, however, joined in the revolution which expelled the French from Holland, and he was rewarded with the appointment of finance-minister, and the decoration of the order of the Belgic lion. His conduct has often been a theme of censure with the Belgian members, in the Chamber of Deputies.

SIR LUMLEY ST. GEORGE SKEFFINGTON

Is the son of Sir William Skeffington, a much respected baronet of Bilsdon, in Leicestershire, where he enjoyed con-

siderable estates, and great provincial esteem. He was born in 1778, and was educated at Soho school, and at Newcombe's at Hackney. At the latter he distinguished himself in some dramatic performances, particularly in the character of Hamlet. His hereditary prospects afforded him a ready introduction to the fashionable world, and during upwards of twenty years he was considered as a leader of the ton, and as one of the most finished gentlemen in England. His company was, in consequence, sought in every circle, and no fashionable entertainment was considered as complete, unless Mr. Skeffington honoured the party with his presence. Good breeding is, however, necessarily accompanied by strong sense and refined sentiments, and Mr. Skeffington attached himself to the branches of polite literature connected with the drama. In these pursuits he produced "The Word of Honour," a comedy, and he wrote the dialogue and songs of a highly-finished and popular melo-drama, founded on the legend of the Sleeping Beauty. In 1818 he lost his father, who, having embarrassed his estates, his son, as an act of filial duty, to rescue a parent from distress, consented to the cutting off of the entail, by which he deprived himself of that substantial provision, without which the life of a gentleman is a life of misery. The ingratitude of some friends, and the treachery of others, soon involved him in difficulties, from which, every one who respects filial piety will pray for his speedy extrication. He is understood to have some dramatic productions before the managers, of which green-room report speaks in the highest terms.

COUNT SKORZEWSKI

Is a native of the palatinate of Kalisch, in Poland, and descends from a very powerful family in that country. He entered early into the army, and acquired reputation. When the confederation of Bar was formed, to arrest the dismembering of Poland, he joined it, and was a colonel at the time when the first unprincipled partition was carried into effect. Since that time he has taken a prominent part in all the struggles which have been made in favour of Polish liberty. In 1806 he raised the levy-in-mass in the province of Kalisch, to second the operations of the French against the Russians, and he made himself master of Czentocho. After the disastrous campaign of 1812, he was named marshal of the confederation of his district, to command and or-

ganized the levies for the campaign of 1813, but the success of the allies put an end to his fruitless efforts, and Count Skorzewski retired into private life.

THE REV. E. SMEDLEY, JUN.

Is the son of a gentleman of talent, who was more than thirty-six years usher of Westminster-school. He was a student of Trinity-college, Cambridge, and while at the university he obtained two Seatonian prizes, in 1814 and 1815, for his poems on "The Death of Saul and Jonathan ;"—and "Jephtha." He had previously published, in 1812, a small volume, with the modest title of "A Few Verses, English and Latin." For the purpose of concealment, the preface stated them to be the composition of a deceased friend. They are deficient neither in taste, feeling, nor animation. Mr. Smedley has since given to the world "Prescience, a Poem," and, we believe, some other works. As a poetical writer he is far above mediocrity. His father, too, is a poet, and has produced "Erin, a Geographical and Descriptive Poem," 1810.

ROBERT SMIRKE, ESQ. R. A.

Was born at Wigton, in Cumberland, and instructed by his father, who was a man of taste ; and, in 1768, brought his son to London, for further and better instruction, soon after which he died. Mr. Smirke, in 1775, first exhibited with the incorporated society of artists, and soon after became a fellow of that society. In 1786, he exhibited at the Royal Academy, and was elected an associate in 1792, and a royal-academician in 1799. He has assisted in many splendid volumes, published by Boydell and Bowyer, and he has also illustrated "Gil Blas ;"—"Don Quixote ;"—the "Arabian Nights," and other works.

ROBERT JOHN SMIRKE, ESQ. R. A.

Is the eldest son of the above-mentioned gentleman, and is much distinguished for his taste and spirit in architecture. He has erected some magnificent houses for several of the nobility in the country, but the Theatre Royal, in Covent-garden, is a striking proof of his genius ; although we think of that, as well as all our modern theatres, that the audience

part is too splendid. He has published, professionally, "Specimens of Continental Architecture."

He was an officer in the St. Pancras volunteers, and published "Review of a Battalion of Infantry, including the eighteen Manceuvres, illustrated by a series of engraved Diagrams."

HORATIO AND JAMES SMITH, ESQRS.

THESE two gentlemen, who, we believe, are both solicitors in London, have deservedly acquired much reputation for wit and poetical talents. If we mistake not, their first public appearance, as writers, was in the Monthly Mirror, while that magazine was under the management of Mr. Du Bois. In that magazine were inserted many of the witty parodies on Horace, to which was given the title of "Horace in London." It was, however, the publication of the "Rejected Addresses," which established the fame of the Messrs. Smiths. These addresses, which came out in 1812, were universally read and universally admired. They copy admirably the peculiarities and the style of the authors whom they burlesque. The volume went through thirteen or fourteen editions, and many attempts were made, but without success, to imitate it. Encouraged by the applause which it received, the authors collected a part of the parodies on Horace, in 1 vol., which was sent from the press in 1813. Four editions of it were sold, but a second volume was not added to it. Mr. H. Smith is the author of "First Impressions," a comedy, 1813; and also, it is said, of "The Absent Apothecary," a farce, which did not succeed, and was not printed;—and of "Amarynthus, the Nympholept," a poem. To one or both of these gentlemen, are likewise attributed "Judicial Anticipation, or Candidates for the new Judgeship," 1812, a pamphlet, in the manner of Tickell's celebrated "Anticipation";—"The Runaway," a novel, 4 vols.;—and "Trevanion, or Matrimonial Errors," 4 vols. Separately and together, they may be regarded as the most ingenious writers now before the public.

SIR JAMES EDWARD SMITH

IS a native of Norwich, and bred to physic, but has never practised in London. Having a taste for natural history, especially botany, on his return from his studies at Leyden, he was introduced to the royal family, and engaged by the

queen, to teach botany to the princesses, who were then young. He was thus employed two years, and was far from being well-paid for his labour. Early in life he embraced the opportunity of purchasing the collection of Linnaeus, or, at least, a part of it, and he, in conjunction with Dr. Goodenough, now bishop of Carlisle, and others, established the Linnaean Society, of which he has been elected, annually, the president. His publications are so numerous, that we can only notice the chief. On taking his doctor's degree, at Leyden, his thesis was " *Demonstratio quædam de Generatione Complectens.*" He published " *English Botany,*" 8vo. 1790;—" *Plantaram Icones s. Hactenus ineditæ,*" 1791;—" *C. Linnaei Flora Lapponica,* 1792;—" *Spicilegium Botanicum,*" folio, 1792;—" *Dissertation on the Sexes of Plants, from Linnaeus;*"—" *Sketch of a Tour to the Continent,*" 3 vols. 1793. In this work there were some facts detailed respecting a great lady in France, which gave great offence at Buckingham-house, and Dr. Smith was never more in favour in that quarter. His subsequent productions are " *Syllabus of a Course of Lectures on Botany,*" 1795;—" *Natural History of the Lepidopterous Insects of Georgia,*" 2 vols. folio, 1797;—" *Tracts relative to Natural History,*" 1798;—" *Flora Britannica,*" 3 vols. 1803-4;—" *Lachesis Lapponica; or, a Tour in Lapland, by Linnaeus,*" 2 vols. 8vo. 1811. A few years since he proposed to deliver a course of lectures on Botany, at Cambridge, but was interdicted, unless he subscribed to the thirty-nine articles and the doctrine of the Trinity, which he refused, and a sharp controversy was the result.

Dr. Smith has also contributed to several popular works on botany. He resides at Norwich, where he practises as a physician, but comes to town every year, to preside at the anniversary of the Linnaean Society; and, at the same time, generally reads the lectures on Botany, at the Royal Institution, in Albemarle-street. The king, when regent, conferred the honour of knighthood on him.

DR. JOHN PYE SMITH

Is a minister of the dissenting persuasion, and classical tutor of the Homerton academy, for both of which offices he is eminently qualified, by his theological attainments, and his erudition and knowledge of the dead languages. Besides several separate sermons, he has published a " *Letter to the*

Rev. Thomas Belsham, on some important subjects of Theological Discussion," 1805;—“ Nine Sermons, by the late Dr. Watts," 1812;—“ Vindicisæ Academisæ, a Letter to Robert Winter, D.D. in Defence of the Dissenting Academy at Homerton," 1813;—“ Sequel to Vindicisæ Academisæ," 1813;—“ A Manual of Latin Grammar," 1814, which has been much approved of, and has passed through several editions;—“ Synoptic Tables of Latin Grammar," on three royal sheets, 1814;—and “ Scripture Testimony to the Messiah," 3 vols. 1821.

MR. J. STAFFORD SMITH

This gentleman was born at Gloucester, where his father, who initiated him into music, was organist of the cathedral. Young Smith came to London, to finish his musical studies, and was placed under Dr. Boyce. When yet a youth he gave strong indications of genius, and gained the prize medal given by the Thatched House, for the best glees. Among his compositions is that beautiful one, “ Hark, the Hollow Woods resounding.” When he had completed his course of study, he became an eminent teacher of the harpsichord, and of singing. By his excellence in singing he obtained the situation of one of the gentlemen of his majesty's chapel royal, and he was afterwards chosen one of the organists. He has published “ A Collection of Songs of various kinds, and for different Voices, with the Music,” folio, 1785;—and “ Musica Antiqua, a Selection of Music from the 12th to the 18th Century,” 2 vols. folio, 1812.

REV. SYDNEY SMITH

Is the son of a gentleman at Lydiard, near Taunton. He was born at Woodford, in Essex, educated at Winchester, and elected to New College, Oxford, in 1790, of which he became a fellow in 1790. He obtained his degree of M. A. in 1796, about which period he took the curacy of Netheravon, near Amesbury. After residing there two years, he went to Edinburgh, where he superintended the education of the son of Mr. Hicks Beach, M.P. for Cirencester. While there he is said to have officiated in an episcopal chapel, and to have planned the Edinburgh Review; to the first numbers of which he was a considerable contributor. He removed from thence to London, in 1803, and married the daughter of

Mr. Pybus, the banker. He was soon engaged to preach at the Foundling, Berkeley, and Fitzroy chapels, and became a very popular preacher. He also read lectures on the belles-lettres, at the Royal Institution, which were attended by crowds of the fashionable world. He published his Sermons in 2 volumes; and acquired the friendship of Lord Holland, who recommended him to Lord Erskine, who, when chancellor, gave him the living of Froston in, Yorkshire. In the Edinburgh Review Mr. S. took the liberty to attack the system of education at the University of Oxford, which drew on him a severe reply from the present provost of Oriel. He now resides on his living in Yorkshire.

WILLIAM SMITH, ESQ. M.P.

Son of the late Mr. Smith, who was partner in the house of Smith and Hart, of which house this gentleman is now at the head. His father gave him a good education, and left him an ample fortune. Mr. Smith came into Parliament when the popular voice was much in favour of Mr. Pitt, in 1784, and, for a time, supported that gentleman; but, as his own principles favoured liberty, as soon as he saw Mr. Pitt desert his original principles he quitted him, and has ever since voted with the opposition. He was first returned for Sudbury. In the parliament for 1790 he was returned for Camelford. In 1796 again for Sudbury, but in 1802 he was called by the citizens of Norwich to represent them, which, with a very short intermission, he has ever since done. Mr. Smith is a man of most respectable character, independent both in his political and religious principles, is a warm encourager of the fine arts, and possessed, until lately, an excellent cabinet of pictures, of which, some time since, he disposed. To his exertions the world are indebted for the bill which tolerates Unitarianism, and extends the bounds of theological discussion. As a speaker in Parliament, he is impressive and perspicacious, and is one of the senior members of the opposition.

SIR WILLIAM CUSACK SMITH, BART.

A NATIVE of Ireland, was educated at Trinity-college, Dublin, in which college he obtained a fellowship. He came to England for the purpose of studying the law, and, while in England, he acquired the friendship of Mr. Burke.

S · M · I

In his own country he was called to the bar, and soon obtained a high reputation as a barrister, especially in the chamberlain's cause. He also obtained a seat in the House of Commons, and, in an assembly where so many were eloquent, he was distinguished for his eloquence. He was made one of the commissioners of the exchequer, and, in 1790, was created a baronet. Sir W. Smith is a man of talent and taste, and several small poems of considerable merit are attributed to him. His acknowledged works are "An Address to the People of Ireland, on the Union," 1799;—"Review of Mr. Foster's Speech," 1799;—"Letter to Mr. Wilberforce on the Slave-Trade,"—"Letter on the Catholic Claims, written to Mr. Burke," 1808;—"Tracts on Legal and other Subjects," 1811;—"Inquiry into the Competency of Witnesses, with Reference to their Religious Opinions," 1811;—"An Attempt to shew that Witnesses ought not to be required to bear Testimony to their own Disgrace," 1811;—and "On that Part of the Law of Evidence which relates to the Proof of Deeds," 1811.

SIR WILLIAM SYDNEY SMITH

He was the son of Captain Smith, who served during the Seven Years' War; and at the battle of Minden was aide-de-camp to Lord George Sackville. His son, Sydney, was born in 1764, and educated by Dr. Knox, at Tunbridge school. He soon manifested a great taste for the sea-service, and was sent, very young, on-board a ship-of-war. At the age of sixteen he was made lieutenant, and at nineteen a post-captain. As at the latter period the American war was just brought to a close, he had no opportunity of acting in the navy of his own country; but war breaking out unexpectedly between Russia and Sweden, Captain Smith applied for leave to serve in the navy of the latter power. He was present at the engagement between the Duke of Sudermania and the Prince of Nassau, and was, for his conduct and bravery in that action, honoured with the order of the Sword, and of which the King of Great Britain approved his acceptance. Since then he has been called Sir Sydney Smith. A peace between Sweden and Russia again threw him out of active life, and he travelled into the south of Europe. Hearing that Lord Hood intended to capture the Toulon, he hastened thither, and offered his services. Soon after his arrival it was determined to open the blockade, and the destruction of the ship-of-war, which contained his services, was committed to his charge. This



S M I

succeeded in firing ten ships of the line, the
mast house; but much of these were saved by
the French. On his return he was appointed to
command of the Diamond, a fine frigate, and had a
succession under his command, with which he did very
much mischief to the enemy. In a gallant attempt to cut his way
out Havre de-Grace, he was taken prisoner at Toulon, and, on
pretence of his having violated the law of nations, in landing
assassins in France, he was detained a prisoner. After a
detention of two years, he escaped, by means of a French
officer, named Phillippeaux, who accompanied him to Eng-
land, and then to the East. In 1798 he sailed in the Tigre,
of 80 guns, for the Mediterranean; he arrived at Constanti-
nople, and then sailed with a small squadron to Egypt,
Buonaparte having marched to Syria, Sir Sydney repaired to
Acre, and by his astonishing exertions he preserved the place,
though not without an enormous loss of lives. Buonaparte
having quitted Egypt, Sir Sydney negotiated with General
Kleber for the evacuation of the country, and by a
treaty, signed at Al Ariseh, that desirable event was
agreed to; but the bad spirit of Sir Sydney's superiors would
not ratify the treaty, and it cost our army thousands of men
to drive the enemy out. In this Sir Sydney assisted. At the
conclusion of the war, in which our hero had so much distin-
guished himself, he retired to private life, but not to inac-
tivation, for, in 1802, he became one of the candidates for the
representation of the city of Rochester, and he carried his
election. During the short time he sat in parliament, he
spoke on various occasions. As soon as the French war
broke out, he offered his services, and was appointed to the
Antelope, of fifty guns, with the command of a flying-squa-
dron; and, in 1804, was made a colonel of marines. His
squadron was engaged in protecting the British channel
coast, and intercepting the French flotillas in their passage
from one port to another; and in the performance of this
duty he displayed his accustomed activity. The nature of
this service led him to meditate on the construction of ships
capable of acting in shallow water, and the result was his
invention of a vessel which was said to be admirably calcu-
lated for that purpose. In 1805 he was raised to the rank of
rear-admiral of the blue, and in the following year he hoisted
his flag on-board of the Pompey, of eighty guns, in which he
proceeded to the Mediterranean. When Sir Sydney reached
that station, Lord Collingwood gave him the command of a
small squadron intended to harass the French in the Kingdom

of Naples, which they had recently conquered. With this force he compelled the island of Capri to surrender, and severely annoyed the enemy. In 1807, when it was supposed that the Prince-regent of Portugal would be compelled to act hostilely against Great Britain, Sir Sydney was employed to blockade the Tagus; but, on the prince resolving to remove, with his court, to the Brazils, the British admiral dispatched four sail of the line to accompany the Portuguese fleet. This appears to have been the last service on which he was employed during the war. For some years he resided on the Continent. In 1814 he endeavoured to procure, from the congress of Vienna, the abolition of the slave-trade, and a conjoint attack of the sovereigns upon the piratical states of Barbary. His laudable exertions, however, were fruitless; the congress being too busily employed in rivetting the fetters of Europe, to have any time to spare for the purpose of breaking fetters in other quarters of the globe. He then formed at Paris an association called the Anti-Piratic, but it does not seem to have led to any beneficial result. Sir Sydney has received no other reward for his services than his pay as a vice-admiral, and a pension of 1000*l.* a-year. When the regent increased the number of Knights of the Bath, Sir Sydney was appointed one of the grand-crosses. He not long since married the widow of the late Sir George Rumbold.

WILLIAM SMYTH, M.A.

This gentleman, a fellow and tutor of Peter House, in the university of Cambridge, has been professor of modern history in that university since the year 1807. He has seldom, too seldom indeed, appeared before the public as an author. In 1797 he published the first part of "English Lyrics," and some years afterwards the second part. These poems have passed through three editions, and they give to their author an indisputable claim to a place among the British poets. They are written in a pure taste, and are at once animated and graceful in sentiment and expression. A few poems by Mr. Smyth may also be found in the Metrical Miscellany.

JOHN SOANE, ESQ.

This eminent architect was born in the year 1756, near Reading, in Berkshire. Very early in life he displayed strong indications of a love of the arts, but it was to archi-

tectural science that his attention was principally directed. His genius was fostered, and his efforts were directed, by George Dance, Esq., and he shortly after was admitted a student of the Royal Academy. At the Academy he became a candidate for the silver and gold medals given as a reward to the youth who produced the best design of an original building. On this occasion he not only obtained the prize, but had the pleasure to receive a very warm panegyric from the president. His success rendered him eligible to be one of the candidates for the advantage of being sent to travel, and reside in Italy for a certain number of years, at the expense of his majesty. In 1777 the choice fell upon him, and he accordingly left England, to pursue his studies in that country, which is so highly favourable to them. While in Italy, Mr. Soane neglected no opportunity of perfecting himself in his profession, and during his residence there he was elected a member of the imperial academy of Florence, and of the Academy of Arts at Parma. After his return to England, he speedily acquired great reputation, and was employed in many important works. In 1788, on the death of Sir Robert Taylor, Mr. Soane was appointed architect to the Bank; and the additions which he has made to that building, though parts of them have not escaped criticism, and even ridicule, undoubtedly prove him to be a man of eminent talent. His first appearance, as an architectural author, was in 1789, when he published, in folio, dedicated, by permission, to his majesty, a volume describing and delineating the works which he had executed in various parts of England. About this time he was chosen a fellow of the Antiquarian Society; he was next elected an associate of the Royal Academy; in 1803 he became a royal academician; and, on the resignation of Mr. Dance, was, by an unanimous vote, placed in the chair of professor of architecture. The lectures, which he has delivered in his capacity of professor, were admired for their style, and the information which they conveyed. Mr. Soane has also lectured with applause at other public institutions. In the year 1794, he was elected by a committee of the House of Lords, to propose designs "for the improvement of the buildings adjacent to Westminster-hall, in order to render them more commodious for the business of parliament." Those designs he had the honour of personally laying before his late majesty, who highly approved of them. On the subject of these designs, Mr. Soane, in 1799, published a pamphlet, with the title of "A Statement of Facts." He also printed, in the same year, another pamphlet, intitu-

led, "A Letter to Earl Spencer." This, too, related to matters connected with his art. Mr. Soane is clerk of the works to Chelsea Hospital. His museum of sculpture antiquities, at his house, in Lincoln's-inn-fields, is much resorted to by all amateurs.

G. SOANE, ESQ.

Is the son of the celebrated architect, has received a classical education, and obtained the degree of B.A. He is a man of considerable genius. It has been said of him, and there is some truth in it, that "his taste inclines to the metaphysical in thought, to the violent in expression, to the development of the darkest imaginings of the soul, rather than to the clear and vivid depicting of the aspects of man and nature." It must, however, be owned that he often displays the hand of a master in the peculiar species of composition which he has chosen for the exercise of his talent. Mr. Soane is the author of "The Eve of San Marco, a Novel," 3 vols. 1812;—"Knight, Demon, and Robber-Chief," 1812;—"The Inn-Keeper's Daughter, a Melo-drama;"—"The Bohemian, a Tragedy;"—"The Peasant of Lucerne, a Melo-drama;"—"The Falls of Clyde, a serious Opera," 1817;—"Rob Roy, or the Gregarach," 1818;—"The Dwarf of Naples, a Tragedy;"—"Self Sacrifice, a Melo-drama," 1819;—and "The Hebrew," adapted from Ivanhoe, 1820. Mr. Soane, who has a thorough knowledge of German, has translated from that language "Ferrandino," a continuation of Rinaldo Rinaldini, and La Mothe Fouquet's novels of "Udine," and "Minstrel Love."

BARON SOLIGNAC

Was born in 1750. He had acquired considerable reputation in the Italian campaigns, and particularly at the action of Veronette, when, in 1808, he was sent into Spain, with the rank of general-of-division. At Vimiera, however, he was dangerously wounded, and was obliged to obtain leave of absence from the army, to be cured. In 1809 he rejoined his corps, took an active part against the Spaniards in Navarre, and distinguished himself at the siege of Astorga. For some unknown cause he fell into disgrace with the emperor, and was not again employed till the invasion of France, by the allies, in 1814. He was then entrusted with the go-

vernment of Lisle, and he proved himself worthy of the trust, by defending the fortress for a considerable time after the fall of Napoleon. The king gave him the cross of St. Louis. Solignac was a member of the chamber of deputies, which was elected after the 20th of March. He was one of those who, subsequent to the battle of Waterloo, contributed much to persuade Napoleon to consent to a second abdication. In doing this he was probably actuated by the best intentions, but it may be more than doubted whether his advice was not prejudicial to his country. Since the second return of Louis, Baron Solignac has not held any command.

M. DE SOLILHAC.

At the commencement of the revolution this gentleman emigrated, and, in 1793, he was taken prisoner by the republicans. He, however, had presence of mind enough to pass himself off as a German, and as such he was permitted to enter into Westerman's legion. That legion was sent into Vendée, to combat the royalists, and M. de Solilhac availed himself of this opportunity to go over to them. He received a commission in the Vendean army, and after it was routed in the battles of Mans and Savenay, he went into Britanny to join the Chouans. The Count de Puisaye gave him the command of the department of the North Coast, with the rank of general. In 1795 he was arrested with Cormatin, and sent to prison, for having violated the treaty of La Mabilais. He was, however, set at liberty, and lived in retirement till after the return of the Bourbons. In the chamber of 1816 he was a deputy, and he acted with the ultra-royalists. He was re-elected till 1818, but he has ceased to be a member.

GENERAL SOLTAN

Is one of those noble Poles who deserve to be recorded for their exertions to preserve the liberty of their unfortunate country. He is a native of Lithuania, and of one of the most considerable families in that duchy. At one period he was marshal of Lithuania. When the constitution of 1791 was established, he became one of its warmest supporters. In 1792 he strenuously opposed the Russian propositions, and made very large patriotic gifts to the nation, for the purpose of equipping and paying the Polish troops. This conduct

could not fail to make him at once an object of hatred and of dread to the Russian court. Accordingly, when Poland was in a state of ferment, in 1794, in consequence of the infamous tyranny of the invaders of Poland, it was supposed that Soltan might become dangerous; and he was, therefore, carried off from his house, conducted to St. Petersburg, and retained prisoner till the accession of Paul. On his being liberated he went back to his own country, with his love of freedom not at all diminished by the treatment which he had received. In 1812 he raised the standard of the general confederation, in aid of the French, and he was appointed president of the provisional Lithuanian government. The fatal result of the campaign destroyed, however, the hopes that he had cherished that Poland would be restored to independence, and since that period he has lived in retirement.

DR. SOMERS.

THIS active and intelligent physician is a native of Dublin, and studied at Trinity-college, Dublin, where he assiduously attended the anatomical and chemical lectures. He next proceeded to Edinburgh, where he took his doctor's degree. Wishing, however, to increase his stock of medical knowledge, by observing what was the practice on the continent, he visited the schools and hospitals of Paris and Leyden. On his return home, he was elected a member of the Royal Irish Academy, and was admitted a licentiate of the London-college. He settled in the metropolis, but his success not being immediately adequate to his wishes, he was induced to enter into the army, as physician to the forces. For several years he resided at the Cape, and was made director of the hospitals there. After the peace of Amiens he was employed upon the Home districts, till he was appointed physician upon the staff of Jamaica. A residence of two years in Jamaica injured his health so much that he was obliged to return to England. In 1809, however, he joined the army in the Peninsula, and his exertions were so meritorious that, in 1812, the Marquis of Wellington conferred on him, or rather created for him, no such place having before existed, the situation of physician-in-chief. Dr. Somers retired from active service after the battle of Waterloo, and has for some years been fixed in London. He has published, in Latin and English, "A Treatise upon Dysentery, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers. He contends that neither Dysentery nor

the Yellow Fever of Jamaica is contagious ; and he claims, as his own discovery, the method of curing recent dysentery, by means of profuse and repeated venesection.

EARL SOMERS

Was born in 1760, and was brought, very young, into parliament for the borough of Reigate, in Surrey, which he represented until he succeeded his father in the peerage. At first he voted with Mr. Pitt, but changed sides on a conviction, as he publicly declared in the House of Commons, that the ministerial measures militated against the interests of his country. He voted for the abolition of the slave-trade, and has, in general, in both houses, until of late, supported the opposition. The family of Cocks settled first in Kent, but removed into Gloucestershire. By a marriage into the family of Lord High Chancellor Somers, it had what is called a claim to the barony of Somers, which his majesty bestowed on his father, in 1784, and to which the present lord succeeded in 1786. The family possess the borough of Reigate, and considerable property in that neighbourhood, which secures to them the representation of Reigate. He formerly resided at Reigate, where he possessed a delightful seat, now occupied by his son, the Hon. J. S. Cocks. The unaffected pleasantry of his manners has gained for him the unqualified respect and esteem of his numerous tenants ; and, notwithstanding the versatility of his political conduct, has rendered the family very popular in that neighbourhood. His lordship has, lately, again changed his political friends, and, in the last creation of peers, was made Earl Somers, and Viscount Eastnor.

THE DUKE OF SOMERSET

Is the son of Webb, Duke of Somerset, by Miss Bonnel, and was born in 1775. The name of their progenitors, who came from Normandy, was, originally, St. Maur, now corruptly Seymour. This family affords a singular instance of an elder branch succeeding a junior. His ancestor, Sir Edward Seymour, had the honour to be the first man of note that joined King William. The present peer was educated at Christ's-Church, Oxford, and came to the title in 1793. In 1780 he married Lady Charlotte Hamilton, daughter of the Duke of Hamilton. When he first came to his title, the

duke had a very slender fortune, and, therefore, prudently lived retired, until by legacies and other successions he acquired the means of supporting, with propriety, the high dignity of duke. A few years ago he was able to purchase the fine seat and estate of Bulstrode, for 100,000*l.* and upwards. He has no place or favour from government, and, like his ancestors, continues to act the part of a true whig.

LORD CHARLES SOMERSET,

NEXT brother to the Duke of Beaufort, entered young into the army, and has risen to the rank of lieutenant-general, and to be colonel of the 2d West-India regiment. As a soldier, his lordship has not seen much service. At the end of the war he had the command of one of the military districts of England. By his family's interest he was chosen M.P. for the town of Monmouth, which he continued to represent as long as he remained in England. On the return of Lord Caledon, he was appointed governor of the Cape of Good-Hope, one of the most lucrative appointments in the gift of the crown. After remaining there the usual time, he returned; but was sent out again, on a second appointment.

LORD EDWARD SOMERSET

IS the seventh son of the late Duke of Beaufort, and was born in 1776. He entered the army as a cornet, in 1793, became a captain in the following year, and, with that rank, he acted as aide-de-camp to the Duke of York, during the campaign in Holland, in the year 1799. At the close of that year he obtained a majority in the 12th light-dragoons, and served in Portugal with that regiment. In 1800 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel in the 5th regiment of foot, but he exchanged into the 4th dragoons. On his brother, the Marquis of Worcester, being called up to the House of Peers, Lord Edward succeeded him as knight of the shire for the county of Gloucester, and has since been constantly re-elected. In 1804 he joined Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox, in opposition to Mr. Addington. Of his recent parliamentary conduct, it is only necessary to say, that he voted against parliamentary emancipation, and against the queen, and has never given a vote in favour of reform, or of reduction of expenditure. In 1809 he embarked for Portugal with his regiment, and continued to serve in the Peninsula till the termination

of the war. He was present at the battles of Talavera, Bu-saco, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Orthes, Toulouse, and many actions of minor importance. At Salamanca he distinguished himself greatly, by a brilliant charge on the body of the enemy's infantry. He was appointed aide-de-camp to the king in July, 1810, and promoted to the rank of major-general in 1813, at which period he received the command of the hussar-brigade. On his return to England he received the thanks of parliament for his services. At the battle of Waterloo he was at the head of the first brigade of British cavalry, and he made several bold and successful charges on the French cuirassiers. His conduct on this occasion was warmly praised by the Duke of Wellington. After Napoleon's resignation of power, his lordship continued in command of the first cavalry-brigade, which formed a part of the army of occupation. In 1818 he was appointed colonel of the 21st light-dragoons. His lordship is a knight of the Bath, and of several foreign orders.

LORD FITZROY SOMERSET,

THE youngest child of the late Duke of Beaufort, entered into the army in 1804, as a cornet of the 4th dragoons, and attained the rank of colonel in 1815. For several years his lordship served with the army in Spain and Portugal, and he was appointed aide-de-camp in 1809, and military-secretary in 1810, to the Duke of Wellington. He was present at the siege of Badajos, and the battles of Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, the Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. At the battle of Waterloo, in which he lost an arm, he distinguished himself greatly. In the dispatch relative to that battle, the Duke of Wellington declared that he was much indebted to his lordship's assistance. Lord F. Somerset was afterwards secretary-of-embassy to the court of France; and, in 1819, on the death of Sir F. Hervey, he was appointed secretary to the master-general of the ordnance. His lordship is a knight of the Bath, and of several foreign orders.

DR. THOMAS SOMERVILLE,

THE minister of Jedburgh, in Scotland, is one of his majesty's chaplains in ordinary on the Scotch establishment. Dr. Somerville, who is a member of the Royal Society of

Edinburgh, is a learned man, and a historian of very considerable merit. His works consist of a "History of Political Transactions, and of Parties, from the Restoration of King Charles II. to the Death of King William," 4to. 1792;—"Observations on the Constitution and Present State of Great Britain," 8vo. 1793;—"The History of Great Britain during the Reign of Queen Anne," 4to. 1798;—"A Sermon preached before the Society for the Benefit of the Clergy in Scotland," 1811;—and "A Collection of Sermons," 8vo. 1813. If Dr. Somerville cannot be placed among the great historians of this country, it must be allowed that he is entitled to a respectable place among those of the second rank. He deserves praise for his spirit of research, and his style is clear and unaffected.

DR. WILLIAM SOMERVILLE

Is the son of the subject of the preceding article. He began his professional studies at Edinburgh, and completed them in the London hospital, particularly at Guy's, where he was under that able physician, the late Dr. Saunders. As soon as he was fully qualified to practise, he made choice of the army service, and his first appointment was that of garrison-surgeon, at the Cape of Good-Hope, at which colony he also filled some of the civil departments. After a residence of several years at the Cape, he returned to England, and was first placed as surgeon on the staff, and next as deputy-inspector of hospitals. He subsequently sailed to Naples, with General Craig, as chief of the medical department, and afterwards accompanied that officer to Canada, in the same capacity. On his second return home he was made inspector of the Edinburgh district, and he then took his doctor's degree. At the close of the war he obtained a seat at the army medical-board, which he has since quitted, and he is now Physician to Chelsea-Hospital. Dr. Somerville is much respected, and his private practice is considerable.

S. SOMMARIVA

Is a native of Milan, and received an excellent education, of which he had talent and industry enough fully to avail himself. At the period when the French invaded Lombardy, in 1796, he was in high repute as a barrister. He declared in favour of the revolution, was successively appointed

to various important offices, and was at length made secretary-general of the directory of the Cisalpine-republic. When the Austro-Russians overran Italy, in 1799, he took refuge at Paris, with many of his compatriots. After the battle of Marengo had restored the republican order of things in Italy, Sommariva became one of the directors, and this situation he held till the establishment of the presidentship, when he was chosen a member of the college of possidenti or proprietors. His talents for public affairs are of the highest order, and were eminently conspicuous while he was in authority. He is no less excellent as an orator than as a statesman; and the speech which he pronounced on resigning the government into the hands of Count Melzi, is considered as a master-piece of eloquence. Sommariva now resides at Paris, where he is an enlightened encourager of the arts, and possesses a matchless collection of pictures, by the greatest artists.

THE MARQUIS DE SOMMARIVA,

Who is a field-marshall in the Austrian-service, is a native of Lombardy. Having entered into the imperial army, he rose rapidly to the higher ranks. In November, 1806, being already a major-general, he was appointed colonel of the Nassau regiment of cuirassiers. In the following year he received still further promotion, and he was constantly employed in the interior till 1812, in which year he held a command in the army in Galicia. At the end of 1813 he was sent into Tuscany, and as, unlike his name-sake, the ex-director, he is no friend of freedom, he published a number of vitulent proclamations, describing Napoleon as a tyrant, and inviting the Italians to throw off his yoke. It must be owned that it required no small share of effrontery, to enable a man to hold out to the Italians, as the restorers of liberty, their former hated masters, the Austrians. After the close of the war the marquis returned to Vienna, where he still resides.

S. SOPRANSI

Is a native of Milan, where he was born about 1757, of respectable parents, in the middle class of society. He received an excellent education, and acquired a high character for learning and talent at the university of Pavia, in which university he studied jurisprudence. When the French

invaded Italy, in 1796, he was following, with much reputation, the profession of a barrister, and was even then remarkable for the liberality of his principles. He, of course, espoused the cause of freedom, and after the Austrians were expelled from Lombardy, he was successively a member of the municipality of Milan, and of the committees of police and public safety. In conjunction with Serbelloni he was sent to Paris, to solicit the directory to bestow on the north of Italy a democratical and independent constitution. The two envoys were successful in their mission. After the return of Soprani to Milan, he became minister of police, on the retirement of Smancini from that office. He had been minister but a few months before he was raised to be one of the directors, and he was president of the directory at the period when the Austro-Russians invaded his native country. He and his colleagues followed the French army in its retreat. He, however, did not long remain an exile. The battle of Marengo once more expelled the Austrians, the republican government was restored, and Soprani was appointed one of the commission of state, which held the reins of authority till the change which took place, in consequence of the consulta at Lyons. He was then placed in the tribunal of cassation, and he retained his seat till the suppression of that tribunal, in 1816. He now lives in retirement, respected no less for his public and private virtues and services, than for his learning and talents. Soprani is thoroughly versed in Latin, Italian, and French literature, and is said to be one of the best of modern Latin poets.

COUNT SORBIER

Was born in 1762, entered young into the military service, and was rapidly promoted. In 1805, he commanded one of the three divisions of artillery at the battle of Austerlitz, and contributed greatly to the victory. After the close of that campaign he was sent into Dalmatia, and it was he who, in 1807, was chosen to carry to the camp of the grand-vizier the conditions of the armistice between the Russians and Turks. In 1809 he served in Italy, as brigadier-general, and his services, which were attested by severe wounds, were rewarded by his promotion to the rank of general-of-division. In 1811 he resumed the command of the artillery of the guard, and in that capacity made the Russian and German campaigns, and added to his reputation at the battles of Smo-

lensko, Borodino, Wachaw, and Leipsic. The king made him a commander of the order of St. Louis, and inspector-general of artillery, and gave him the grand-cordon of the legion-of-honour. In May, 1815, he was elected a member of the chamber of deputies, and he was adverse to the second restoration of the Bourbons. He has, in consequence, been since placed upon half-pay.

WILLIAM SOTHEBY, ESQ.

OF London-lodge, in the county of Surrey, the gardens of which alone prove him to be a man of taste, was born to a considerable fortune, and received a liberal education, which he has much improved by active study. He formerly resided at Bath, where he published "Poems, consisting of a Tour through North and South Wales, with Sonnets, Odes, &c. &c." 4to., 1790; which he printed in a very splendid style; a second edition of it came out in 1794. He has since published, "Oberon, a Poem, from the German of Wieland," 1798;—"The Battle of the Nile," 1799;—"The Siege of Cuzco, a Tragedy," 1800;—"The Georgics of Virgil, translated into English Verse," 1801;—"Julian, or the Monks of St. Bernard," 1801;—"Poetical Epistle to Sir George Beaumont, on the encouraging the British School of Painting," 1801;—"Oberon, or Huon of Bourdeaux, a Masque," 1802;—"Orestes, a Tragedy," 1802;—"Saul, a Poem," 1807;—"Constance of Castile, a Poem," 1810;—"A Song of Triumph on the Peace," 1814;—Six Tragedies, 1814; works which will hold a standard place in the collected poets of the language.

COUNT SOUHAM.

THIS officer, one of the best and bravest in the French army, is of gigantic stature, being near six feet and a half in height, has proportionable strength, and an undaunted courage, and though he has received little education, he possesses much native talent. He was born at Tulle, in 1760, and served, previously to the revolution, as a sergeant in the regiment of royal cavalry. After the downfall of the old despotism, in France, he rose rapidly to the highest military rank. In 1794 he was employed in the army of the North, under Pichegru, and acquired high reputation. For the victory of Mont-Cassel, the capture of Courtray, and the advantages obtained at Moescroen, Hoogledre, and Puffleck, the French

were principally indebted to him. As, however, he displayed no great respect for the commissioners whom the convention had sent to the army, they wished, if possible, to bring some disgrace on him, and accordingly he was charged with the attack of Nimeguen, which was supposed to be an enterprize of extreme difficulty. He was, nevertheless, fortunate enough to reduce the fortress : it surrendered on the 8th of November, 1794. Souham continued to serve with his wonted zeal and talent, and, in the autumn of 1796, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the united departments. He was subsequently sent to the army of the Rhine, and he bore a part in the victories won by Moreau, in the year 1800. In 1804 he was implicated with that general, and was for some months confined in the Temple. After his release he was not employed till 1808, when he was dispatched into Spain. He obtained some successes at Olot and Vich, and after the defeat at Salamanca, he took the command of the routed army, with which he joined the army of the North, and contributed to compel the English to raise the siege of Burgos. In 1813 he fought at Lutzen, and was made grand-officer of the legion-of-honour ; and, at the battle of Leipsic, he was at the head of the third corps, and was severely wounded. On the return of the Bourbons, Souham was appointed commander of the 20th division. On returning from Elba, Napoleon deprived him of his command ; but Louis, on his second restoration, nominated him inspector-of-cavalry, and subsequently governor of the 5th division.

COUNT SOULES

Was born at Lectoure, in 1760, and at the age of sixteen he entered, as a private soldier, in the regiment of Hainault. After having passed through all the inferior ranks, he became chief-of-battalion, and in that capacity he fought in the eastern Pyrenees, and in all the Italian campaigns from 1793 to 1799. In 1800 he was chief-of-battalion of the consular-guard, in 1802 chief-of-brigade, and in 1805 he rose to be a general. For his conduct at the battle of Marengo he received a sabre of honour from the first consul. He subsequently bore a part in the important battles of Jena, Eylau, and Friedland. He was placed in the senate in 1807 ; became a general-of-division in 1809 ; and, in 1813, was chosen president of the electoral college of the eastern Pyrenees. He assented to the deposition of Napoleon, and was raised

to the peerage by Louis. As, during the hundred days, he did not accept of any employment, he retains his seat in the house of peers.

MARSHAL SOULT, DUKE OF DALMATIA.

Was born in 1769, at St. Amand, in the department of the Tarn, entered early into the army as a private soldier, and became a subaltern in 1790. He was adjutant in the division of Lefebvre, on the Moselle, in the campaigns of 1794 and 1795, and was one of the most enthusiastic partisans of the revolutionary measures at that epoch. He was appointed general-of-brigade in 1796, and was, subsequently, raised to the rank of general-of-division; as such, he served with the army of Italy, and was entrusted with the military command of Turin. He afterwards made the campaign of 1799 with the army destined to combat the Austro-Russian forces, and was shut up, with Massena, in Genoa, where he was wounded and made prisoner in a sortie. The battle of Marengo, which terminated in favour of France, gave him an opportunity of returning home. On the elevation of Buonaparte to the chief consulate, the proofs of courage and ability which Soult had shewn, occasioned his being appointed to command a corps of observation in the kingdom of Naples. In 1803 he was named commandant of the corps at St. Omers, and afterwards marshal of France, on the establishment of the imperial dignity. In 1805 he commanded at Boulogne, and, subsequently, one of the divisions of the grand-army destined to act in Austria. He passed the Rhine at Spire, on the 26th of October, penetrated into Suabia, and afterwards marched on Augsbourg, of which he took possession, and also of Memmingen, which was surrendered to him in a cowardly manner, by General Spangen. At the battle of Austerlitz, he commanded the centre of the army, and contributed, by a very vigorous attack, to the success of that day. He distinguished himself also at the battles of Jena and at Eylau. On the peace of Tilsit he was appointed to a command in Spain; and, on the 10th of November, 1808, he attacked the army of Estremadura, put the Spaniards to the rout, and seized on Burgos and Santander. He was charged with the army to observe the movements of Sir John Moore, at Salamanca, and he pursued the English to Corunna, where, however, he was defeated. M. Soult was afterwards sent into Portugal, where, at first, he obtained some success; and it is said that he formed the plan of obtaining the sove-

reignty of that country. From his dreams of sovereignty he was awokened by the British army, under Sir Arthur Wellesley, which forced the passage of the Douro, and nearly made him prisoner in Oporto. He was compelled to make a precipitate retreat, with the loss of his artillery and baggage, and arrived in Galicia in a very deplorable state, where he joined Marshal Ney. Joseph Buonaparte having lost the battle of Talavera, Marshal Soult marched, in conjunction with Ney and Mortier, to his succour, and on their approach Lord Wellington retired into Portugal. At this time he was appointed major-general of the French armies in Spain, and it was under his advice and direction that Joseph Buonaparte gained the battle of Ocaña, on the 19th of November, 1809. He was next charged with the conquest of Andalusia, and he, in consequence, forced the passages of the Sierra Morena, and marched on Seville, of which he took possession. He subsequently reduced Badajoz, which fortress he strongly garrisoned. The allies advanced to recover that place, and the battle of Albuera followed, in which he was repulsed by Marshal (now Lord) Beresford, with great loss; Marmont, however, having joined him, the siege was raised in consequence, and Soult sent a part of his forces to disperse the army of Murcia. The French continued to retain positions in the south of Spain for two years, during which time Soult levied large contributions, and formed immense magazines, the latter of which he sold, when he was at length compelled to retire from that quarter. After the battle of Salamanca he evacuated Andalusia, and the French armies, with the exception of that of Marshal Suchet, were concentrated at Burgos. M. Soult was now recalled, in order to be sent into Germany; he was, however, soon summoned back. The loss of the battle of Vitoria having exposed the frontiers of France, the Marshal was sent to Bayonne, to take the command of the remnant of the routed French corps. He speedily organized a formidable force, with which he twice endeavoured to deliver Pampeluna; the allies then advanced on the French territory, and he was twice repulsed, first, at the battle of the Adour; but particularly that of Orthes, on the 27th of February, 1814; his defeat in which, obliged him to retire upon Tarbes, in order to cover Toulouse, which had the effect of leaving Bourdeaux open, and brought about the events that restored the Bourbons. Soult at this time published a proclamation, in which he discovered great zeal in the cause of Napoleon. Arrived at Toulouse, a bloody battle ensued, which led to



Marshal Soult.)

the surrender of that city to the allies, and he retreated towards Castelnau-dary. On the re-establishment of the Bourbons, the king confided to Soult the command of the 13th military division, and the government of Britanny. In December, 1814, he was made war-minister, and, in this capacity, it was alleged against him that his conduct to the military was marked by rudeness and severity. He was particularly anxious that the king should give the congress at Vienna to understand that France was prepared for war. In the council, he said to the king, " Sire, say but a word, you shall have 400,000 bayonets to support your pretensions at the congress of Vienna." The suspicions excited by the marshal, as minister-of-war, were general throughout France, and they became stronger when a conspiracy was set on foot, in the north of France, headed by Drouet and Lefebvre Desnoettes. He was deounced at that time, in the Chamber of Peers, and the consequence was, that he resigned his situation, and was succeeded by the Duke de Feltre. On the return of Napoleon, Soult was raised by him to the peerage, and appointed to high military command. He fought at Fleurus and Waterloo; and, on the entrance of the allies into the capital of France, he retired with the army beyond the Loire. He subsequently withdrew to the chateau of Malzieu, in the department of Lozere, where he was arrested by the national-guard, and conducted as a prisoner to Mende. By order of the king he was, however, set at liberty. In a few days after he was comprised in the ordonnance of the 24th of July. On his banishment he published a memoir, with the view of refuting the charge of treason, brought against him for adhering to Napoleon on his return. In February, 1816, he retired to Dusseldorf, the country of his wife. He has since been included in the amnesty, and his military distinctions have been restored.

BARON DE SOUSA-BOTELHO.

This nobleman, a Portuguese by birth, has been several times employed in a diplomatic capacity. After having been ambassador to Berlin, he was sent to Paris with the same title, in 1804. When the French government made public the correspondence of Mr. Drake, the British envoy at the court of Munich, M. de Sousa (to whom it was officially communicated by one of the French ministry,) requested the minister to believe that he " felt profound sorrow for the

profanation which had taken place of the sacred character of an ambassador." It was about this time that he married Madame de Flahaut, the widow of Count Flahaut. In 1817 M. de Sousa gave to the public, from the press of Didot, a magnificent edition of the Lusiad, with a Life of Camoens, and a criticism on the poem. This work is a master-piece of typography.

The Baroness de Sousa-Botelho is a woman of very considerable talent, and, under her first name of Flahaut, she published several novels, equally admired for their style and sentiments. They are "Adela de Senange," 1 vol. 1798;— "Emilia and Alphonso, or the Danger of trusting to First Impressions," 3 vols. 1799;— "Charles and Maria," 2 vols. 1802;— "Eugene de Rothelin," 2 vols. 1808;— and "Eugenia and Matilda, or Memoirs of the Family of Count de Hevel," 3 vols. 1811.

The baroness is the mother of Count Flahaut, who was aide-de-camp to Napoleon, and who married the daughter and heiress of Lord Keith.

DR. H. SOUTHEY,

A BROTHER of the poet-laureat, passed his early years, and received the first part of his education, at Bristol. His professional education was obtained at Edinburgh, and at the London hospitals. It was at Edinburgh that he took his degree, and phthisis was the subject which he chose for his inaugural thesis. To that formidable disorder he seems indeed to have paid particular attention, as, on his settling in the metropolis, he published "Observations on Pulmonary Consumption," 1814. When Dr. Price retired from the Middlesex-hospital, Dr. Southey became a candidate for the vacant situation, but Dr. Latham prevailed. Fortunately, however, for Dr. Southey, another vacancy soon occurred, in consequence of the premature death of Dr. Satterly, upon which he again came forward as a candidate, and, notwithstanding a strong opposition, he was so effectually seconded by his friends, that he attained the object of his wishes. He is now in possession of considerable practice.

ROBERT SOUTHEY, ESQ. LL.D.

WAS born at Bristol, in the year 1774, where his father was a wholesale linen-draper. Young Southey was first



Mr. Southey.

educated under Mr. Font, a baptist minister, and afterwards, in 1787, sent to Westminster-school, where, in 1790, he was concerned in the rebellion against the master, Dr. Vincent. In 1792 he became a student at Balliol-college, Oxford, he being designed for the ministry; but unitarian principles and the French revolution inspired him with other thoughts. Mr. Southey had imbibed the republican principles so warmly, that it is said he and his friends formed a plan of settling on the Susquehanna River, in North America, and establishing a community, in which all things should be in common. They had not, however, the money to put their plan in execution. In 1795 Mr. Southey first came forward as an author, by publishing, in conjunction with his friend Mr. Lovell, a volume of poems; and about the same time produced his republican drama of *Wat Tyler*, in which he advocated the principles of liberty and equality with a fervour which exceeded that of any writer of his time. In the same year he married a Miss Fricker, and immediately accompanied to Portugal his uncle, who was chaplain of the English factory at Lisbon, but was obliged annually to visit England, in consequence of his holding a living at Hereford. On his return to England he devoted himself to literature, and, in 1797, he gave to the world his epic poem of "Joan of Arc," which was written in the short space of six weeks. The second edition was, however, almost entirely re-written. In 1798 he published his "Letters from Spain and Portugal," the result of his observations in those countries. His next work was "The Annual Anthology," a collection of original poetry, by various authors, a volume of which was designed to make its appearance annually, but it expired, in 1800, at the second volume. His own minor poems he collected in 1797 and 1799. In 1801 he obtained the appointment of secretary to Mr. Corry, chancellor of the exchequer of Ireland; but this appointment did not last. Mr. Southey, however, had a pension of £200 a-year granted to him, as a reward for his services during the short time he was in office. This pension seems to have entirely converted him from his republican principles; and affords a happy illustration of the Hudibrastic couplet,

" What makes all doctrines plain and clear ?
" About two hundred pounds a-year."

On his retiring from office he went to reside near Keswick, with his wife and her two sisters, one of whom was then married to his friend Mr. Coleridge, and the other was the

widow of another friend, Mr. Lovel. From that time he appears to have been almost wholly employed in writing for the booksellers, and he has been a most fertile author. He has since produced, "Amadis de Gaul, from the Spanish version," 4 vols. 12mo. 1803;—"The Works of Chatterton," 3 vols.;—"Thalaba, the Destroyer," 2 vols. 1803;—"Metrical Tales, and other Poems," 1804;—"Madoc, a Poem," 4to. 1805;—"Specimens of later English Poets, with Notes," 3 vols. 1807;—"Palmerin of England, from the Portuguese," 1807;—"Letters from England, written under the fictitious name of Espriella," 3 vols. 1807;—"The Remains of Henry Kirk White, with his Life," 2 vols. 1807, to which he has recently added another volume;—"The Chronicle of the Cid, from the Spanish," 4to. 1808;—"The History of Brazil," vol. I, 4to. 1810, since completed in two more volumes;—"Omniana," 2 vols. 1812;—"The Curse of Kehama," 2 vols. 1813;—"Life of Lord Nelson," 2 vols. 1813;—"Carmen Triumphale," 1814;—"Odes to the Prince-Regent, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of France," 4to. 1814;—"Roderic, the last of the Goths," 2 vols. 1814;—"A Poet's Pilgrimage to Waterloo," 1815;—a reprint of "The Byrth, Lyf, and Actes of King Arthur, with an Introduction and Notes," 2 vols. 4to. 1817;—"The Life of John Wesley," 2 vols. 1820;—and "The Vision of Judgment, a Poem," 1821.

Mr. Southey is also the author of some of the early volumes of the Edinburgh Annual Register, and is a regular writer in the Quarterly Review. He is said to have now in preparation, a History of the War in Spain and Portugal;—a History of the Quakers;—and a poem called A Tale of Paraguay. In the Quarterly Review, Mr. Southey has attacked the reformers with all the bitterness of apostacy. He has not only waged war against principles, but has assailed, with acrimony, his former associates in politics, and every friend of liberal principles. He likewise pours forth his foul epithets and unjustifiable insinuations, on every writer whose genius is not so supple as his own; and, among others, commenced a rude attack on Lord Byron, whom he described as the head of a "Satanic School;" and, in his indecent poem called "The Vision of Judgment," he impudently assigned the infernal regions to some of the greatest men of their age, because they were friends of liberty; and transferred to paradise several others, whose names will for ever be held in abhorrence among honest men. These gross improprieties have exposed him to the severe castigations of the first genius

of the age, and he seems, in consequence, to be “damned to everlasting fame.” Mr. Southey is palpably a man of powerful talents, though few of his voluminous productions in verse will be read beyond his own time, and most of them are, indeed, already forgotten. His necessities compel him to produce a certain number of sheets per annum, and as the Quarterly Review must be filled, his engagement in that work is highly advantageous to a man of his stamp.

On the death of Mr. Pye, the poet-laureatship was bestowed on Mr. Southey.

“ Such worth the laurel could alone repay,
“ Profaned by Cibber, and contemned by Gray.”

M. JOHN SOYER,

A NATIVE OF Thouarcé, in the department of the Maine and Loire, has always been a zealous partisan of the Bourbons. In consequence of his attachment to them, he was imprisoned in the castle of Angers, in 1792; but he contrived to escape just as he was on the point of being brought to trial. He joined the Vendéans, and in their army he displayed such heroic bravery, that he soon rose from the rank of lieutenant to that of major-general. At the battle of Dol he broke and completely routed one of the republican divisions, after a sanguinary contest. At the battle of Chavaghe, in which he commanded the royalist left-wing, he received three balls in his body, which was already covered with scars. One trait in his character does him infinite honour. As the republicans put to death all their prisoners, the royalists were, at length, under the necessity of retaliating. Under these circumstances, Soyer made prisoners forty of the very men who had persecuted and imprisoched him, and burned his house to the ground. He, however, set them all at liberty, on the ground of their having been his personal enemies. In 1796 he obtained the cross of St. Louis, and, in 1800, the Count d' Artois gave him the command in second of all the royalist divisions.

His brothers have all served in the royalist armies. Francis was at the head of a division, and was remarkable for his bravery. Louis, who held the commission of lieutenant-colonel, was equally conspicuous. Having been taken prisoner at Savenay, he was confined in the castle of Angers, and as he knew that he was devoted to death, he dropped from the walls of the castle into the ditch, after having hoisted

the white flag on the summit of the tower. He was fortunate enough to escape, and rejoin his comrades. Renatus, the eldest brother, an ecclesiastic, also marched with the royalists on various expeditions. He was made Bishop of Luçon in 1817.

B A R O N S O Y E Z.

This officer was born at Versailles, in 1769, and entered into the military service at the age of fifteen. When he had been in the army about four years, the revolution took place, and that event opened the way for the exertion of every kind of talent, in every class of society. Soyez possessed military genius, and an astonishing degree of intrepidity, and the consequence was, that he rose rapidly to the highest ranks. He fought in Italy, at the head of the 18th regiment of light-infantry, against the Russians, and was one of those officers who contributed to destroy the illusion which had caused the northern hordes to be considered as invincible. At the affairs of Lecco and Arezzo he completely defeated them with inferior numbers. In 1804 he was nominated a commander of the legion-of-honour; in 1814, a knight of St. Louis; and, in June, 1815, he commanded in the department of Loiret. Since the second return of the Bourbons, Baron Soyez has ceased to be employed.

W I L L I A M S P E N C E , E S Q .

Is a gentleman possessing a large estate at Drypool, near Hull, where he resides. He has devoted much of his time and attention to mathematics, natural history, and political economy. He published, in 1807, a work called "Britain independent of Commerce," with the laudable intent to shew that, if the commerce of Great Britain were lost, she would still continue a great nation. In the same year he wrote "The Radical Cause of the present Distress of the West-India Planters pointed out;"—and, in the following year, "Agriculture the Source of the Wealth of Great Britain." He did not again appear as an author till 1815, when he printed "The Objections to the Corn Bill refuted." Mr. Spence's positions have been much controverted; and he has met with a powerful antagonist in the person of Mr. Mill, author of the History of India; but we conceive it cannot be disputed, that the securing a full supply of the great staff of life, ought to be the first object of the legislature; and the export of manufactures only a secondary



Erast Thomson

object. In maintaining this point, Mr. Spence has displayed great powers of argument.

EARL SPENCER

Is of the second branch of the Spencer family, the elder possessing the title of Duke of Marlborough. His father, in 1761, was created Baron Spencer, and, in 1781, Viscount Althorpe and Earl Spencer. The present earl was born in 1758, and was educated first by a private tutor, then at Harrow, and afterwards had for his tutor the celebrated Sir William Jones. From Harrow he removed to Trinity-college, Cambridge. When he had completed his education he went on his travels, and on his return was elected M. P. for the county of Northampton. He sat but a short time in the house before he had the happiness to form one of the glorious band of patriots who drove Lord North from the helm. About this time he married the Honourable Miss Lucan, daughter of Lord Lucan. His friends, when they came into power, made him a lord of the treasury; but, in 1789, by his father's death, he became Earl Spencer. In the House of Lords he constantly voted with the whigs, till the period arrived of the French revolution. This was as remarkable an epoch in the annals of England as of France. The great body of whigs, who by their union had checked the ministry from many daring measures, now, unfortunately, differed, and Pitt had the art to alarm many of them so much as to induce them to quit their old friends, and unite with him. Among these alarmists was Earl Spencer, who, in 1794, joined the administration, and held the place of first lord of the admiralty. In this situation he was, next year, complimented by being elected an elder brother of the Trinity-House, and, in 1799, he served the office of master. He continued in office till 1801, and retired with Mr. Pitt, rather than make peace. While one of the ministers, he was made a knight of the garter. He now again joined his old friends, and when they came into place, in 1805, he was appointed secretary-of-state for the home-department. In that place he continued until they retired; and, while in that situation, he was one of the four who were commissioned by his majesty, to inquire into the conduct of the Princess of Wales, and who declared the charges against her to be unfounded. While secretary-of-state, his lordship was elected master of the Trinity-House, for the second time. He has since continued to vote steadily with the opposition, but has been for two years in Italy.

Lord Spencer is much distinguished as a collector of rare and splendid editions of books, and is one of the most zealous members of the Roxburgh club of Bibliomaniacs. Mr. Dibdin, the historian of the club, has published three volumes on the curious books in his lordship's library; and it thence appears, that, in its line, it is the most extensive and costly in Europe.

THE HON. CHARLES ROBERT SPENCER

Is a son of Lord Charles Spencer, who was a brother of the third Duke of Marlborough. He is the author of a comedy called "Fashionable Friends," which was brought forward at Drury-Lane Theatre, in April, 1802. It was then said to have been found among Lord Oxford's papers. The prologue was written by Mr. Spencer, and the epilogue by the Hon. Mr. Lumbe. The piece had been previously acted at Mrs. Damer's private theatre, with great applause, but it was damned on the first night of its appearance at Drury-Lane. A cry of immorality was raised against it by some of the newspapers, but without any real foundation, and it certainly was superior to many dramas which have been tolerated, not to say applauded, on the stage.

HON. W. R. SPENCER.

This gentleman, who is a brother of the Hon. C. R. Spencer, though not one of the greatest poets of the present period, is certainly one of the most elegant. An able critic has characterized the poetry of Mr. Spencer in the following just and spirited terms. "Here we may notice the Hon. W. Spencer, whose beautiful *vers de société* give us an high idea of his talents, mingled with regret that the avocations of a fashionable life should have occupied hours in which those talents might have been employed to his immortal fame. He has contented himself, however, with the unambitious pretensions of a sonneteer and writer of occasional verses. These little manuscripts, which flit around the higher circles of the *gens comme il faut*, which are transcribed by fair hands into red morocco souvenirs, and secured with silver bolts, like the bower of Fairley fair, in the old ballad, may perhaps plead privilege against critical execution. We shall, therefore, content ourselves with saying, that Spencer has, in many instances, succeeded in imitating that light, gay, and felicitous expression of occasional poetry, in which the French have hitherto been considered as unrivalled. The verses in the English Min-

strelsy, beginning ‘ Too late I staid,’ are a happy instance of the delicacy of point and *tournure* which the Parisian *bel-esprit* placed his highest ambition in attaining. Mr. Spencer has also taken the legendary harp with success, and sung us the ballad of Beth-Gelert. We pray devoutly that *déjeunis* in the afternoon, and *petit-soups* in the morning, and all the et-ceteras of idle occupation, which fill up the hours between them, may leave this gentleman more at liberty in future to exert his talents and learning in pursuits more worthy of him.” The prayer of the critic has, however, not been listened to by the presiding powers of poetry, for several years have elapsed since Mr. Spencer last appeared before the public as an author. His works are “ A Translation of Leonora, from the German, with Designs by Lady Diana Beauclerk,” folio, 1796;—“ The Year of Sorrow, an Elegy,” 4to. 1804;—“ Uramia, or the Illumine, a Comedy,” 1808;—and “ Poems,” 8vo. 1811.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR BRENT SPENCER

ENTERED the army as an ensign, in 1778, served in the West-Indies, and was taken prisoner at St. Kitts. He rose to a majority in 1791. In 1794, 1795, and 1797, he served actively in St. Domingo, St. Vincent's, and Jamaica, and in the last of those years he attained the rank of brigadier-general. It was he who was entrusted with the evacuation of St. Domingo, by General Maudane. In 1798 he was made colonel, and aide-de-camp to the king. He commanded the 40th regiment in the following year, during the expedition to the Helder, and was in all the actions of that campaign; and, in 1801, he was at the head of a brigade of light-troops, at the landing in Egypt, and was highly praised by Sir Ralph Abercrombie. He also distinguished himself in the actions of the 18th and 21st of March, the attack of Rosetta, and the affair of the 5th of September, in front of Alexandria. In the last of these actions he defeated six hundred French, though he had not more than one-third of that number. He was raised to be major-general in 1805, commanded a brigade at the siege of Copenhagen, and, in 1808, was sent to the Peninsula, where he was second in command at the battles of Rolcia, Vimiera, Busaco, and Fuentes d' Onor. He became a lieutenant-general in 1811. Sir Brent Spencer is a knight of the Bath, and of the Tower and Sword, and is a member of the consolidated board of general officers.

SIGNOR SPONTINI,

A CELEBRATED composer, was born in 1778, at Molati, in the Papal territory. He studied the principles of music under Martini and Borroni, and at the age of thirteen he was received into the musical academy of La Pietà, at Naples, of which, in the course of a year, he became a professor. His first great work was an opera-buffa, composed when he was only seventeen, which had such unprecedented success that the managers of all the theatres in Italy were eager to obtain operas from him. He in consequence produced several, which were highly applauded. At Naples he acquired the esteem of Cimarosa, and he was for five years the friend and disciple of that eminent master. He was subsequently invited to Palermo, to write for the Court Theatre, but after remaining some time there, and bringing out three operas, he found his health injured by the climate of Sicily, and he quitted the island. Spontini next visited Rome and Venice, and lastly settled at Paris. "The Pretended Philosopher" was the work by which he introduced himself on the Parisian stage, and it was represented for thirty successive nights. The fame which he gained by it was increased by his "Ferdinand Cortes," and his "Vestal." In 1809 he was appointed director of the Italian theatre, at Paris, and he strained every nerve to prove himself worthy of the trust; but the establishment was at length ruined by the parsimony of Madame Catalani, who had become the owner of it. Spontini, however, was indemnified by Louis XVIII., who gave him letters of naturalization, and pensions and annual presents to the amount of 8000 francs. He also named him his dramatic composer in ordinary, and a knight of the legion-of-honour.

PROFESSOR SPRENGEL,

A LEARNED German physician and botanist, is a native of Pomerania, and was born in 1766. After having held the botanical professorship at Halle, he was appointed extraordinary professor of medicine in 1789, and master of philosophy in 1808. He is an indefatigable and voluminous writer, and has produced several original works of considerable merit, and translated still more from the English, French, Italian, Dutch, and Swedish. Of his own productions the principal are "Historia Rei Herbariae," 2 vols.;—"Institutiones Physiologicae," 2 vols.;—"Memoirs for the History of Medicine," 3 parts,

8vo.;—“A Manual of Pathology,” 3 vols. 8vo.;—“Introduction to the Knowledge of Plants,” 3 vols. 8vo.;—“A History of the principal Surgical Operations,” 1 vol. 8vo.;—and “An Essay towards a Pragmatic History of Medicine,” 5 vols. 8vo. The last of these works is highly esteemed, and has been translated into French.

BARON SPRENGPORTEN

Is a Swede, of a distinguished family, but who labours under the indelible disgrace of having been a betrayer of his country. He entered into the army at an early age, and displayed such talents that he became the particular-favourite of Gustavus III. Yet, notwithstanding he enjoyed the friendship and confidence of his sovereign, he was guilty of the grossest ingratitude, and treason. He is believed to have been one of the agents whom Catherine made use of to excite a mutiny in the Swedish army, at the moment when Gustavus was preparing to march against St. Petersburg. It is certain that he deserted to the Russians at the head of some officers. Not contented with this act of baseness, he served as a guide to the Russian army when it advanced against the Swedish, and he is said even to have compelled his son to fight against his own countrymen, in an action in which they were both wounded. Though Sprengporten received the same rank in Russia which he had held in Sweden, yet he suffered the fate of all traitors, and was despised, and even kept in a sort of disgrace, by the Empress Catherine. Paul, however, took him into favour, and sent him to France, as his minister, to treat for the ransom of the Russian prisoners. In this mission Sprengporten succeeded, and also brought back propositions, which led to a treaty of peace. After the conquest of Finland, in 1809, he was appointed governor of that province.

DR. SPURZHEIM,

A CELEBRATED physiologist, was born near Treves, in 1776, and received his education at Vienna, where he studied under the celebrated Doctor Gall, the founder of the Science of Craniology. To this science Spurzheim became exceedingly partial, and he soon joined his master in making enquiries into the anatomy of the brain. He quitted Vienna in 1805, to travel. Since that period he has distinguished himself in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and has, in conjunction

with Dr. Gall, published the result of his enquiries, in "The Anatomy and Physiology of the Nervous System;"—"Enquiry into the Nervous System in general, and that of the Brain in particular;"—"Physiognomic System of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim, &c.;"—"An Examination of the Objections urged in England against the Doctrines of Gall and Spurzheim;"—"Observations, &c. &c. on manifest Mental Derangements;"—"Observations on Madness;"—and "Observations on Phrenology."

COUNT PHILIP DE STADION

Was born at Mentz, on the 18th of June, 1763, of an ancient and distinguished family. Destined to fill a diplomatic character, he was sent as minister from Austria to the court of Sweden, at the moment that Gustavus III. made a diversion against Russia, in favour of the Turks, and which M. Razumowsky rendered of no effect, by exciting a commotion among the Swedish troops. After the coronation of Leopold II., he was sent on a mission to London, but Baron Thugut committed the negociation of the principal affairs to Count Mercy d'Argenteau, and Stadion retired in disgust. He was not employed again while Thugut was minister, but when that minister quitted office, in 1801, Stadion was named ambassador to Berlin, and, in 1805, to St. Petersburg, where he was charged with negotiating a new coalition, while M. Metternich effected the same object with the court of Prussia. He was next entrusted with the functions of minister for foreign affairs, which situation he held till 1809. It is said that M. Stadion was the person who first roused the public spirit in Austria, and thus prepared Germany to assert her independence. He subsequently retired from public affairs to his estate in Bohemia, but was recalled to his former station, when the project of the grand coalition was set on foot. It was he who negotiated for the Emperor of Austria his accession to that coalition, in the war against France. He afterwards took part in the negotiations at Chatillon and Frankfort, and, on his return to Vienna, was appointed minister of finance, an office which he still retains.

THE MARQUIS OF STAFFORD

Is the eldest son of the late Marquis of Stafford, by Lady Louisa Egerton, daughter of the Duke of Bridgewater. He

was born in 1758, and as soon as he was of age, was, by his father's interest, brought into parliament for the borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme, in the county of Stafford. He was then known by the title of Lord Trentham. He married, in 1785, Elizabeth Sutherland, Countess of Sutherland, in her own right, and premier Countess of Scotland, the patent being dated in 1061. In the parliament of 1784, Lord Trentham was returned for the county of Stafford, and on his father being created Marquis of Stafford, he assumed the title of Earl Gower. In 1792 he filled the situation of ambassador to France, where he continued until the war broke out between the two countries. On his father's death he became Marquis of Stafford, and acted with administration, as his father had done; and they, in return, bestowed on him the lord-lieutenancy of the county of Sutherland, the office of custos rotulorum of the county of Stafford, and, finally, made him a knight of the garter. By some change in politics, for a time, Lord Stafford and his friends voted with the opposition; but, about the period of the minister's attempt to get the income-tax renewed, we find Lord Stafford and his friends again joining administration. This change is confidently said to have been occasioned by the promise of a dukedom. That title, however, has not yet been bestowed. The Marquis is supposed to possess the greatest income of any man in England, for, to his family-estate, which is large, he, by his marriage, added the possession of the Sutherland estate; and, by the death of his uncle, the duke of Bridgewater, he acquired the whole income of the Bridgewater-canal, and the Worsley estate for life. On his decease, that property is entailed on his second son. This noble lord, from the late duke of Bridgewater, and by his own purchases, possesses a most superb collection of pictures, which he allows to be open to the public, one day in the week, during a certain part of the season, at his mansion in Cleveland Row.

PRINCE LOUIS STAHLREMBERG

Was born at Vienna, on the 12th of March, 1762. In 1807 he was ambassador from Austria to England, and, in that quality, sent a note to Mr. Canning, at that time secretary-of-state for foreign affairs, in which he offered the mediation of the Emperor of Austria to bring about a general peace. This offer was, however, rejected. The prince renewed the proposition, in a note dated the 20th of November, accom-

panied with the most pressing invitation; and, on the 1st of January, 1808, he announced to the English minister that he was authorised to propose, that plenipotentiaries should be sent immediately to Paris, to treat for a general peace, and that he would deliver passports for that purpose. In consequence of a second refusal, the prince demanded his passports, and, on the 12th of January, set out on his return to Vienna. In 1813 he was again sent ambassador to London, and subsequently filled the same situation at the court of Turin. He declined the embassy to St. Petersburg, in 1815, on account of his health.

COUNT DE STAHIEMBERG,

MAJOR-GENERAL in the Austrian service, was employed, in 1813, under Count Nugent, in Carniola, against Eugene Beauharnois. After having obtained the advantage in two actions, he took possession of Udina and Padua. On the 7th of March, 1814, he fought the battle of Reggio, against Murat's army, who defended that place. On the 9th of the same month he occupied Parma, and subsequently obtained several advantages over the Neapolitan army. In July, 1815, he penetrated into the south of France, and established his head-quarters at Nîmes, whence he sent detachments against the peasants of the Cevennes, who refused to submit to the royal authority.

DR. STANGER,

A MEMBER of the medical profession, is well known for his abilities, and for his spirited efforts to compel the college to do justice to himself and his brother licentiates. He is a native of Cumberland, and descends from an old and respectable family, in that county. He was educated in his native county, began his medical studies at Newcastle, and finished them at Edinburgh; where he resided three years, became an active member of the Royal Medical Society, and took his doctor's degree. He then proceeded to London, where, however, he remained but a short time; for being laudably anxious to increase his knowledge in the curative art, he set out on a tour to the continent. In the course of that tour, which occupied four years, he visited Paris, Geneva, Montpelier, and the whole of Italy, whence he passed to Vienna and Berlin. At the university of Gottingen he devoted six months to professional

studies, and he likewise spent some time, in the same manner, at Leyden. He returned to England in 1789, settled in the metropolis, and was almost immediately elected Gresham professor of physic. In 1792 he became physician to the Foundling-hospital, and a governor of that charity. Having minutely enquired into the history and charters of the college of physicians, he was convinced that every properly qualified licentiate had a right to be admitted a member of the college, though he might not have been educated at an English university. In 1797, therefore, he brought the question to issue, in Westminster-hall. It was decided against the licentiates, "chiefly on the ground that the bye-laws of the college opened a road of admission to them;" a decision which might be legal, but which certainly was not equitable, as there could be no doubt that the bye-laws were passed solely for the purpose of preventing a judgment from being given against the fellows, who held the monopoly of power. Dr. Stanger published, in 1798, an account of the proceedings in this case. As a medical writer he has produced, "Remarks on the Necessity, and Means of suppressing Contagious Fever in the Metropolis," 8vo. 1802;—and some papers in the Transactions of the Medical and Chirurgical Society, of which society he was an early promoter, and one of the vice-presidents.

EARL STANHOPE.

THIS nobleman, the son of the late liberal-minded and scientific earl, was born in the year 1781, and since he has been of an age to have an opinion of his own, has always professed principles diametrically opposite to those of his father. Against that father he even carried on a suit in equity. It is said that a short time before his minority expired, he wrote a letter to his father, desiring a settlement, and liberty to reside with whomsoever he pleased. Compliance with his request being refused, he went abroad, and when he returned, he filed a bill against the earl, praying for an account of the estates in settlement. On this occasion the late earl appeared in court, and pleaded his own cause with great ability. The present earl succeeded to his father in December, 1816. On the opening of parliament in 1818, his lordship made a speech, in which he violently attacked the French people, and recommended that France should be dismembered, to prevent her from troubling in future the tranquillity of Europe. As was naturally to be expected, this speech excited great indignation in

the minds of the French. It was severely censured by many writers, and some military officers endeavoured to obtain satisfaction for the gross insult which they conceived to have been offered to their country. In the investigation with respect to the conduct of the late Queen Caroline, his lordship voted against the bill of pains and penalties. Lord Stanhope is married to the fourth daughter of Lord Carrington. He holds the place of keeper of the records in Birmingham Tower, Dublin.

LORD STANLEY,

BORN in 1775, is the eldest son of the Earl of Derby. In 1796 he came into Parliament for the Borough of Preston, after a warm contest. In 1798 he married Miss Charlotte Margaret Hornby, his first cousin, by whom he has children. In 1802 he was again elected for Preston; but, in 1812, on the death of his relation, Colonel Stanley, he was elected knight of the shire for the county of Lancaster. He has constantly voted with the whigs; but was foreman of that grand-jury, at Lancaster, which *ignored* the bills presented against the Manchester cavalry, for their butchery of the people.

M. STAPFER,

A NATIVE of Berne, in Switzerland, was born in 1766, and educated at the university of Gottingen, where, in 1792, he was chosen professor of classical learning, and afterwards of philosophy, to the political institute of that city. After the occupation of his country by the armies of France, in 1798, he was sent by the government of Berne as one of the delegates to the French directory, where, in concert with the other delegates, he obtained several advantages for Switzerland. He was afterwards accredited ambassador from the Helvetic republic to France, and he strenuously asserted the independence of his country. He has published several political and theological works.

MISS STARKE.

THIS lady is the daughter of a gentleman who was formerly governor of Fort St. David, on the Coromandel coast. She did reside, and, indeed, we believe that she still resides, at Exmouth, in Devonshire. She is highly accomplished, particularly in music and Italian; of the latter she is a perfect mis-

tress. Her first literary attempt, but which was not printed, was "The British Orphan, a Tragedy," written in 1790. Her next was "The Widow of Malabar, a Tragedy," 1791. In 1800 she produced the tragedy of "The Tournament," imitated from the German drama, intituled *Agnes Bernauerin*. In the same year she gave to the public her "Travels in Italy," 2 vols. 8vo., an enlarged edition of which came forth in 1815. She has since published "The Beauties of Carlo Maria Maggi Paraphrased," crown 8vo. 1811;—and "Travels on the Continent for the Use of Travellers," 8vo. 1820. Miss Starke has also contributed various poetical pieces to the Monthly Magazine, and other periodical works.

BARON DE STASSART

Is the grandson of a statesman, whose memory is honoured in the Netherlands, for his knowledge and probity, and he has proved himself to be not unworthy of his ancestor. M. de Stassart was born at Mechlin, in 1780, and, under the eye of his grandfather, his studies were directed principally towards the law of nations. In 1802 he went to Paris, to go through the university course of jurisprudence, and while attending that course he gained the highest prizes for eloquence, criminal legislation, and pleading. This success recommended him to the consuls Cambacérès and Lebrun, who took him under their protection. In 1804 he was appointed auditor to the council-of-state, and in December, 1805, he was sent, as intendant, into the Tyrol, which province he governed during two months. By his prudence he prevented an insurrection from breaking out in that country, and by his equitable conduct he acquired the esteem of the people, so that, eighteen months after his departure, he received from the assembly of the Tyrolese states, the decoration of their equestrian order, and a brevet, constituting him an hereditary member of their body. He was next employed in the new departments on the left bank of the Rhine; and, in 1807, he was summoned to Warsaw, to the head-quarters of Napoleon, who made him intendant of Elbing, and shortly afterwards of Kœnigsberg. A ruinous contribution of eight millions of livres having been imposed on Kœnigsberg, M. de Stassart prevailed on the emperor to allow the sum to be levied on the whole province instead of on the city alone. For this important service the magistrates offered him a present of 10,000 ducats, but he nobly refused it, saying "Do you wish, gentlemen, to

make me blush for having performed an act of justice." As soon as Napoleon heard of this disinterested behaviour, he sent to him the cross of the legion-of-honour. After the peace of Tilsit he was appointed commissioner for exchanging the archives between the two governments of Prussia and Poland, and he received the order of St. Stanislaus, as a reward. In 1808 he was successively intendant in western Prussia and at Berlin, and he performed his duty at once with firmness and moderation. He returned to France in 1809, and became sub-prefect of Orange, and then prefect of Vaucluse, in which office he continued till 1811, when he was removed to the prefectship of the mouths of the Meuse. While at Orange and Vaucluse he executed various public works at his own expence. His situation in the department of the mouths of the Meuse was an exceedingly delicate one, the Dutch being violently irritated against the French. Stassart was more than once obliged to risk his life to enforce obedience, and he was accused of severity; but even his enemies allowed that he was able, disinterested, and equitable. In one instance he had the generosity to save a sailor who, during a riot, had attempted to stab him with a knife. After having done every thing in his power to arrest the progress of the insurrection, in 1813, he went to Paris; where, after the deposition of Napoleon, he had an audience of the Austrian emperor, who conferred on him the chamberlain's key. M. de Stassart next visited Vienna, while the congress was sitting, and received from the king of Prussia a brilliant ring, with the cypher of that monarch. He was on his road to the Netherlands when he heard of the return of Napoleon from Elba, upon which he immediately proceeded to Paris. Napoleon entrusted him with a letter to the emperor of Austria, to treat for peace, but the Austrian police would not suffer him to continue his journey beyond Lintz. He consequently went back to Paris, where the emperor nominated him master of requests; and, shortly after, commissioner-general in Belgium. The place of commissioner, however, he refused to accept. After the second abdication of Napoleon, M. de Stassart settled in the Netherlands; where, in 1816, the king made him a member of the equestrian order of the province of Namur, with a pension of 2000 florins. He is the author of several works, the most recent of which is "Fables," 1818; and he has contributed to the Statistical Description of France, the Modern Biography, and the Universal Biography.

SIR GEORGE THOMAS STAUNTON, BART.

Is the only son of the late Sir George Leonard Staunton, Bart., who accompanied Lord Macartney, as secretary of embassy, to China. The late Sir George having only one child, paid uncommon attention to his education, and the youth was introduced to a knowledge both of the dead and living languages, and of botany, chemistry, &c. much earlier than usual. He was twelve years old when his father was appointed to go to China, and Sir George, with his son, instantly set off for Rome, where he engaged two native Chinese, of the Propaganda, to return with them to their native country. From these men young Staunton, in the course of the voyage, learned that very difficult language, the Chinese. On his arrival he was presented to the emperor, who seeing so young a man acquainted with his own language, he looked on him with surprise, and made him a handsome present. On the return of the embassy, Sir George had interest enough with the court of directors to get his son appointed a writer in the factory at Canton and Macao, for which young Mr. Staunton embarked, and resided there many years. During that period he translated into the Chinese language, the "History and Progress of Vaccination," which practice has been successfully diffused through that empire. The knowledge of the Chinese language it had been supposed would produce to young Staunton great pecuniary advantages, but it was with difficulty the court of directors could be induced to add 500*l.* to his salary, as secretary of the Chinese language. Sir George published "The Fundamental Laws and Penal Code of China, with an Appendix and Notes," 1810. He had risen almost to the head of the Chinese factory when he returned to England, and then determined not to go any more to China.

He has lately been elected Member for the borough of St. Michael, in Cornwall, and we find him generally voting with administration. He voted against the queen, but was in favour of Catholic emancipation. He also was on the side of Lord Archibald Hamilton, on the motion of that nobleman, respecting the Scotch barons of exchequer. But he has never supported any repeal of taxes, or reduction of expenditure.

Sir G. Staunton has recently published a translation from the Chinese, of an embassy from China to one of the Tartar Princes, in the seventeenth century; which embassy appears to have travelled nearly the same route as Mr. Bell, of Antermony.

COUNT DE STEDING,

A SWEDISH nobleman, is a descendant from a family which had acquired reputation in the career of arms. He himself followed the track which had been taken by his forefathers. After several years service he became a general officer, in which capacity he fought against the Russians, in the campaigns of 1789 and 1790, and obtained important advantages. He successively defeated generals Michelson and Rantenfeldt, and completely routed General Schulz. By these victories he acquired the rank of major-general. In 1792, after the conclusion of a treaty between the two powers, he was sent as ambassador-extraordinary to St. Petersburg, resided for several years in Russia, and was much esteemed there. He was recalled by Gustavus IV. at the epoch of the treaty of Tilsit, and after the deposition of that sovereign he was dispatched to Abo, to negotiate a peace with the Russian envoys. In 1810 Charles XIII. created him a count, and, in 1811, he was raised to the rank of a field-marshal. Count de Steding is a knight of several Swedish and Russian orders.

THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS STEELE

Is a native of Chichester, and bred to the bar. His fellow-citizens elected him their recorder, and he was also elected M. P. for that city in 1781. He and his family attached themselves to the Duke of Richmond, and by that nobleman Mr. Steele was introduced to Mr. Pitt, who made him second secretary of the treasury, under George Rose. He was, while in office, remarked for his gentlemanly conduct. He was next nominated king's-remembrancer of the Exchequer, a place which he holds by patent. He was afterwards appointed joint-paymaster-general of the forces, and, at that time, was admitted into the privy-council. He retired from office with Mr. Pitt, and soon after this, it was discovered that a deficiency of 20,000*l.* appeared in certain office accounts; for this, however, security was given, and the whole passed over. Mr. Steele quitted Parliament in 1807, and has since lived a retired life.

BARON DE STEIN,

FORMERLY Prussian minister-of-state, was born at Nassau, in October, 1757. He very strongly opposed the influence

of Buonaparte, in the affairs of Germany, and was charged, in the imperial official journals, with having been the cause of fomenting the hostilities into which Prussia entered, in 1806. On the invasion of the French, he was obliged to quit the kingdom. The period of his retirement he employed in that association which was known by the name of the League of Virtue, to which Germany, at length, owed its deliverance. In 1812 he re-appeared on the political scene, and was appointed, in 1813, administrator of all the German districts occupied by the allied troops. In 1814 he was charged with a plan for the future organization of Germany; but, from some unexplained cause, he lost the confidence of the government, and he has since lived as a private character on his estate, with the exception of a short visit, in 1818, to the congress of Aix-la-Chapelle.

JAMES STEPHEN, ESQ.

Is a native of the West Indies, and was sent, early in life, to England to be educated. He was entered of Lincoln's Inn, with a view to the bar, but being in narrow circumstances, and having little practice, he acted as a reporter to the Morning-Post newspaper, until he got an appointment in the admiralty-court of St. Christopher's. During his residence there, he acquired a handsome fortune. He is related, by marriage, to Mr. Wilberforce, and on his return he obtained a seat in parliament, for the borough of Tralee, which place he represented until he was provided for. While in parliament, he entered warmly into every measure and wish of the ministry, and his pen was often employed in their defence. His publications are "War in Disguise," 1806;—"Speech of Dr. Randolph in the House of Representatives of the United States of America," 1806;—"American Arguments on British Rights," a re-publication of letters on Neutral Trade;—"The Dangers of the Country," 1807;—and "Speech in the House of Commons on the Overtures of the American Government," 1808. The great object of these publications was to justify the conduct of the ministry towards the Americans; a conduct which, in the end, brought on a war between the two countries. Those services, and the support of Mr. Wilberforce, and the party in the House of Commons known by the name of the saints, procured for Mr. Stephen, in the year 1816, the lucrative place of one of the masters in chancery, and that in opposition to a rule the chancellor had

laid down, not to bestow those places on any barrister who had not devoted his time to the practice of the court of chancery. In parliament Mr. Stephens was distinguished by an eloquence uncommonly vehement, and he shewed himself much to advantage, in resisting the attempts of the society of Lincoln's-Inn, to exclude persons connected with the newspapers from being called to the bar. When this question was debated, he candidly confessed that he had, in his youth, been glad of the assistance which was afforded to him by engagements in the public journals.

MISS STEPHENS.

This lady is sister to Miss Stephens, (now Mrs. J. Smith) who came out at the Theatre Royal, Drury-Lane, in 1798, in the character of Polly, in the "Beggar's Opera." The subject of this sketch was born September 18th, 1794, and in 1807 was articled to Mr. G. Lanza, for five years. Having been accidentally heard by Mr. Thomas Welsh, who was delighted with her voice, she commenced a course of studies under that gentleman, and sung, with great applause, in the concerts at Bath. She made her first appearance, in London, at Covent Garden Theatre, in Mandane, in "Artaxerxes," and afterwards performed Polly, in the "Beggar's Opera," Clara, in the "Duenna," &c. Her voice is very powerful, yet truly harmonious; her intonation rich and various, yet in the highest degree articulate and pathetic. She has been, sometimes, so exhausted as to faint during her performances: Pocock's "John of Paris," composed by Mr. Bishop, was, for two or three nights, not concluded, owing to this lady's sudden indisposition.

GENERAL SIR JAMES DENHAM STEUART, BART.

ONE of the oldest officers in the British army, was born in 1745, received a military education in Germany, and entered into the service as a cornet, at the age of sixteen, in which capacity he was in the German campaigns of 1761 and 1762, under Prince Ferdinand. In 1765, his regiment having been reduced, he travelled in France and Germany, but returned in the following year, and purchased into the royal Irish dragoons. He attained the brevet rank of colonel in 1782, and, in 1788, had the honour of being selected "to form an improved system of interior discipline, economy, and field-move-

ments for the cavalry," in Ireland. This task he performed in a manner which was so satisfactory to his superior officers and to the government, that, in 1791, he was promoted to the colonelcy of the 12th regiment of light-dragoons. After having, in 1795, 1796, and 1797, held a command in Scotland, he was, in the autumn of 1797, sent into Ireland, as commander of the southern district, with the local rank of lieutenant-general. That district was then more disturbed than any other in Ireland, but, by a proper mixture of firmness and moderation, Sir James Steuart succeeded in restoring it to tranquillity, and in keeping it so during the rebellion of 1798. The very first step which he took on this occasion was "to suspend the authority given to military officers to act as justices of the peace; and to direct their attention more immediately to their military functions; calling on the civil magistrates to come forward, and exercise their own authority, with firmness and justice." He also put a stop to all acts of violence, arbitrary punishments, and burning of houses, on the part of the soldiery. At the termination of the rebellion Sir James resigned his command, and he has not since been in active service.

Sir James Steuart is also not unknown to the public in a literary character. He has published "The Works of the late Sir James Steuart, of Coltness, now first collected, with Anecdotes of the Author," 6 vols. 1803;—and "The Principles of Banks and Banking," 8vo. 1810.

SIR JOHN STEVENSON

Is a native of Ireland. The first musical instruction which he received was from Dr. Murphy, in the cathedral of St. Patrick, Dublin. Among his first productions were new airs to the songs in "The Son-in-Law," and "The Agreeable Surprise," to enable the Dublin theatrical managers to act those pieces, the original music being the property of the Haymarket Theatre, and never having been published. He also composed for the Irish stage the opera of "The Contract," by Dr. Holton; and "Love in a Blaze," by Mrs. Atkinson. His degree of doctor of music he is said to have obtained in a manner which redounds highly to his credit. It is also no small proof of his merit, that an elegant and valuable silver cup was some years ago voted to him by the Hibernian Catch-Club, as a mark of respect for his talents, "and in consideration of the many delightful compositions which he has contributed to the entertainment of the club, and to the honour of the coun-

try." It is principally to vocal music that Sir J. Stevenson has devoted himself, but he has also published some church-music, which displays considerable genius. In this country it is as the harmonizer and arranger of the Irish melodies, which are "married to the immortal verse" of Anacreon Moore, that Sir John is most generally known.

JOHN STEVENSON, ESQ.

THIS eminent oculist and aurist is a native of Kegworth, in Leicestershire, and received a classical education at a private school. At the age of sixteen he was taken home, by his father, a celebrated surgeon, to be initiated into the principles of medicine. After having been three years with his father, he was sent to complete his professional studies at St. Thomas's and Guy's Hospitals, and at those hospitals he was three years more in attendance, during which period he acquired a high character for diligence and ability. Such is said to have been his proficiency, that before he had reached his twentieth year, he had performed many of the most important surgical operations. His summer vacations were spent at home, and, while co-operating with his father, he communicated some valuable papers to the Medical Journal. Among these are an "Essay on Dysphagia," and two letters on vaccination. His health beginning to suffer, from the laboriousness of his professional duties, he resolved to confine his future exertions to one or two branches, and he chose for the subjects of his future practice, the diseases of the eye and ear. To qualify himself more perfectly he studied those diseases, under the late Mr. Saunders, at the London Infirmary, established for the cure of them. He then settled in the country, but on the death of his friend and instructor, he was solicited to remove to London. He complied with the request, and is now living in the metropolis in high and deserved repute. He has invented several ingenious instruments for facilitating operations on the eye and ear, and for several years he has been in the habit of delivering a course of lectures. He has likewise founded, at his own expense, but under the patronage of his majesty, a dispensary for the cure of cataract. Besides the works already mentioned, and several papers in the various medical journals, Mr. Stevenson has published "A Practical Treatise on the Morbid Sensibility of the Eye, usually called Weakness of Sight," 8vo. 1810;—“A Practical

"Treatise on Cataract," 8vo. 1813;—and "A Practical Treatise on Gutta Serena," 8vo. 1822.

CHARLES STEWART, ESQ.

WAS formerly a major on the East-India Company's establishment at Bengal, but has for some years been professor of Arabic, Persian, and Hindostanni literature, at the Hertford college, a situation for which he is eminently qualified, by his thorough knowledge of the Oriental languages. His first work, which appeared in 1809, was a 4to. volume, intituled "A Descriptive Catalogue of the Oriental Library of the late Tippoo Sultaun." This work performs more than its title promises, as, independent of numerous analyses and translations from the books of the library, it contains correct and copious lives of Hyder Ali and Tippoo Saib. In 1810 Mr. Stewart translated from the Persian, the interesting "Travels of Mirza Abu Taleb Khan, in Asia, Africa, and Europe," 2 vols. Mirza Abu was the person who, about twenty years ago, excited so much curiosity in this country, under the appellation of the Persian Prince. He, however, was not a native of Persia, but of Hindostan. The last work of Mr. Stewart is "The History of Bengal, from the first Mahommedan Invasion to the Virtual Conquest of the Country by the English," 4to. 1813.

DUGALD STEWART, ESQ.

A MAN of great celebrity, as a teacher and metaphysician, was born in 1753, and is the son of Dr. Matthew Stewart, professor of mathematics in the university of Edinburgh. He was educated at the high-school, and admitted, at the age of thirteen, as a student in the college, under the tuition of Dr. Blair and Dr. Ferguson. Such was the progress he made that, at the age of eighteen, he was appointed to read lectures for his father, which he continued to do till his death. When Dr. Ferguson was sent to North America, on a mission, Mr. Stewart taught his class in moral philosophy, during his absence, and, in 1784, when the professor resigned, Mr. Stewart was chosen to fill his chair; in which he has continued ever since, with increased reputation. His writings have been much read and highly approved of, and have procured him the honour of being elected a member of the academies of Petersburg and Philadelphia. He has had under his care several most distinguished noblemen, among others the Marquis of Lansdowne, who, when chancellor of the ex-

chequer, procured for Mr. Stewart the appointment of gazette-writer for Scotland. His works are "Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind," 2 vols. 4to. 1792, and 1813;—"Outlines of Moral Philosophy for the Use of Students," 1793;—"Dr. Adam Smith's Essays on Philosophical Subjects, with an Account of the Life and Writings of the Author," 1801;—"An Account of the Life and Writings of Dr. Robertson," 1803;—"An Account of the Life and Writings of Dr. Thomas Reid;" the Memoirs of Smith, Reid, and Robertson, were afterwards collected into one volume, with additional notes. In the election of a mathematical professor, of the university of Edinburgh, Mr. Stewart was reflected on for his conduct to the successful candidate, and he therefore thought proper to publish a "Statement of Facts relative to that Election," 1805. A volume of his Philosophical Essays came out in 1818. He has lately written a part of the Dissertations prefixed to the supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica.

His reputation is greater than either his originality or utility; for his style is heavy, prolix, and confused, and it is difficult to conceive his meaning, even where any thing particular is meant.

LIEUT.-GEN. THE HON. SIR W. STEWART,

THE fourth son of the late Earl of Galloway, entered the army in 1786, as an ensign in the 42d foot. He served in the West-Indies in 1793 and 1794; was appointed lieutenant-colonel, and assistant-adjutant-general to Lord Moira's army, in 1795; was sent to St. Domingo in 1796; and, in 1797, was commandant at Mole St. Nicholas. With a laudable desire to acquire experience, where warfare was carried on upon a more extensive scale, he visited the continent in 1799, attended the Prussian and Hessian reviews, and served with the allied armies in Suabia, Switzerland, and Italy, under the Archduke Charles, Marshal Suwarrow, and General Korsakow. In 1800 he formed a rifle corps, and was in the expedition to Ferrol; and in 1800 he commanded the troops on-board of the British fleet, in the Baltic. Between 1802 and 1809 he was employed in the home-service, in Sicily and in Egypt, and in 1809 he was at the head of the light-brigade, at Walcheren. He served in the Peninsula from 1810 to 1814, with the exception of a part of 1813, and during this time he commanded the 2d division of the allied army, and was present at the battles of Busaco, Albuera, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, the Nivelle, the Nive, Bayonne, Orthes, and Toulouse. He rose to the rank of lieu-

tenant-general in 1813, has several times received the thanks of parliament, and is a knight of the Bath, and of the Tower and Sword. Sir W. Stewart has been in seventeen foreign campaigns, and has been several times wounded.

MAJOR-GENERAL STIRLING.

This officer has spent very nearly half a century in the army, during which he has been in perpetual activity, and has had many hair-breadth escapes. He joined the royal highland regiment, in 1774, as a volunteer. He purchased an ensigncy, and accompanied that regiment to America, in 1776, in which year he was present at the battles of Brooklyn and White Plains, the storming of Fort Washington, and several severe actions. During the remainder of the American war, he was constantly engaged, both in the northern and southern colonies. After the conclusion of the contest, he returned to England, and obtained six months leave of absence, at the expiration of which he joined his regiment in Nova Scotia. In 1786 he was sent to the island of St. John, where he remained three years. In 1789 he once more visited his native country. He bore a part in the continental campaigns of 1793 and 1794, and the disastrous retreat through the Dutch provinces; and in 1795 embarked for the West-Indies, but was driven back by the heavy gales, which lasted for seven weeks. In 1798 he was at the capture of Minorca; and, in 1801, he proceeded, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, to Egypt. At the latter period he held the commission of major. He and his 800 men had been six months on-board when they reached Aboukir, yet not a man was unfit for duty. At the battle of Alexandria his regiment attacked and destroyed the French regiment, which was known by the name of the Invincibles. On this occasion Major Stirling was severely wounded. After having contributed to the reduction of Cairo and Alexandria, he returned to England. In January, 1809, he commanded the 42d, at the battle of Corunna; in the same year he proceeded to Walcheren; in April, 1812, he joined the Duke of Wellington, and was at the battle of Salamanca, the siege of Burgos, and the retreat into Portugal; and, in 1813, he was in all the actions except the battle of Vittoria, and was encamped on the heights of Maya for upwards of three months, till, reduced by fatigue and ill-health, he was obliged to retire to the rear. He never was in any other corps than the royal highland regiment, and during a period of forty-two years, which he served in the regiment, he had only

once leave of absence for six months, and was present at every skirmish or battle that the regiment was engaged in during the above period, twenty-seven years of it in foreign climates. Since the commencement of the war of 1793, he has twice lost his baggage, been once taken prisoner at sea, twice wounded, and once shipwrecked. He reached the rank of major-general in 1814, and is now lieutenant-governor of Cork.

DR. STOCK,

A PHYSICIAN of considerable medical and literary talent, who resides at Bristol, where he has an extensive practice. He is a member of the Medical and Natural History Societies of Edinburgh, and of the Medical and Physical Society of Philadelphia. His first work was "Medical Collections on the Effects of Cold as a Remedy in certain Diseases," 8vo. 1805. Having been in habits of close friendship with the late eminent Dr. Beddoes, he, in 1811, published in 4to. "Memoirs of the Life of Thomas Beddoes, M.D." This volume is equally honourable to the feelings and to the abilities of Dr. Stock.

J. STODDART, LL.D.

A POLITICAL writer in London, of which place he is a native. His father was a naval officer, and proprietor of a small estate in Wiltshire. He was educated at the grammar-school in the close of Salisbury, under the Rev. Dr. Skinner; and while there, was particularly noticed, as a Greek scholar, by the H. and R. R. Shute Barrington, then bishop of the diocese, by whose advice he was sent to Christ Church college, Oxford. Here he was entered, in the year 1790, as a commoner. In the year following he was nominated by the present Bishop of Norwich to a studentship of Christ Church, a situation then held by Mr. Vansittart, Mr. Canning, and Mr. Charles Wynne, and which the subject of this memoir continued to retain, until it was vacated by his marriage. Having been originally destined to the church, he, in 1794, took the degree of bachelor of arts; but immediately afterwards, resolving to embrace the profession of the law, he, by the advice of the Hon. Daines Barrington, entered his name on the law-list at the university, with a view to future practice in the ecclesiastical and admiralty courts. Accordingly, he took the degree of LL.B. in 1798, and that of LL.D. in 1802; and was, in the latter year, admitted a member of the College of Advocates in Doctor's Commons.

In 1803 he was appointed by Earl St. Vincent, at the recommendation of Sir William Scott (now Lord Stowell) to be the King's Advocate in the Admiralty Court of Malta. He proceeded thither, and discharged the duties of that office till 1807, when he resigned it, and returned to the bar at Doctor's Commons, where he still continues to practise.

Dr. Stoddart married, in 1803, Isabella, eldest daughter of the Rev. Sir Henry Moncrieff, Bart. by whom he has seven children now living.

In 1796 and 1798 he assisted his friend Dr. Noehden in translating, from the German of Schiller, two plays, viz. *Fiesco* and *Don Carlos*, which were published under the joint initials of G. H. N. and J. S.

In 1801 he published "Remarks on Local Scenery and Manners in Scotland," in 2 vols. 8vo. dedicated to the late Duchess of Gordon.

His first political writings were published in 1810, in the *Times* newspaper, under the signature J. S. In 1812 he undertook to write the leading articles of that paper, and continued to do so till the end of the year 1816. In consequence of some differences with one of the proprietors of the *Times*, he, in February, 1817, established a new morning paper, called the *New Times*. The political principles which Dr. Stoddart has maintained in all his published writings, are nearly those of the late Mr. Burke, whom he often quotes with admiration.

DR. STONE

Is the son of the Rev. F. Stone, who gave up a valuable living in the church, rather than act in opposition to the dictates of his conscience. He was educated at the Charterhouse, whence he removed to University-college, Oxford, where he took the degree of doctor of medicine in 1794, having previously been a sedulous attendant on the medical lectures in London and Edinburgh. While at Oxford he was an unsuccessful candidate for a travelling fellowship; Sir Francis Milman was the fortunate competitor. He did not settle in business for some time after he had taken his degree, but at length he fixed at Richmond, where he remained for several years. He then removed to London, gained the friendship of Dr. Baillie, and was appointed physician to the Charter-house. He is now held in considerable estimation. Dr. Stone is the author of a "Treatise on Diseases of the Stomach, and Digestion," 8vo. 1806.

MR. JAMES STORER,

AN engraver of very considerable merit, has produced a great number of works, some by himself, and others in conjunction with Mr. Greig. In 1812 he published "A Description of Fonthill Abbey, with Views;"—and, in 1814, the first volume of "The History and Antiquities of the British Cathedrals," which history now extends to several volumes. With Mr. Greig he has, among other publications, sent forth to the world "Select Views of London and its Environs," 1804;—"Views in North Britain, illustrative of the Works of Burns," 1805;—"Plates to illustrate Cowper and Bloomfield;"—"The Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet," 10 vols. small 8vo.—"The Antiquarian Repository," 7 vols. small 8vo.;—"Ancient Relics," 2 vols. small 8vo.;—and "Excursions in Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Kent, Surrey, and Sussex," 5 vols. small 8vo.

T. STOTHARD, ESQ.

This eminent artist has, for a long period, been a member of the Royal Academy, and he deservedly ranks high among British painters. Engravings from many of his earliest productions are to be found in Harrison's Novels and Classics, and there are few works of any importance, in the class of poetry and elegant literature, published of late years, which his pencil has not been employed to embellish. His large pictures, too, are numerous, and of superior merit. An able critic on the fine arts, after censuring his peculiar style of outline and colouring, and accusing him of mannerism, an accusation which is certainly not without some foundation, candidly adds, "At the same time it must be observed, that Mr. Stothard's works are uniformly elegant. No vulgar confusion of character, no kind of coarseness ever pollutes his canvass. He seems to possess a mind of strong sensibility; and though it is but too obvious that he blameably neglects to consult nature, it is undeniably that he deserves to be admired for some of the highest refinements in art. He is always elegant; and, indeed, may be said to evince, in painting, all the refinement of feeling which distinguishes Mr. Flaxman in sculpture." That this panegyric is merited might easily be proved, by referring to very many of Mr. Stothard's pictures. It is, however, quite sufficient to mention one of his works, the Pilgrimage to Canterbury, which alone would be sufficient to immortalize his name.

LORD STOWEL,

THE elder brother of Lord Eldon, was born at Newcastle, and educated at the grammar-school there, from whence he removed to the University-college, Oxford, where he became a fellow. He took his degree, M. A. in 1767, and B. C. L. in 1772, and D.C.L. in 1779. He for a long time acted as a tutor, at Oxford, and with much reputation. He afterwards came to town to practice, as a civilian, met with great encouragement, and, by degrees, rose to be at the head of the civil law, and to acquire a splendid fortune. On the death of Sir James Marriot, in 1799, he was appointed judge of the high-court of admiralty of England. He was also vicar-general to the Archbishop of Canterbury, master of the faculties, chancellor of the diocese of London, and commissary of London and Canterbury. Sir William is a man of distinguished talents, and was admitted a member of the literary club with Dr. Johnson, Mr. Burke, &c. &c. His first appearance in parliament was in 1792, as member for Downton, when he was king's advocate-general, on his appointment to which place he was knighted. In 1802 he was elected member for the University of Oxford, which he continued to represent until he was called up to the House of Peers, on the late creation, as Baron Stowel. Some of the above places he has lately resigned, as inconsistent with the rank of a peer, but that of judge of the admiralty he still retains.

VISCOUNT STRANGFORD,

OF the kingdom of Ireland, was born in 1780, and succeeded his father when a minor. He had an early talent for poetry, and some of his first compositions were printed, but anonymously, in the Poetical Register. When young, he resided much in Portugal, and made himself master of the language of that country, a proof of which he gave by publishing "Poems from the Portuguese of Camoens, with Remarks on his Life and Writings," 1803, which has passed through several editions. His translations are highly poetical, but not quite so faithful. His knowledge of the language rendered him a very fit person to be sent to the Portuguese court; he was first secretary of legation at Lisbon; and when it became necessary to appoint an envoy, to follow the King of Portugal to the Brazils, Lord Strangford was selected. He resided in the Brazils for some years, and conducted himself with so much credit, as to recommend him

to further and more lucrative appointments. In 1816 he was sent as envoy-extraordinary to Stockholm; and, in 1820, he was appointed ambassador-extraordinary to Constantinople, where he now is, and, in the present situation of affairs, it must be owned that he has a most arduous task to perform.

MAJOR-GENERAL STRUTT

Is the second son of John Strutt, Esq. many years M. P. for Malden, in Essex. This gentleman entered into the military service in 1778, as ensign of the 61st regiment, and embarked for Minorca, where, in 1779, he was made a lieutenant, and extra-aide-de-camp to the governor, Murray; and at home his friends had procured him a captain's commission in the 91st, a newly-raised regiment. He arrived in London, with some very important dispatches, in May, 1780, but soon embarked for the West Indies, and joined his regiment. The malignant fever, however, reduced the regiment so much that the skeleton was sent home in 1781, to recruit. The recruiting service did not suit Captain Strutt's active mind, and, in 1782, he exchanged into the 97th, for Minorca; but that island having surrendered to the enemy, they were landed at Gibraltar, and acted during the remainder of the siege. On the peace he returned to England, and purchased a majority in the 60th, or Royal American regiment, but the 3d and 4th battalions being reduced, he soon came on half-pay. He then travelled to Germany, and learned the German language, and their system of tactics. In 1787 he was appointed major of the 40th regiment, and embarked for the West Indies. In 1790 he became lieutenant-colonel, by purchase, but was attacked by the fever of the country, and obliged to return to England. In 1792, he was removed to the 54th regiment, which was soon ordered to the West Indies, under Sir Charles Grey. But first they embarked with Lord Moira, for the continent, where they joined the Duke of York, in his highness's retreat, and Colonel Strutt acted as commander of a brigade, in which he much distinguished himself. On his return to England, he was dispatched to the West Indies, and in August made colonel by brevet, and soon after a brigadier-general. He acted in St. Vincent, where, in an action on the 8th January, 1796, he was wounded three times, first in the mouth, then in the breast, and afterwards in the leg, which obliged him to submit to amputation. On his return he met with the reception he deserved, and was promoted to be lieutenant-governor of Sterling Castle; but afterwards he was made go-

vernor of Quebec, a situation which he now holds, with the rank of major-general.

E. B. SUGDEN, ESQ.

THIS gentleman, who is a barrister and eminent conveyancer, is said to be the son of parents in an humble rank of life, in Westminster, and also to have been, at one period, of a wandering disposition. He, however, at length settled, and applied to the law, with so much diligence and success, as to acquire much reputation. That he has been no careless student his works demonstrate. They consist of "A Practical Treatise on the Law of Venders and Purchasers of Estates," 8vo. 1805;—"A Practical Treatise on Powers," 8vo. 1808;—"Letters on Selling, Buying, Leasing, Settling, and Devising Estates," 8vo. 1809;—"Gilbert's Law of Uses and Trusts," 3d edition, with notes, 8vo. 1811;—"Enquiry into the Expediency of repealing the Annuity Act, and raising the real Rate of Interest," 1812;—"Letter to Sir Samuel Romilly, on the Omission of the Word · Signed,' in the Attestation to Instruments executing Powers," 8vo. 1815;—and "A Letter to Charles Butler, Esq. on the Doctrine of presuming a Surrender of Terms assigned to attend the Inheritance," 8vo. 1819.

PRINCE SULKOWSKI,

A PATRIOTIC Polish nobleman, is the son of the palatine of Kalisch, and grand-chancellor of the crown, who died in 1794, of a fit of apoplexy, brought on by grief and indignation at his being unable to obtain from the Russian generals any mitigation of the sufferings which his countrymen endured from the Russian troops. Prince Sulkowski participated in the sentiments and feelings of his father, but it was long before a favourable opportunity was offered to give vent to them. At length the invasion of Prussia by Napoleon, and the promises which that monarch made to the Poles, induced the prince to believe that the time was arrived to assert the independence of his country. He raised a regiment, at the head of which he rendered himself conspicuous by a courage that bordered on temerity. At the attack and capture of Dirschau, in March, 1807, he was the first who forced an entrance into the town, notwithstanding he had received two severe contusions. He was instantly rewarded with the cross of the legion-of-honour. In 1808 and 1809 he was employed, as a general officer, in

Spain ; and at the battle of Almonacid he performed such prodigies of valour that he was surnamed "The Valiant," by his companions in arms. After the fall of Napoleon, the prince returned to Poland, and met with an enthusiastic reception. He was chosen, in 1815, to proceed to France, for the purpose of complimenting Alexander on his becoming king of Poland, and that monarch made him his aide-de-camp. In 1818, however, Sulkowski solicited and obtained his dismission, and he has since resided on his estate.

MRS. MARY SUMBELL,

Whose maiden-name was Davies, is a native of Birmingham. Losing her father at an early age, she went with her mother to Dublin, and there obtained an engagement for the stage. She afterwards returned to England, and performed at several theatres, particularly Exeter and Shrewsbury. At the latter place she married Mr. Wells, a comedian, who soon abandoned her for another woman, although she was then in her bloom, and very handsome. In 1781 she obtained an engagement at the Haymarket theatre, and soon after at one of the winter theatres. In many characters she appeared to great advantage, as in Cowslip, Mrs. Cadwallader, and others of that cast. As she was very beautiful, several young men of fortune paid her great attentions; but she put herself under the protection of the well-known Captain Topham, with whom she lived many years, and had three daughters by him, all of whom were well married. They disagreed, and Mrs. Wells, by imprudence, became embarrassed. To obtain a supply of money, she published "Memoirs of her own Life," 3 vols. 12mo.; which, although it afforded her some assistance, did not effectually relieve her, and she was compelled to take up her abode in the Fleet-prison. There she became acquainted with a foreign Jew, named Sumbell, a rich man, but committed to prison for a contempt of court. He offered her marriage according to the Jewish rites, to which she was so weak as to consent; he paid her debts, and for a time she appeared as Mrs. Sumbell, and lived in an elegant manner. As the marriage was not legal, he left her, and she again became much distressed. By means of her friends, however, she discharged her debts, and obtained something to subsist on; and, with a small allowance from the theatrical fund, she has now a prospect of passing her life in comfort.

T. S. SURR, ESQ.

THIS gentleman is the nephew of Alderman Skinner, was educated at Christ's Hospital, and was long first clerk of the Drawing Office in the Bank of England. He married a Miss Griffiths, the sister-in-law of Sir Richard Phillips's lady. As a literary man he has acquired reputation, particularly as a novelist, some of his novels having been extremely popular. His productions consist of "Consequences, a novel," 2 vols;—"Christ's Hospital, a Poem," 4to, 1797;—"George Barnwell, a Novel," 3 vols. 1798;—Refutation of certain Misrepresentations relative to the Nature and Influence of Bank-notes, and of the Stoppage of Specie at the Bank of England, upon the Prices of Provisions," 8vo. 1801;—"Splendid Misery, a Novel," 3 vols. 1801;—"A Winter in London, a Novel," 3 vols. 1806;—and "The Magic of Wealth," a Novel," 3 vols, 1815. When Mr. Surr published his poem of "Christ's Hospital," the following elegant sonnet was addressed to him anonymously in the Gentleman's Magazine, by one of his schoolfellows, who is said to be the Reverend George Richards.

" My Surr, if yet thy faithful breast retain
 Auy kind memory of a youthful friend,
 In school-days loved, I shall not much offend,
 When, in no flattering, no injurious strain,
 I tell how much I love thy honest rhymes;
 Which to my mind so sweetly have restored
 Faint and nigh-fading images of times
 Long past; of haunts our footsteps have explored
 So oft together; and that happy age,
 When, after Learning's pleasant labour done,
 And school tasks ended with the setting sun,
 We trod in puny majesty the stage,
 In boyish tones delighting to rehearse
 Southern's, perchance, or gentler Otway's verse."

THE DUKE OF SUSSEX

Is the fourth son of his late majesty, George III., and was born in 1773. He received the first part of his education at home, the latter in Germany. He studied at Gottingen, and from thence travelled to Italy. There he saw Lady Augusta Murray, daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Earl of Dunmore, and a mutual affection being entertained, they

contracted a marriage according to the Romish church, and the prince has by her a son and daughter. On the return of his Royal Highness and Lady Augusta to England, they were married, by banns, at St. George's Church, Hanover Square. So attached was his Royal Highness to the lady, at that time, that he said to have written to his father, offering to relinquish all claim as a member of the royal family, provided the marriage should not be disturbed. This was refused, and a suit was instituted in the Ecclesiastical Court, in which the marriage was declared void. The royal marriage-act was alone sufficient to determine this. In the year 1801 Prince Augustus was created Baron of Arklow, Earl of Inverness, and Duke of Sussex; he had also a settlement made on him of 12,000*l.* a-year, since increased to 18,000*l.*, and was made a Knight of the Garter. His Royal Highness has entered much into public life, particularly by accepting the office of president of various societies, and taking the chair at their anniversary dinners. In politics he is decidedly with the opposition, which has given so much offence to a certain quarter, that he is far from being on good terms with his family. Some imprudence in youth brought him into debt; and, as he made a settlement on Lady Augusta and her children, and appropriated a large portion of his income to pay his debts, his annual income is very small. On the present sovereign, when Prince Regent, resigning the grand mastership of the Freemasons, the Duke of Sussex was installed in his room. To this society he became much attached. His Highness is patron of the African and Asiatic Society, president of the Society of Arts, one of the presidents of the Queen's Lying-in Hospital, of the Infirmary for Asthma, and of several dispensaries. He is also colonel of the Honourable Artillery Company. His Highness speaks in public with great fluency, but does not often rise in the House of Lords.

DR. SUTHERLAND

Is of a Scottish family, but his father was an apothecary of great respectability in Westminster. In consequence of a professional legacy which was left to him by his maternal uncle, Dr. Mowbray, he was first induced to turn his attention to medical pursuits. Dr. Sutherland was educated at Westminster, and received from his father the rudiments of the curative art. When he was of a proper age he was sent to Edinburgh, and no expense was spared to qualify him for a physi-



Duke of Suffolk

cian. He took his doctor's degree in 1805, on which occasion he chose contagion as the subject of his thesis. On his return to London, he completed his course of study at the hospitals. On the resignation of the late Dr. Simmons, with whom, and his son, he was acquainted, he was elected physician to St. Luke's Hospital, and he also purchased from him the house at Islington, for private patients. Dr. Sutherland has paid the most laborious attention to the deplorable disease of insanity, and a proportionable degree of confidence is reposed in him by the friends of his patients. Among other improvements in the mode of treatment, he has invented a small instrument, by which he can open, without violence or injury, the mouths of those insane persons who refuse to take nourishment.

VISCOUNT SYDNEY

Is the eldest son of the first Lord Sydney. His father attaching himself closely to Mr. Pitt, the son was, in 1789, appointed a lord of the admiralty, and, in 1792, he was returned M. P. for Whitchurch, a borough which his father had long represented, and for which Mr. Townshend continued to sit until he was called up to the House of Peers. In 1793 he was appointed one of the lords of the treasury, which he continued to be until he succeeded to the title, by the death of his father, when his majesty was pleased to appoint him a lord of the bed-chamber. This latter place he held till the year 1811. In 1809 he was made ranger of St. James's and Hyde Parks, a sinecure which he now enjoys. His lordship is also high steward of Yarmouth.

REV. DR. C. SYMMONS

Is a native of Wales. He was formerly of Clare Hall Cambridge, and was afterwards incorporated of Jesus College, Oxford, where, in 1794, he took his bachelor's and doctor's degrees. He at that period held the rectory of Narbeth, in Pembrokeshire, and was one of the prebendaries of Brecon; but we believe that he no longer holds the last of these situations. He has for many years resided at Chiswick, and was at one time connected with the British Press newspaper. He has also contributed to the Monthly Review. Dr. Symmons is a writer of great ele-

gance and animation, both in prose and verse, a profound scholar, and a man of a truly benevolent heart and liberal mind. His life of Milton is, perhaps, one of the best specimens of biography in the English language ; it does honour at once to his principles and talents. His translation of Virgil's *Aeneis*, is also a masterly work. Dr. Symmons has published "Sermons," 8vo. 1788 ;—"A Sermon for the Benefit of Decayed Clergymen in the Diocese of St. David's," 1789 ;—"Ibez, a Dramatic Poem," 8vo. 1797 ;—"The Life of John Milton," 8vo. 1806 ;—"The Prose Works of John Milton, with the Life of the Author," 7 vols, 8vo. 1806 ;—"Poems by Caroline Symmons and Charles Symmons, D. D." 8vo. 1813 ;—and a version of "The *Aeneis* of Virgil," 4to. 1817, and second edition, 2 vols, 8vo. 1820.

M. TABARAUD

Was born at Limoges, in 1744, and educated for the church. After having been a teacher of the learned languages, at Nantes, and professor of theology at Arles and Lyon, he was appointed, in 1782, superior of the college of Pezenas. At first he was favourable to the revolution, from which he hoped for useful reforms in church and state ; but he was soon alienated from it, and became its steady opponent. Having been denounced to the jacobin-club of Paris, by that of Limoges, he was obliged to seek for shelter in various places. In 1792 he published, at Paris, his "Historical and Critical Treatise on the Election of Bishops," 2 vols. Anticipating what was about to happen, he, previously to the 10th of August, took refuge at Rouen, and, after the massacres of September, he emigrated to England. In this country he resided for ten years, during a part of which time he was connected with the *Times* and the *Oracle* newspapers, and was a contributor to the *Anti-Jacobin Review*. In 1802 he returned to France, and became a voluminous theological writer. He was appointed censor of new publications in 1811, but the loss of his sight obliged him to relinquish this office. Louis gave him the title of honorary royal-censor, with a pension. The works of M. Tabaraud are numerous, but it is not necessary to specify the titles of them. He is one of the writers engaged in the *Universal Biography*.

VISCOUNT TABARIE

Was early introduced into the French government-offices, and obtained rapid promotion. At the beginning of Napoleon's first reign, M. Tabarié was deputy-inspector of reviews, and one of the heads of the second division of the war-department. He was made an officer of the legion-of-honour after the battle of Austerlitz, and, in 1813, he was appointed secretary-general of the war-administration. He followed Louis to Ghent in 1815, and on his return was nominated steward of the king's household; and, soon after, a member of the chamber of deputies, and was replaced in the same office which he occupied in 1813. In 1816 he was made a counsellor-of-state, and under secretary-of-state in the war-department; and he often acted in the chamber as king's-commissioner. In September, 1817, he lost his secretaryship, on the resignation of the Duke of Feltre.

EARL TALBOT

Was born in 1773, and was educated at Christ-church, Oxford. He succeeded to the family honours in 1793. In 1800 he married Miss Lambert, of Bean-castle, in Ireland, (who died during her husband's viceroyalty, in that kingdom); by whom he has several children. His lordship is on the most intimate terms with the Marquis of Anglesea, and, by his interest with a certain great personage, Lord Talbot obtained the lord-lieutenancy of the county of Stafford, although opposed by a cabinet minister. In like manner, when Lord Anglesea was intended to go as lord-lieutenant to Ireland, and from certain circumstances, too delicate to mention here, was obliged to decline it, he had interest enough to procure the appointment for his friend, Lord Talbot. His lordship enjoyed that office more than three years, and, by the fortunate circumstance of the royal visit to Ireland, he obtained an extension beyond the usual time, which it is said was never granted to more than three viceroys before him. He has since been succeeded by Marquis Wellesley.

COUNT EDMUND DE TALLEYRAND-PERIGORD

Is a nephew of Prince Talleyrand, was born in 1787, entered on his military career under the imperial government, and became aide-de-camp to the Prince of Neufchâtel.

Through the influence of his uncle, he married a princess of Courland. In 1810 the Austrian order of St. Leopold was conferred on him, and, in 1812, he became colonel of the 8th regiment of chasseurs. At the head of the chasseurs he served in the Russian campaign, and greatly distinguished himself. Louis, in 1814, made him a commander of the legion-of-honour, a knight of St. Louis, and a marechal-de-camp; and in the following year he gave him the command of a brigade of the cavalry of the guards. He now bears the title of Duke of Dino, in the kingdom of Naples, the Neapolitan sovereign having given that dukedom to Prince Talleyrand, as a reward for his services to the Bourbons at the congress of Vienna.

PRINCE DE TALLEYRAND-PÉRIGORD.

This celebrated nobleman, who is considered, and perhaps justly, as the most consummate politician in Europe, is a nephew of the late Cardinal de Talleyrand, and was born in 1754. His family is one of the most ancient in France. As he was born with a club-foot, he was unfitted for the army, and he was, therefore, devoted to the church. In his youth he is said to have displayed great talents and capacity for learning, but to have been guilty of many irregularities. In 1780 he was appointed agent-general of the clergy, and, in 1789, he obtained the bishopric of Autun. When the states-general were called together, he was chosen as the deputy from the bailiwick of Autun, and he took an active part in the debates, particularly on religious and financial questions. He recommended that the property of the clergy should be sold, and maintained that the sale would be no less just than useful. In December, 1790, he published an address to the clergy, in which he explained his motives for taking the constitutional oath, and exhorted them to follow his example. He was also one of the prelates who consecrated the first constitutional bishops, and by this act he drew upon himself the papal censure. In January, 1791, he was elected to the Legislative Assembly, by the department of Paris, and during the session he was ~~an~~ speaker. At the close of the session he was sent, with M. Chauvelin, on a secret mission to England, and he remained in England after the departure of M. Chauvelin. He was, however, at length ordered to quit this country, and, as he was informed that his safety was compromised, by some papers which had been found in the Tuilleries, he sought an asylum in America.



W. Read. Sc.

Prince Talleyrand.

But, after the downfall of the Jacobins, he returned to France, and obtained the erasure of his name from the list of emigrants. His influence then rapidly increased. He was chosen a member of the Institute, and in July, 1797, he was made minister for foreign affairs, in the room of Charles Lacroix. As a minister no one could deny his talent, but he is charged with having manifested little delicacy as to the means by which he increased his fortune. His negotiation with the American envoys, in which he demanded a bribe for himself and his colleagues, under the name of a loan, affords one striking proof of his rapacity. He continued in office till July, 1799, when he gave in his resignation. In his retirement he was, however, actively employed; as he was one of those who planned the revolution of the 18th of Brumaire, which placed Buonaparte at the head of the consular government. As soon as that government was established, he was recalled to the administration of foreign affairs, and his skill in diplomacy was soon proved by the negotiations and treaties of Lunéville and of Amiens. In June, 1802, the pope granted a brief, which restored him to a secular life, and legitimated a marriage which he had contracted. He accompanied the first consul to the Netherlands, in 1803; was named high-chamberlain in 1804; signed the treaty of peace with Austria in 1805; and, in 1806, was raised to be prince of Bendington, in the kingdom of Naples. He also received almost all the continental orders of knighthood. After the treaty of Tilsit, however, he incurred the displeasure of Napoleon, and was succeeded, as minister for foreign affairs, by M. de Champagny. It is said that the cause of his disgrace was his strenuous opposition to the measures which the emperor had resolved upon, with respect to Spain. When Ferdinand and the Spanish princes relinquished their claims to the Spanish crown, they were placed at Valençay, under the care of Prince Talleyrand. As soon as the authority of Napoleon began to totter, M. de Talleyrand began to intrigue against him, and there can be no doubt that he had a very preponderating share in the proceedings which led to the defection of the senate, and the deposition of Napoleon. Accordingly, he presided over the senate when the act of deposition was passed, and he was appointed one of the members of the provisional government. Louis reinstated him in the ministry for foreign affairs, and subsequently sent him to the congress of Vienna, as his plenipotentiary. At the congress Talleyrand exerted himself to obtain a recognition of the principle that free

bottoms make free goods, and also to prevail upon the allied sovereigns to dethrone Bonaparte and Murat. His hatred of Murat is traced to the circumstance of the monarch having confiscated the revenues of the principality of Beneventum. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, Talleyrand was one of the signers of the infamous paper issued by the congress, which was, in fact, nothing less than an invitation to assassinate the emperor. In consequence of this, Talleyrand was one of the persons excluded from the amnesty, which was issued by the emperor soon after his arrival at Paris. When, by the successes of the allies, Louis was again forced on the French people, he appointed him president of the council, and continued him in his former department. M. de Talleyrand, however, held his office only from the 9th of July to the 26th of September, when he was replaced by the Duke de Richelieu. He has not since taken any open part in public affairs, but it is not probable that a man of his intriguing spirit has remained a mere inactive observer, amidst the numerous political mutations which have occurred in France within the last seven years, and which are still pending.

M. de Talleyrand is the author of an "Essay on Lotteries," 1779;—"Several Reports to the Constituent Assembly";—"Essay on Public Education," 1791;—"Essay on the Commercial Intercourse of the United States with England,"—and "Essay on the Advantages to be derived from New Colonies under the present Circumstances," both of which are inserted in the Memoirs of the Institute;—and "Report made to the Conservative Senate on the Blows aimed by the Barbary Corsairs at the Commerce of the European Powers."

M. TALMA.

This admirable actor was born at Paris, in 1766. His father was a dentist of that city, but settled in London. Talma passed his early years in a school at Richmond, but was afterwards sent to Paris, and there finished his education. He was only ten years old when a play, performed at his school, at once marked his destination. Young Talma had so identified himself with the personage he represented, that tears actually flowed down his cheeks. Having finished his studies, he returned to his father in London. Some young Frenchmen induced him to join them in playing several pieces in French, and the novelty of this scene drew much at-



Tatmai!

tention from the fashionable world. Talma was noticed by several persons of distinction, who endeavoured to engage his father to destine him for the London stage. On his return, however, to Paris soon after, he became acquainted with one or two of the actors, who endeavoured to stimulate in his mind the passion which plainly enough existed there. For some time Talma attended the classes of declamation in the royal school ; and soon obtained an order for his appearance on the stage. On the 27th of November, 1787, he made his first appearance on the Théâtre Français, in the character of Seide. Encouraged by the applause he received, Talma resolved to give himself a second education, and he eagerly sought the acquaintance of men of letters, of painters, and of sculptors. Talma's success was great and rapid ; but it was not till Larive had quitted the stage, that he could obtain possession of the leading tragic parts. We cannot give a more correct idea of M. Talma's acting, than by transcribing what Madam de Staél has said of him. " Talma," says this celebrated writer, " may be cited as a model of power, and of discretion in the use of it, of simplicity and true grandeur. He possesses all the secrets of the various arts ; his attitudes recall to mind the fine statues of antiquity ; and the expression of his face, and every look, ought to be the study of our best painters. There is in the voice of this man a magic which I cannot describe ; which, from the moment when its first accent is heard, awakens all the sympathies of the heart ; all the charms of music, of painting, of sculpture, and of poetry, —but, above all, the language of the soul ; these are the means which he uses to excite, in him who listens, all the effect of the generous or the terrible passions. What a knowledge of the human mind he displays in the manner of conceiving his parts ! He is the author himself, come again, realize, by his look, his accents, and his manner, the person he means to present to your imagination." Madam de Staél goes on to describe, in many instances, the manner in which Talma has proceeded to produce such fine effect with most of his principal characters. It is a fact that deserves to be known, that so greatly has Talma succeeded in acquiring dignity of mein, and grandeur of deportment, that Napoleon seriously took lessons of him, the better to support his own dignity on all great occasions ; and it may be added, that these great contemporaries loved each other almost to idolatry.

MADAM TALMA,

THE wife of the celebrated actor, is herself possessed of considerable theatrical reputation. She is the daughter of Vanhove, of the Theatre Français, and made her first appearance at that theatre, in 1786, in the character of Iphi-
genia in Aulis, a part which she sustained admirably, though she was then only fourteen. So great was her merit, that the usual rules were dispensed with, and she was admitted a member of the company only six weeks after her début. On the death of Mademoiselle Olivier, she succeeded to the characters of that actress, but her rivals at length prevailed in compelling her to renounce tragedy, and confine herself to comedy. In 1793 she was for a while imprisoned, but was enlarged on the express condition of her acting at the Theatre de la République. She resumed tragedy on the death of Mademoiselle Desgarcius, and alternately played tragic and comic parts with daily increasing applause. One of her most admired characters was the Deaf and Dumb Youth, in the drama of the "Abbé de la Epée," in which, like our Miss Decamp, she enchanted all the spectators without opening her lips. In 1810, however, her state of health obliged her to retire from the stage.

M. TALOT

WAS born in 1755, and is a native of Cholet, in the department of the Maine and Loire. He was brought up to the bar, and was at one period a judge in one of the tribunals of his department, but he accepted a command in a battalion of volunteers, and served against the Vendean royalists. He was elected to the convention, but did not take his seat till after the trial of the king. In that body he was an active member, of strongly republican sentiments, and he was more than once employed on missions to the armies, and into the departments. He was a friend of General Menou, and when that general was brought to trial, on charges connected with the events of the 13th of Vendemiaire, Talot, though labouring under illness, appeared before the council-of-war, and defended the accused with so much energy and skill, that he was acquitted. On the following day he was chosen a member of the council of Five Hundred. In that assembly he was a frequent speaker, and a steady friend of the republican government. After the 18th of Fructidor he pressed fur-

severe measures against the defeated party, but when the Directory, in its turn, was disposed to violate the laws, he took the side of opposition, and he contributed greatly to the revolution of the 30th of Prairial, and the expulsion of Treilhard, Lareveillere, and Merlin. To the revolution of the 18th of Brumaire he was decidedly hostile, and had all his colleagues displayed as much spirit as he did, Buonaparte would not so easily have obtained possession of power. Talot was, in consequence, imprisoned in the Concierge, but Bernadotte obtained his discharge. After the plot of the infernal machine, he was placed on the list of those who were to be transported; but he escaped for a time, and though at length taken, he was only confined for fourteen months in the isle of Rhé. In 1809 he served in the army which covered Antwerp. For many years he has lived in retirement, on his half-pay, with the character, even from his royalist enemies, of being one of the most honest men of the republican party.

THE EARL OF TANKERVILLE

Was born in 1743, and educated at Eton. He succeeded to the family honours in 1767. In 1771 he married Emma, daughter and co-heiress of Sir James Colebrooke, Bart., with whom he had a good fortune. In his youth he was a great cricketer, as we find his name joined with those of the Duke of Dorset, Sir Thomas Vincent, and Sir Horace Mann, as amateurs. In politics, his lordship is a steady Whig, and when that party has been in office, his lordship has twice been one of the postmasters-general. His two sons, Lord Obsulton, and Henry Grey Beeton, steadily adhere to their father's principles, and are distinguished members of the House of Commons.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL TARAYRE,

An enlightened and stedfast friend of liberty, is a native of the department of Aveyron, and in 1792 quitted his home at the head of a company of volunteers, which had been raised in that department. He served, with honour to himself, in the campaigns of the Alps, Italy, Syria, Egypt, Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Germany, and lastly, in the short but active and sanguinary campaign of 1814 in France. On numerous occasions he gave proofs of courage and talent, particularly at the siege of Acre, and the battle of Heliopolis. At Walcheren,

he contributed greatly to prevent the English from advancing towards Antwerp. The distinction he obtained was the reward of his merit, and he was never a flatterer, nor a friend of tyranny. It was, however, therefore, that he should not be looked on with an favourable eye by the ministers of the Bourbons, and accordingly he is not employed. He has, besides, what the reader may expect of having written several excellent articles in the European Center, and of having been the first to offer to become security for the editors of that journal, when they were persecuted by the police. He is the author of a work intituled, "On the Strength of Governments;" and he is now one of the representatives of Aveyron.

MARSHAL MACDONALD, DUKE OF TARENTUM,

One of the most able officers, and one of the most honourable men, in the French service, is of Scottish descent, and was born in 1765, at Sancerre. He entered the army as a lieutenant, in the Irish regiment of Dillon, and, in 1794, was employed, by M. de Maillebois, in the Legion destined to assist the Dutch patriotic party. He espoused the principles of the French revolution, but soon implicated himself by violence of conduct. It was at the battle of Jemappe that he laid the foundation of his fame. For his behaviour on that occasion he was made colonel of the regiment of Picardy, and he was soon after raised to brigadier-general. In the latter capacity he so greatly distinguished himself, under Pichegru, in 1794 and 1795, that he obtained the rank of general-of-division. He next passed to the army of the Rhine, and then to that of Italy; and in 1798, when the papal government was destroyed, he was entrusted with the command of the French troops in the Roman territory. Compelled for a while to abandon Rome, in consequence of the advance of the Neapolitan army, under General Mack, he soon after defeated that army, at Otricoli, recovered Rome, and powerfully assisted Championnet in conquering the kingdom of Naples. When Championnet was recalled, he succeeded him in the command. Macdonald maintained his ground in the south of Italy, till the successes of the Austro-Russians rendered it dangerous for him any longer to retain his position. It was supposed, indeed, that his retreat was already become impracticable. Macdonald, however, collected all his forces, penetrated through Tuscany, defeated one of the



Marshal Macdonald.

Austrian division, and reached the banks of the Trebbia, to which Suwarow hastened, to meet his progress. A sanguinary battle ensued, which lasted over three successive days, but in spite of all the efforts of Suwarow, General Macdonald succeeded in effecting the junction with Moreau in the Genoese territory. In this battle the French general received several wounds. He was subsequently employed in the interior, and he commanded at Versailles, on the 18th of Brumaire, and aided greatly in the establishment of the consular government. In 1800 he obtained many advantages over the Austrians in the Tissons, and, at length, expelled them from the country. He was appointed ambassador to Denmark, in the following year, and he resided at Copenhagen till 1803. On his return to France, he was made a grand-officer of the legion-of-honour. He having, however, shown himself friendly to Moreau, Napoleon ceased to employ him, and did not include him in the first promotion of marshals. Macdonald lived in retirement till 1809, when the emperor again called him into service. He was entrusted with the command of a division in Italy, under Prince Eugene, and at the head of this division he distinguished himself greatly, especially at the battle of Raab. Having joined the emperor, he put the seal to his reputation at Wagram, by breaking through the centre of the Austrian army, and thus securing the victory of the French. Napoleon made him a marshal on the field-of-battle, praised him warmly in the bulletin, and soon after created him Duke of Tarentum. Macdonald was governor at Gratz till the conclusion of the war, and he rendered himself beloved by the people, by the strictness with which he preserved discipline, and the disinterestedness with which he refused the valuable presents that were offered to him. In 1810 he was sent to Spain, and he reduced Figueras. In 1812 he bore a part in the campaigns against Russia, sustained several combats on the Duna, and, though abandoned by the Prussians, effected his retreat without loss to the banks of the Oder. In 1813 his talents and courage were conspicuous at the battles of Lutzen, Bautzen, Leipzig, and Hanau. During the short campaign of 1814 his feeble corps formed the left of Napoleon's army, and in numerous instances he sustained all the efforts of the immense force under the orders of Blucher. Marshal Macdonald assented to the restoration of the Bourbons, and this, in consequence, made a member of the council of war, a knight of St. Louis, and a peer. In December, 1814, he brought forward a motion,

in the House of Peers, for the purpose of at once removing the fears of the proprietors of national property, and affording a compensation to the dispossessed emigrants. His project, however, which manifested his sound sense, was not adopted. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, the marshal was sent with Count d'Artois to Lyons, to stop the progress of the emperor, but he soon found that resistance was hopeless. He accompanied Louis in his flight as far as Menin, and then returned to Paris, but he refused to accept any command from the re-enthroned emperor. After the retreat of the French army behind the Loire, he was entrusted with the delicate task of disbanding it, which he successfully accomplished. Louis, after his second return, made him grand-chancellor of the legion-of-honour, a commander of the order of St. Louis, and governor of the 21st military division. The duke has three daughters, but no male heir.

GENERAL TARLETON

Is the son of a merchant of Liverpool, into whose counting-house he was introduced ; but, a regiment being raised in that town, Mr. Tarleton quitted the pen for the sword, and took a commission in that regiment, in which he soon rose to the rank of captain. In America he very much distinguished himself by his courage, and was allowed to raise a corps of horse and foot, called a legion, and he then obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In this capacity he distinguished himself for his intrepidity as a partisan ; but a defeat he met with, from the American general, Sumpter, did not speak much in favour of his talents as a general. On his return he published "A History of the Campaign in the Southern Provinces of America," in which he endeavoured to justify his conduct. At the peace he went on half-pay. He had, however, the good fortune to be introduced to, and favoured with the confidence of, the heir-apparent, of whom he was, for some time, a constant companion. He also, by the interest of his family, obtained a seat in Parliament, for his native place, Liverpool, and while in the house, he warmly entered into the opposition, with whom the prince then acted. While a member he published "A Speech, intended to have been spoken;" and, in 1810, "A Speech," which he did speak. He has risen regularly in the army to the rank of full general, and to the command of the 8th regiment of dragoons, and to be governor of Berwick. General Tarleton married a lady of the Bertie family, which has connected

him with the houses of Cholmondeley and Salisbury, and with this lady he received a handsome fortune.

C. H. TATHAM, ESQ.

An architect of considerable reputation, who is the author of "Etchings, representing the best Examples of Ancient Ornamental Architecture," folio, 1799;—"Designs for Ornamental Plate," folio, 1806;—"His Works, complete," royal folio, 1811;—"The Gallery of Castle Howard, the Seat of the Earl of Carlisle," folio, 1811;—"The Gallery of Brocklesby, the seat of the Earl of Yarborough," folio, 1811;—and "Representations of a Greek Vase, in the possession of the author," 1811. The account of the Greek Vase was not sold.

THE REV. EDWARD TATHAM, D.D.

Is a native of Cumberland, and was sent to Queen's-college, where he took his degree of A.M. in 1776. He was afterwards elected fellow of Lincoln-college, where he proceeded B.D. in 1783, and D.D. in 1787. In 1789 he preached the Bampton lectures, and published them in 1790, under the title of "The Chart and Scale of Truth." Besides this publication, he has written some works on poetry, divinity, and politics, an "Essay on General Poetry," 1778;—"Twelve Discourses introductory to the Study of Divinity;"—"Letters to Edward Burke, on Politics;" 1791;—"Letters to Mr. Pitt on the National Debt, and a National Bank," 1795;—"Address to the Members of Convocation on the proposed New Statute respecting Public Examinations," 4to, 1807;—"Address to Lord Grenville on Abuses in the University," 1811;—and "Oxonia Purgata, consisting of Addresses on the Subject of the New Discipline in the University." In 1792 he was chosen rector of Lincoln-college, which situation he now enjoys.

COUNT TAUENZIEN-WITTENBERG,

A LIEUTENANT-GENERAL in the Prussian service, is of a noble family, and was early placed in the army. He rose through the subordinate ranks, and on various occasions gave proofs of bravery and talent. At the opening of the campaign of 1806, he was entrusted with the command of a corps. He

was attacked at Hoff, by 16,000 French, and was obliged to fall back. In the battle of Jena he distinguished himself greatly, and was wounded. During the campaign of 1813 he was at the head of the fourth Prussian corps, which, with the third corps, under General Bulow, formed the left wing of the combined army. On the 23d of August, he was attacked at Gross Beeren by General Bertrand, whom he repulsed; but, on the 5th of the following month, he was driven from the post of Leyda, after an obstinate defence. At the battle of Dennewitz he bore a conspicuous part, and repelled all the reiterated attacks which were made on him, but, in the next month, he was defeated at Dessau, by Marshal Ney. When the allies advanced into France he was left to reduce Torgau, Wittenberg, and Magdeburgh, in which enterprise he succeeded. For this he was rewarded with the new Prussian order of the Iron Cross. In 1815 he entered France, as commander of the sixth corps, and was cantoned in Brittany. The Emperor of Austria, in 1816, gave him the crosses of Maria Theresa and of military merit.

SIR HERBERT TAYLOR.

This gentleman entered the army in 1793, as secretary to Sir James Murray, and was present, as a volunteer, in the action of St. Amand, the battle of Famars, and at the sieges of Valenciennes and Dunkirk. He obtained a cornetcy in 1794, rose to be a lieutenant the same year, and on the return of Sir James Murray to England, Lieutenant Taylor continued with the Duke of York as assistant-secretary. The duties of his secretaryship did not, however, prevent him from participating in a variety of actions during the campaign of 1794. In May of the following year he obtained a captaincy, and was appointed secretary to the commander-in-chief; after the departure of the Duke of York, in August, he became aide-de-camp to the duke, and assistant-secretary in his royal highness's office. In 1798 he attended Lord Cornwallis to Ireland, as military and private secretary and aide-de-camp; and the next year he was named private secretary to the Duke of York, and accompanied his royal highness to Holland. He continued to be secretary to the duke till 1805, when he was promoted to be private secretary to the king. In 1812 he was made one of the three commissioners for managing his majesty's property, and also secretary to the queen. He received the commission of colonel in 1810, and that of major-general in 1813. In

1813 he was sent on a special mission to Holland, and, in 1814, to the Crown-Prince of Sweden. He was appointed master of St. Katherine's Hospital in 1819, and, soon after this, he was nominated a knight-commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

JOHN TAYLOR, ESQ.

ONE of his majesty's oculists, is the son of the celebrated Chevalier Taylor, who published his memoirs in 1761, and is remembered for the eccentricity of his character. Mr. Taylor is a man highly respected in private life, and possessed of considerable talents. To his abilities and kindness of heart, Dr. Symmons, no mean authority, has strongly testified in the preface to his excellent translation of Virgil. Mr. Taylor is one of the proprietors of the Sun newspaper. He has published several works anonymously, among which are the Biographical Memoirs to Cadell's British Gallery of Portraits. His acknowledged productions are a "Statement of Transactions respecting the King's Theatre in the Haymarket," 8vo. 1790;—and "Poems," 1 vol. foolscap 8vo. 1811. The ludicrous poem of Monsieur Tonson, at one period so popular, is from the pen of Mr. Taylor; and the story has lately been dramatized with effect. In that difficult species of composition, Prologue and Epilogue, Mr. Taylor has no rival.

MICHAEL ANGELO TAYLOR, ESQ.

Is the son of the late Sir Robert Taylor, the architect, by whom the Bank of England was erected. He received an excellent classical education at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, after which he studied the law, and was admitted a barrister. He married a sister of Sir Henry Vane Tempest. His first entrance into Parliament was in 1790, when he sat for Poole; in 1796 he was member for Aldborough; in 1802 he stood for Durham, on the interest of his brother-in-law, but failed; in 1806 he was elected for Rye; in 1807 for Ilchester; in 1812 again for Poole; and, in 1819 and 1821, for the city of Durham. Mr. Taylor has been an active and honest member, and has brought forward several measures for the amelioration of the metropolitan police, and the improvement of the streets.

MR. THOMAS TAYLOR.

THIS gentleman, who is well known by the title of the Platonist, was born in London, of obscure but worthy parents, in the year 1758. When he was not more than six years of age, symptoms of consumption induced his relatives to send him into Staffordshire, whence he returned when he was nine years old, and was placed at St. Paul's School: it being intended to educate him as a dissenting minister. Disgusted, however, with the manner in which the dead languages are taught, he prevailed on his father to take him home and to relinquish the plan of making him a minister. He was then only twelve years old, yet he became deeply enamoured of a Miss Morton, who afterwards gave him her hand. While he was remaining at home, he chanced to meet with Ward's "Young Mathematician's Guide," which inspired him with a love of mathematics, and, though his father was adverse to the study, the youth soon contrived to become a proficient in his favourite science. This he accomplished by sacrificing to it a part of the hours of rest; and that he might procure a light without being discovered, he concealed a tinder box under his pillow. When he was fifteen, he was placed under an uncle, at Sheerness, who was an officer of the dock-yard; a situation irksome in its nature, and rendered more so by the tyranny of his uncle. After enduring it for three years he quitted it, and became pupil to a dissenting preacher, with the view of entering into the church. At this period he also renewed his acquaintance with Miss Morton, and had the happiness to find that his affection was returned. When he was on the point of proceeding to the university, the father of the young lady resolved to unite her to a man of fortune, and as the lovers could not suffer the thought of being for ever divided, they resolved to marry; Miss Morton at the same time stipulating that, till he had finished his studies at Aberdeen, nothing further than the ceremony of marriage should take place. Their secret was, however, betrayed, and they were persecuted, and thrown upon the world, with scarcely sufficient resources to prevent them from starving. For nearly a twelvemonth, it is said that the unfortunate pair had not more than seven shillings a-week to subsist on. Mutual love, nevertheless, supported them amidst all their sufferings. At length he obtained employment as usher to a school at Paddington, which, as it kept him absent from his wife, he soon gladly exchanged for that of a clerk in a banking-house, in the

city. Yet, even after he had procured the clerkship, his pecuniary means were so limited, that in the course of the day he could not obtain a proper quantity of nutriment, and he often fell senseless on the floor when he reached his home. At length, his circumstances being somewhat amended, he removed from Camberwell, and took a house at Walworth. His studies he still continued with unabated ardour, and, as the banking-house absorbed the whole of his days, he was obliged to devote to them several hours of the night. His first work seems to have been a 4to. pamphlet, called "A New Method of Reasoning in Geometry," which related to the quadrature of the circle, and was published in 1780. To the study of Aristotle he was led by a passage in a treatise by Sir Kenelm Digby, and having made himself thorough master of the works of Aristotle, he passed on to those of Plato, and the commentators on Plato's philosophical writings. The result was, that he became an enthusiastic Platonist. While he was thus engaged, Mrs. Wollstonecraft, and her friend Miss Blood, resided in his house for three months. After he had been nearly six years in the banking-house, the failure of his health, and the servile nature of his occupation, began to excite his disgust, and he determined to endeavour to procure some more eligible mode of living. The method which he adopted was curious. He had gone deeply into the science of chemistry, and had convinced himself of the possibility of constructing a perpetual lamp. Accordingly he exhibited, at Free Masons' Hall, a specimen of such a lamp. The experiment, however, failed; but it made him advantageously known to several eminent persons, who became his friends, and enabled him to emancipate himself from the drudgery of the banking-house. He was thrice mentioned to the king, by Mr. Bennet Langton, "as a gigantic reader," but was not fortunate enough to obtain the royal favour. But, for the want of the regal bounty he was compensated by the munificence of a private individual, Mr. William Meredith, who became much attached to him, and put it in his power to begin publishing a translation of the works of Plato, and the Platonic commentators. Mr. Taylor also laboured for the booksellers, but the remuneration which he received from them was exceedingly inadequate to his toil. For his translation of Pausanias he was paid the contemptible sum of sixty pounds! Mr. Taylor was at one period assistant-secretary to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, but he no longer holds that office. If we contemplate the numerous obstacles which have always opposed his pro-

gress, it is impossible not to admire the steady perseverance with which he has pursued his course, and has attained an eminence not reached by many who have held their onward way under the most favourable circumstances. It is little to the credit of the age that a man of such powers of mind, and such extensive learning, should so long have been left to struggle through the world with no other patronage than that of a few private individuals.

The following is a list of translations and original works, by T. Taylor. Translations from the Greek:—

"The Hymns of Orpheus," 12mo.;—"Plotinus on the Beautiful," 12mo.;—"Proclus on Euclid," and his Elements of Theology, in which the principal Dogmas of a Theology coeval with the Universe are unfolded, 2 vols. 4to.;—"Four Dialogues of Plato, viz. the Cratylus, Phædo, Parmenides, and Timæus," 8vo.;—"The Phædrus of Plato," 4to.;—"Sallust on the Gods and the World," 8vo.;—"Two Orations of the Emperor Julian," one to the Sovereign Sun, and the other to the Mother of the Gods," 8vo.;—"Five Books of Plotinus, viz. on Felicity; on the Nature and Origin of Evil; on Providence; on Nature, Contemplation, and the One; and on the Descent of the Soul," 8vo.;—"Pausanias's Description of Greece," with copious Notes, in which much of the Mythology of the Greeks is unfolded from genuine ancient sources, 3 vols. 8vo.;—"Aristotle's Metaphysics," with copious Notes, in which the Platonic Doctrine of Ideas is largely unfolded, 4to.;—"The Dissertations of Maximus Tyrinus," 2 vols. 12mo. — "The Works of Plato," in which the Substance is given of nearly all the existing Greek MSS., Commentaries and Scholia on Plato, and his most abstruse Dogmas are unfolded, 5 vols. 4to.;—"The Works of Aristotle, accompanied with copious Elucidations from the best of his Greek Commentators, viz. Alexander, Aphrodisiensis, Syrianus, Ammonius Hermias, Piuscianus, Olympiodorus, Simplicius, &c., 9 vols. 4to.;—"The Six Books of Proclus on the Theology of Plato," to which a Seventh Book is added by the Translator, in order to supply the deficiency of another Book on this subject, which was written by Proclus, but since lost. Also Proclus's Elements of Theology, 2 vols. 4to.;—"Select Works of Plotinus, and Extracts from Synesius on Providence," 8vo.;—"Iamblichus' Life of Pythagoras, or Pythagoric Life," accompanied by Fragments of the Ethical Writings of certain Pythagoreans, in the Doric Dialect; and a Collection of Pythagoric Sentences from Stobæus and others, which are omitted by Gale in his Opuscula Mythologica, and have not been noticed by any Editor, 8vo.;—"The Commentaries of Proclus on the Timæus of Plato." In the translation of this admirable work, which is most deservedly intituled *A TREASURY OF ALL ANCIENT PHILOSOPHY*, upwards of eleven hundred *necessary* emendations of the text are given by the Translator, 2 vols. royal 4to.;—"Iamblichus on the Mysteries, &c." 8vo.

From the Latin:—"The Fable of Cupid and Psyche, from Apuleius," with an Introduction explaining the meaning of the Fable, and proving that it alludes to the Descent of the Soul, 8vo.;—"Proclus on Providence and Fate;" Extracts from his Treatise intituled "Ten Doubts concerning Providence;" and Extracts from

his Treatise on the "Subsistence of Evil;" as preserved in the Bibliotheca Gr. of Fabricius. See Proclus on the Theology of Plato.

Original Works :—"History of the Restoration of the Platonic Theology, by the genuine Disciples of Plato." See the second vol. of Proclus on Euclid,—"A Dissertation on the Eleusinian and Bacchic Mysteries," in which much new and important information, relative to those most venerable and august Institutions, is given from Greek Manuscripts, 8vo. A Second Edition of this Work is printed in Nos. xv. and xvi. of the PAMPHLETTER ;—"A Complete Collection of all the Existing Chaldean Oracles, with concise Explanations." See the third vol. of the Old Monthly Magazine; Nos. xxxii. xxxiii. and xxxiv. of the CLASSICAL JOURNAL ;—"A Dissertation on Nullities and Diverging Series," in which Nullities are proved to be infinitely small quantities, and the Platonic Doctrine of *τον ον*, or *the One*, is illustrated. See the end of the first edition of the Translation of Aristotle's Metaphysics ;—"An Answer to Dr. Gillies's Supplement to his Translation of Aristotle's Ethics and Politics, in which the extreme Unfaithfulness of that Translation is unfolded, 12mo. ;—"A Poetical Paraphrase on the Speech of Diotima on the Beautiful, in the Banquet of Plato. See the Translation of the Fable of Cupid and Psyche ; HYMNS. See the before-mentioned Sallust, Julian, Plotinus, and Cupid and Psyche ;—A new edition of "Hederic's Greek Lexicon," in which many words are inserted, not found in other modern Lexicons, and an explanation is given of some words agreeably to the Platonic Philosophy, 4to, 1803 ;—"The Elements of the true Arithmetic of Infinites," in which all the Propositions in the Arithmetic of Infinites invented by Dr. Wallis, relative to the Summation of Infinite Series, and also the Principles of the Doctrine of Fluxions, are demonstrated to be false ; and the Nature of Infinitesimals is unfolded, 4to. ;—"Miscellanies in Prose and Verse;" containing the Triumph of the Wise Man over Fortune, according to the Doctrine of the Stoics and Platonists. The Creed of the Platonic Philosopher ; A Panegyric on Sydenham, &c. &c., 12mo. ;—"A Dissertation on the Philosophy of Aristotle," in four Books ; in which his principal Physical and Metaphysical Dogmas are unfolded. This volume was written as an Introduction to the Translation of Aristotle's Works, 4to. ;—"Theoretic Arithmetic," in three Books ; containing the Substance of all that has been written on this Subject, by Theo of Smyrna, Nicomachus, Iamblichus, and Boëtius, 8vo. ;—"Ophic Fragments," hitherto medited. See No. xxxiii. of the CLASSICAL JOURNAL.

Mr. Taylor's works enjoy an extensive reputation in foreign countries for his Platonic researches and labours, though he has received little or no honour, but much defamation, for them in his own country.

WILLIAM TAYLOR, ESQ.

This erudite gentleman, who is a resident at Norwich, has translated some works from the German, in a very superior manner. His first production was the "Leonora" of Burger, his version of which appeared in the Monthly Magazine,

and is, undoubtedly, the best which has been made. He subsequently published translations of Goethe's "Iphigenia in Tauris;"—and Lessing's "Nathan the Wise." Mr. Taylor is also the author of "English Synonyms Discriminated," 1813; a work which displays a profound knowledge of our language.

LORD TEIGNMOUTH

Is a native of Devonshire, born in 1751, and sent early to India, as a writer, in the service of the East-India company, where he rose regularly to the chair, in Bengal. He was intimate with Mr. Hastings, and, under his government, filled several important offices. In 1786 he married Miss Cornish, daughter of a medical man at Teignmouth. In 1793 he succeeded to be governor of Bengal, but only remained in that situation till his successor arrived from England. He, however, from that place, and the various offices he had held in India, was enabled to bring home with him a competent fortune. On the death of his friend, Sir W. Jones, he was elected president of the Asiatic Society, in which capacity he delivered a handsome eulogy on his predecessor, which was printed in the transactions of the society, as are several of Mr. Shore's own papers. In 1793 he was made a baronet, and some time after his return, in 1797, he was created a peer of Ireland, by the title of Baron Teignmouth. From his intimacy with Sir W. Jones, he was acquainted with many circumstances of his life, which he has given to the world, under the title of "Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Correspondence of Sir W. Jones," 4to. 1801; a work which does equal honour to the subject of the memoirs, and the biographer. In 1807 he published the "Works of Sir W. Jones," 5 vols. 4to.; and afterwards in 10 vols. 8vo. Lord Teignmouth is a man of a very religious turn of mind, and, with the best intentions, instituted the British and Foreign Bible Society, of which he is president. He has published, on that subject, "A Letter to the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, D.D. on the Subject of the Bible Society," 8vo. 1810. His attention has also been much engaged on the subject of the following publication:—"Considerations on communicating to the Inhabitants of India the Knowledge of Christianity," 1811. His lordship is an active member of the African Institution.

DR. TEMPLE,

A NATIVE of Malton, in Yorkshire, received his professional education at London, Edinburgh, and Leyden. He became a licentiate of the college in 1792, and settled in the metropolis, and in the same year he published "The Practice of Physic," 8vo. This work possesses so much merit that, in the public lectures, the Edinburgh and Dublin professors recommended it to their students. Such a recommendation could not fail of being serviceable to him in his professional character, and, accordingly, Dr. Temple soon obtained a respectable share of practice. His appointment as physician to the Mary-le-bone dispensary, which took place in 1802, and which he still retains, was also beneficial to him. Dr. Temple is the author of several papers in scientific publications, and is a member of various learned societies in the metropolis.

MISS L. S. TEMPLE

WAS born at Chester, in the year 1786, and is the only daughter of Lieutenant-colonel Temple. When she was about the age of ten years, her parents went to reside at a gloomy mansion in the vicinity of the fens of Lincolnshire. It was in that seclusion that she first acquired a taste for poetry. She obtained the works of Milton, Pope, and Ossian, the perusal of which awoke the latent sparks of genius; and, by a natural progression, from being a reader of poetry, she became a writer of it. Many of her compositions are possessed of much merit: pathos and simplicity are their principal characteristics. Besides various pieces in the Monthly Magazine, and in other periodicals, Miss Temple has published "Poems," small 8vo. 1805;—"Lyric and other Poems," crown 8vo. 1808;—and "The Siege of Zaragoza, and other Poems," 12mo. 1812.

MR. WILLIAM TENANT.

THIS gentleman is a native of Anstruther, in Scotland. By a misfortune he was deprived of the use of both his legs, and being thus shut out from all active amusements, he applied himself to study. His efforts to attain knowledge were so unwearyed and effectual, that he qualified himself to undertake the task of tuition. Poetry also was the solace of his leisure hours; and he was at length induced to publish one

of his compositions. It appeared in 1814, with the title of "Anster Fair," and was highly praised by the Edinburgh and other reviewers. It is, in truth, a humorous poem, of very superior merit. Mr. Tenant has recently sent forth a poem intituled "The Thane of Fife," of the serious class; but, though it contains good passages, it is not equal to his first work.

PROFESSOR TENNEMAN

Was born in 1761, near Erfurt, studied with great success, and became professor at the university of Jena, in which seminary he had received a part of his education. He soon began to publish works, which placed him in the first rank of German learned men. To profound philological knowledge he unites a meditative and scrutinizing mind, and this has enabled him to throw much light on the history of philosophy, and especially on the philosophical doctrines of the disciples of Socrates. His principal works are "Doctrines and Opinions of the Disciples of Socrates on the Immortality of the Soul;"—"The System of Philosophy of Plato;"—and a "History of Philosophy," in 18 vols. which is not yet completed. Tenneman has also translated "Hume's Treatise on the Human Understanding," and "Degerando's Comparative History of Systems of Philosophy," to which he has added notes; and he is one of the conductors of the Jena Literary Gazette.

M. TERNAUX.

This gentleman, the eldest of the name, is one of the representatives of the department of the Seine. From 1789 to 1792, he was one of the members of the common-council of Sedan, almost all of whom perished on the scaffold in 1793, for having arrested the conventional commissioners who, after the 10th of August, were sent to suspend General La Fayette. It was by a kind of miracle that Ternaux escaped. By his conduct on this occasion, and by his conscientious discharge of his municipal duties, he acquired the warm esteem of his fellow-citizens. He is the founder and proprietor of several extensive woollen manufactories, which are remarkable for the excellence of their products. At the yearly exhibitions of French articles, he has constantly obtained the prizes. To prove the extensive commerce which he carries on, it will be sufficient to state that he has manufactories at Sedan, Rheiems, Aix-la-Chapelle, Liege, Ensival, Louviers, and Elbeuf, and agents and warehouses at Paris,

Bourdeaux, Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, and many other places. Notwithstanding he has all this weight of business on his shoulders, he is an active member of the legislature, gratuitous vice-president of the general council of manufacturers, a member of the general council of the department of the Seine, and of the Commercial Chamber of Paris, and likewise chief of the 3d legion of the Parisian national guards. In 1818 the ministry supported him as a candidate in opposition to Benjamin Constant, and one of his biographers sarcastically remarks, that, "such is the public esteem that he enjoys, that even the protection of their excellencies did not deprive him of the suffrages of the electors." It was, in fact, only to avoid a greater evil, that the ministers supported him; for Ternaux, though on minor points he occasionally gives them a vote, is a stedfast friend of liberty, and has opposed all the laws which have been brought forward to abridge the freedom of his countrymen, he being in the best sense of the word a patriot, as well as a general philanthropist.

M. TESSIER,

A CELEBRATED agriculturist, was born in the year 1744, and has devoted the greatest part of his long life to subjects connected with the cultivation of the soil. He is the director of the royal flocks at Rambouillet, is a member of several institutions for the improvement of farming, and was formerly professor of agriculture and commerce to the central school. Such is his merit in the department to which his attention has been directed, that he has been made a knight of the legion-of-honour, and a member of the Institute. His works are numerous, and he has contributed to many others. One of the most important of his productions is the "Annals of French Agriculture," from 1798 to 1817, which consists of seventy volumes. M. Tessier is engaged in preparing a volume, the result of forty years observation, on the gestation of animals.

DOMINICO TESTA,

A ROMAN prelate, belongs to the establishment of the pope, in quality of secretary-of-briefs and privy-chamberlain. Before he obtained those offices, he was secretary of Latin letters. In his youth, the Abbé Testa visited Paris, and was very intimate with the learned men of that capital. He addressed to Lalande, in 1790, a letter, which was inserted in

the *Journal des Scavants*, “ On the State of the Physical and Natural Sciences at Rome, during the last two Centuries, and on the Condemnation of Galileo.” In this letter he undertakes the Herculean task of proving that the inquisition did not treat Galileo so barbarously as has generally been imagined. The only other published work of his, with which we are acquainted, is a “ Dissertation on the Two Zodiacs recently discovered in Egypt.” It controverts the high antiquity which some philosophers have attributed to those zodiacs.

COUNT TESTE

Was born in 1775, and entered into the army at the age of seventeen, as chief of a battalion of volunteers, in which capacity he served in the campaigns of the eastern Pyrenees, during the years 1792 and 1793. He then quitted the army, but re-entered it, as chief of battalion, in 1798. He displayed great valour at the combat of Vignolo, and, in 1800, contributed to compel the surrender of the fort of Bard, and thus to open a passage into Italy for the army under Buonaparte. He was consequently promoted to be colonel of the 5th regiment of infantry. This colonelcy he retained till 1804, when his intrepidity at the passage of the Adige, at the period of the murderous attack of the redoubts of Caldiero, occasioned him to be nominated a brigadier-general on the field-of-battle. He was in the German campaign of 1813, distinguished himself at the battle of Dresden, remained with the French garrison in the Saxon capital, after the retreat of Napoleon, and, of course, was taken prisoner. He was made a chevalier of St. Louis, on the restoration of the Bourbons. He, nevertheless, accepted a command from Napoleon, in 1815, and fought with great bravery at the battle of Waterloo. He is now on half-pay.

M. TESTE,

A BROTHER of Count Teste, was brought up to the bar, and for a long while successfully exercised, in the capital, the profession of a barrister. During the whole of the first reign of Napoleon, he was hostile to the imperial government, and would accept of no office under it. When, however, Napoleon returned from Elba, Teste consented to take the place of special commissioner of police at Lyon. When he was presented to the emperor, on this occasion, by Fouché, Napoleon said to him, “ You are the brother of

General Teste?"—"Yes, Sire," he answered. "You are a barrister?"—"Yes, Sire."—"Well then," replied Napoleon, "I promise you that if you gain this cause, you shall have no need to gain any other." M. Teste served the emperor faithfully during the hundred days, and subsequently withdrew into private life. Finding, however, that he was an object of calumny in the newspapers, he quitted France, and settled in Germany.

THE EARL OF THANET

Was born in 1769, and succeeded his father in 1786. From the moment he entered the House of Lords he has voted steadily with the Whig party, and being possessed of an ample fortune, he has done himself honour by declining to accept of either place, pension, or ribbon. His lordship in his youth travelled much, and since he has settled in his own country, he has employed much of his time in agricultural pursuits, in which he acts in conjunction with Mr. Coke. Lord Thanet is in habits of great intimacy with Sir Francis Burdett, and other reformers, and was in the court at Maidstone, when an attempt was made to rescue Mr. O'Connor. For this Lord Thanet and Mr. Ferguson were tried, and found guilty, and his lordship was sentenced to imprisonment in the Tower. The evidence against him was so very extraordinary, that he lost no credit by the circumstance. His lordship is a man of a most liberal turn of mind, and has some parliamentary interest, of which, much to his honour, he does not make a profit.

JOHN THELWALL, ESQ.

Was born in 1766, of respectable parents, in Chandos-street, Covent-garden, and educated in a private school, at Lambeth and Highgate. His genius led him first to become a student at the Royal Academy; he was then employed in an attorney's office, and afterwards he became a student of medicine, during which periods he acquired much distinction in those schools of eloquence, the debating societies which then abounded in the metropolis.

So early as 1787 he became an author, by publishing a Legendary Tale, in 2 vols.; and, in 1790, came out two volumes of his poetry. But the French revolution, which intoxicated every young man of genius and ardent feelings with its principles, gave new direction to his pursuits, and after taking an active part in several popular meetings, he commenced, in 1792, that series of extemporaneous public

lectures, on political subjects, which, night after night, for several years, filled a spacious lecture-room with overflowing audiences, and his astonishing powers had so sensible an effect on the public mind, that the ministers found it necessary, in 1795, to pass an act of parliament for the avowed purpose of suppressing them. In the interim, a shorter course was adopted, by including him in an indictment for constructive treason, with eleven other members of certain associations for promoting reform; but after a trial of three days he was honourably acquitted, and borne to his house on the shoulders of the populace.

The act of parliament having deprived him of a lucrative employment, he ought to evade it by delivering his lectures on subjects of Roman History, from which parallels were easily drawn, and principles of liberty equally well inculcated; but the unceasing persecutions of which he was the object, the personal fears of his audiences, and the classical aspect of his lectures, rendering them less productive in London, he made the tour of England, and underwent many hair-breadth escapes from the animosity of government agents and partisans. At length, as the butt of one party, he was deserted by middle men of his own, and wearied with the conflict, he determined to seek repose in a country life, and took a small farm near Hay, in Brecknockshire. But, ignorant of the means of getting and saving pence, his farm produced him no profit, and though amiable as usual in domestic life, he was still persecuted by the local authorities. He therefore left this unsuitable occupation, and undertook to deliver a course of lectures through the country, on elocution, unmixed with politics. In this neutral application of his talents he succeeded, and after peregrinating for some years he re-settled in London; first in Bedford-place, and afterwards in Lincoln's-inn-fields, taking pupils with impediments of speech, in the cure of which he was eminently successful. This practice enabled him to keep a carriage and a respectable establishment, and for several years his political ardour was smothered by a respect for his interests and the welfare of his family.

In 1818, however, he again appeared in some political meetings, and soon after purchased the Champion newspaper; to which he brought his improved knowledge, and his eloquent style of composition, in support of the cause of reform and civil liberty. His attempered views were, however, not popular, while the Whigs could not forget the career of his youth; and the Champion in consequence, though the ablest and honestest paper of its day, did not succeed.

At present Mr. Thelwall is settled at Brixton, near London, and takes a select number of pupils with impediments, his success in which practice secures him a preference over all competitors; and having taught his system to his sons and daughters, they concur in diminishing his personal labours. He is also engaged in an Epic Poem, of great promise, called "The Hope of Albion," on which, as a man of genius, he proposes to rest his claims with posterity.

His works are as under :

In 1787, "Orlando and Almeyda, a Legendary Tale;" and, in 1790, "Poems," 2 vols. In 1793 "An Essay towards a Definition of Animal Vitality," in which several of the opinions of John Hunter are examined and controverted. In the same year "The Peripatetic, or Sketches of the Heart, of Nature, and Society," in 3 vols. He soon after published, "Poems, written in Confinement," 1795;—"The Constitutional Right of Britons to Annual Parliaments and Universal Suffrage," 1795;—and "Strike, but Hear, a Dedication to his Majesty's Ministers, the Crown Lawyers, &c." 1796;—"The Rights of Nature," 8vo 1796.—At Yarmouth, Lynn, and other places, he was roughly treated, of which he gave an account in two pamphlets, under the title of "An Appeal to Popular Opinion;"—and "A particular Account of the late Outrages at Lynn, &c." His lectures were published in three volumes, under the title of the "Tribune." The rest of his political and miscellaneous works are, "Sober Reflections on Mr. Burke's Letter to a Noble Lord;"—"Democracy Vindicated;"—"The Retort Courteous to Orator Burke;"—"Poems, chiefly written in Retirement," 1802;—"A Letter to Mr. Jeffrey, on an Article in the Edinburgh Review;"—"A Reply to the Editors of the Edinburgh Review," 1804;—"The Trident of Albion," 1805;—"Monody on the Death of the Right Hon. Charles James Fox," 1806;—"The Daughter of Adoption," a novel in 4 vols.;—"The Plan and Terms of his Institution;"—"The Vestibule of Eloquence;"—"A Letter to Mr. Cline, on defective Developement of the Faculties;"—"Illustrations of Rhythms;"—and "Results of Experience on Deficiency in the Root of the Mouth."

M. DE THEMINES,

BORN at Montpellier, in 1762, was brought up to the church, and was early promoted to be king's-almoner, and grand-vicar of Senlis. In 1776 he was raised to be bishop of Blois, and in his episcopal character he displayed at once

zeal and good sense. Among the reforms which he introduced was the suppression of several useless religious festivals, which, however, the bigotry of his flock compelled him to re-establish. When the revolution took place, he refused to take the oath to the civil-constitution of the clergy, and he was, in consequence, obliged to quit France. After having resided in Savoy and in Spain, he settled in England. Either weary of exile, or probably thinking that he had no right to continue his resistance to an order of things which his countrymen had sanctioned, he at length wrote a book in favour of the government of Napoleon. It was printed at London, in 1810. The other expatriated bishops endeavoured, in vain, to prevail upon him to suppress it, and the Bourbon princes were indignant at his desertion of them. The publication was, at length, prevented by a bookseller, who had bought the manuscript, and who, to avert the evil consequences which might arise to the French princes from such a work, destroyed the whole impression. M. de Thémis, by some means or other, subsequently regained the good graces of Louis XVIII. and Monsieur; but he has, nevertheless, not thought proper to return to France since their restoration.

M. THENARD.

This celebrated chemist, whose name is well-known to every lover of science, was born in 1777, at Louptière, near Nogent sur Seine. He early applied himself sedulously to the study of chemistry, and to making experiments; so that at the age of twenty he was chemical teacher in the principal public laboratories of Paris, and at the polytechnic school. He also contributed to various scientific journals, and by that means widely extended his reputation. When he was twenty-six he was made professor of chemistry in the college of France. It was not long before he was received into the Institute, in the place of Fourcroy; a circumstance which alone is a sufficient testimony to his merit. In conjunction with Gay-Lussac, he published, in 1810, a highly interesting work, intituled "Physico-Chemical Enquiries," 2 vols. 8vo. which has since been enlarged to four volumes. He has also furnished numerous papers to the Chemical Annals, and the Memoirs of the Society of Arcueil. He is one of the editors of the Philosophical Journal, and the Journal of the Polytechnic-school; and has lately published some extraordinary discoveries on Oxygenated Water.

M. THEVENEAU,

A NATIVE of Paris, where he was born in 1759, unites in himself the dissimilar characters of poet and mathematician. He was educated at the Mazarin-college; and, at the age of fifteen, professed the mathematics at Brest. For a long series of years, however, he has resided in the French capital, and given himself up entirely to literature. He composes with extreme facility, possesses considerable talent, but dislikes the labour of correcting. His two cantos of the poem of Charlemagne have been severely criticised, but they, nevertheless, contain many beautiful passages. He has published a corrected and enlarged edition of "Lacaille's Elementary Lessons of Mathematics";—"A Course of Arithmetic for the Use of Central and Commercial Schools," 1800;—"Plan of the Poem of Charlemagne, with the first Book, and some Miscellaneous Poems," 1804;—"Ode on the last Campaign," 1806;—and "Illusion, a Poem, followed by other Poems," among which are the two cantos of Charlemagne. Several anonymous poetical pieces are attributed to M. Théveneau.

COUNT THIARS

Is a general in the French service, and descends from a noble and powerful family. When the revolution broke out he was not more than sixteen, and, misled by those who had naturally an influence over him, he emigrated. He fought under the banners of the Bourbons, in the Condean corps. As, however, his reason grew mature, he began to feel a repugnance to fighting against his country; and accordingly, as soon as an opportunity was afforded to him of returning to France, he gladly availed himself of it. In 1803 he was named a candidate to the legislative body, by the electoral college of Chalons. Soon after this he entered into the army, and also accepted a place in the imperial household. His conduct was so praiseworthy that he was rapidly promoted, and, after the battle of Jena, he was appointed governor of Dresden and a part of Saxony, in which office he acted with exemplary moderation and humanity. Yet, from some cause or other, he was long in disgrace with the emperor, and was not again employed till the allies were advancing against France. He was a member of the chamber of deputies which Napoleon summoned in 1815, and, in consequence of this he was incarcerated for several months after the second restoration of the Bourbons. In 1817, how-

ever, more than 2000 electors of Paris testified their sense of his patriotism by giving him their suffrages. Count Thiars is considered by the liberal party as being a firm and valuable friend of freedom.

COUNT THIBAUDEAU

Is a son of the deputy to the states-general, of the same name, who died in 1813. He was formerly an advocate at Poitiers, and was chosen deputy to the convention in 1792. He voted for the death of the king without appeal, and without reprieve. In May, 1793, he was employed on a mission to the departments of the west; and he was not accused of the violent conduct which was attributed to many of his colleagues sent into that unhappy part of the country. After the death of Robespierre, he became one of the chiefs of the conventional party, who equally opposed the violent jacobins and the royalists. He was successively president and secretary of the convention. In October, 1794, he obtained the recal of Thomas Paine to the convention, who had just been liberated from the prison of the Luxembourg. In 1795 he moved for a revision of the revolutionary laws, as a means of restoring peace; and he took occasion to speak highly of the old committee of public safety, which he observed would have governed still, if they had not obtained the power of life and death over the members of the convention. He was elected member of the committee of general-safety, and of the commission of organic laws. Shortly after, he proposed the abolition of the former committee, and to confide the administration of the government to a committee of public safety, composed of twenty-four members. He steadily resisted the plans of the sections of Paris, at the epoch of the 5th of October, 1795; blamed their insulting petitions, and declared himself ready to combat what he called the royal anarchy, and finally he accused the sections of wishing to decimate the convention, and establish monarchy on the ruins of the republic. Elected member of the committee of public safety, on the 7th of October, he strongly opposed Tallien and Freron, whom he accused of conspiring against the constitution. Having passed to the council of five hundred, he was appointed secretary of that assembly on the 26th of October, and objected to the forming of a ministry of general-police, as both useless and dangerous. He was elected president in February, 1796, and continued to pursue the line of conduct

which he had chalked out for himself with great steadiness and courage. After the 18th of Brumaire, he was appointed by the consuls prefect of the Gironde, and afterwards counsellor of state. In 1803 he was decorated with the cross of commandant of the legion-of-honour, named prefect of Marseilles, and raised to the dignity of count of the empire. After the fall of Buonaparte, in 1814, M. Thibaudeau lost all his public functions, till Napoleon's return in the following year, when he was made counsellor-of-state, commissioner-extraordinary in the department of the Côte-d'Or, member of the Chamber of Peers, and one of its secretaries. During that short session, M. Thibaudeau was one of the most determined opposers of the return of the Bourbons. On the second restoration of the king he was obliged to quit France, and at length obtained permission to reside in the Austrian dominions; he settled at Prague, where he has since turned his attention to commerce.

BARON THIEBAULT,

GENERAL in the French service, was born at Berlin, in 1769. His father, Dieudonné Thiebault, who was a learned member of the academy of Berlin, returned with his family to Paris in 1784. The young Thiebault studied the law in that city. In 1792, he enrolled himself as a private soldier. He had not been more than a month with his regiment when he so greatly distinguished himself in battle that he was made lieutenant by his general; and, soon after, he was advanced to the rank of captain. In 1793, he was appointed assistant to Adjutant-general Jouy, and was employed with him to draft 25,000 men from the armies of the Moselle and the Ardennes, and to conduct them by post to the succour of Valenciennes. He served with uncommon bravery during that whole campaign, and General Chancel, who witnessed his conduct, made him one of his aide-de-camps. He afterwards passed to the army of the Rhine, and was in the campaign in which the Lines of Weissembourg were re-taken and Landau relieved. He made, in 1794, the summer campaign in Belgium, and the winter campaign in Holland, with General Pichegru. During three years, namely, 1792, 1793, and 1794, he made six campaigns, all of the highest importance, passing from an army the moment circumstances made it inactive, to one where duty and danger were in abundance. He was equally distinguished in the campaigns of 1796 and 1797 in Italy. He served in 1798, in

the army of Rome, and various important missions were committed to his care, in all of which he was eminently successful. His advancement was equally rapid. He was successively made, in a short time, chief of battalion, and chief of the staff. At the siege of Naples, two fruitless attacks having been made, the third was committed to his care, and at the close of day he was master of eleven pieces of cannon, and had completely carried the suburb of Capua. By the orders of General Duhesme, he evacuated that suburb in the night, and re-took it early on the following morning, making himself master of eight pieces more of cannon. On this occasion he was fifty-four hours under the enemy's fire, and he was made adjutant-general on the field-of-battle. In forcing the bridge of the Garigliano, at the head of his grenadiers, he displayed a daringness which added to his character for intrepidity. He afterwards joined General Massena at Genoa. On the 20th of Germinal, towards the end of that obstinate battle fought in front of Varagio, by 1200 French against 14,000 Austrians, General Massena said to him those words so well known since :—"Death, Thiebault, will have nothing to do with you or me." On the 10th of Floréal, in the year 1800, he was made general of brigade, on the field-of-battle, as a reward for having carried by assault the fort of Guezzy, after an unequal and obstinate contest of twelve hours duration. In 1804, he was named commandant of the legion-of-honour. In 1805, he made the campaign of Austria. At the battle of Austerlitz, he carried the village of Pratzen with the bayonet; and soon after commenced with his brigade that conflict during which 3,500 French resisted, for seven hours, the efforts of 20,000 Austrians and Russians, repulsed them on every point, and in maintaining their position on the heights, cut in two the army of the allies, and prevented their forming their line-of-battle. Towards the evening, General Thiebault proposed to himself to take, at the head of a hundred and twenty men, six pieces of cannon, the whole that remained with the Russians in that quarter. The cannon were taken, but General Thiébault was struck with a ball, which broke his right arm and shoulder. This wound was most frightful, and its cure was regarded as a species of miracle in surgery. General Thiébault, in this battle, lost his aide-de-camp, and two officers, and had two horses killed under him. During the campaign of Jena, his wounds being yet unhealed, General Thiébault had the government of Fulda conferred on him; and, on leaving that country, an elegant gold sword was presented to him by the inhabi-

tants, as an acknowledgment of the equity of his conduct. In 1808 he was made general-of-division, and in 1811 he was created a baron. He served in Spain, where he took an active and effectual part in several important operations. In 1814 he returned to France with the army; and was made a knight of Saint Louis. On the 7th of September, 1815, he was appointed commandant of the 18th division. On the 27th of May, 1818, he was appointed one of the eight lieutenant-generals of the staff. General Thiébault adds to his great military knowledge a taste for letters; and merits to be placed among the best military writers of the day. His two principal works of this kind are a "Journal of the Operations of the Siege and Blockade of Genoa," a work of the highest merit; and a "Relation of the Expedition in Portugal in 1807 and 1808." To Baron Thiébault is also attributed a work of considerable celebrity, intituled "The Letter of a French Officer to Lord Wellington on his last six Campaigns."

M. THIEBAUT DE BERNEAUD.

This gentleman, a native of France, is a member of several French and foreign agricultural and scientific societies. Besides many essays and pamphlets on subjects connected with rural economy, he has published, "A Journey to the Isle of Poplars;"—"An Exposition of the Philosophical Picture of Human Knowledge;"—"Considerations on the actual State of Corsican Agriculture;"—"A Historical Eulogium on Sonnini;"—and a "Voyage to the Isle of Elba;" the last of which works has been translated into English. M. Thiebaut has, for five years, been one of the editors of the Physico-economical Library.

BARON THIELMANN,

A SAXON general, was entrusted with the government of the fortress of Torgau, during the campaign of Napoleon against the Russians, in 1812. In February, 1813, the Saxon monarch ordered him to deliver up the fortress to the French. Thielmann, however, refused to comply with this order, on the ground that it was against the interests of Saxony to allow the French to enter Torgau. As the king of Saxony was then doubtful whether it would not be wise to withdraw from the French alliance, he approved of Thielmann's refusal. It is but justice to say that, though his senti-

ments were favourable to them, Thielmann equally refused to admit the allies into the place. At length the king of Saxony repeated his order for resigning Torgau to the French, and, as the garrison would no longer obey him, the general was compelled to give up the point. He then quitted the service of the Saxon sovereign, and entered into that of the allies, by whom he was received with open arms. He was exceedingly active in favour of his new friends. He compelled the town of Merseburgh to surrender, captured two hundred baggage-waggons at Koesen, contributed greatly to the advantage gained at Altenburgh, harassed General Augereau in his march on Leipsic, and a few days after attacked, at Naumburg, a division of French cavalry. In the campaign of 1813 he was entrusted with the command of the 3d corps of the Prussian army, and, after the capitulation of Paris, his troops were cantoned in the department of the Maine and Loire.

COUNT THIENNES DE LOMBIZE

Is a native of Flemish Hainault, and is descended from an ancient family. He was deputy from Hainault to the States, in 1789, and was a partisan of the Belgic revolution, in which, however, he was not a conspicuous character. Under the government of Napoleon, he became a member of the council-general of the department of Jemappe. But when the allies penetrated into Flanders, in 1814, he was exceedingly active in taking measures to disunite the Netherlands from France. The provisional government appointed him minister of justice, and the king subsequently made him minister of police, with the rank of a minister-of-state. He was afterwards chosen president of the first chamber of the States-general, and received the order of the Belgic Lion. In 1818 he retired from the ministry.

REV. THOMAS THIRLWALL,

A NATIVE of Lincolnshire, was educated at Brazen-nose-college, Oxford; and, in 1786, took there his degree of M.A. His entrance into the clerical profession was as curate of Trinity-church, in the Minories, and lecturer of Stepney. At Stepney he married the widow of an apothecary, who brought him several children, one of whom, Connop Thirlwall, was remarkable for his very precocious talents, he

having begun to learn Latin at three years of age, and Greek at four. The accession of fortune which Mr. Thirlwall obtained by means of his wife, enabled him to become a proprietor of India stock, and he frequently takes a part in the debates at the India-house. In the Middlesex election he displayed his loyalty, by zealously opposing Sir Francis Burdett, and he was rewarded for his labours by being made one of the magistrates for the county ; so that he is now one of those anomalous characters, of whom there are but too many, that is to say, a clerical justice. Besides several sermons, he has published "Diatessaron, or a History of our Lord Jesus Christ," in Latin and also in English, 1813 ;— "A Solemn Protest against the Revival of Scenic Exhibitions at the Royalty Theatre," 1804 ;— "A Candid and Dispassionate Address to Sir F. Burdett," 1804 ;— "Sir Matthew Hale's Theological Works, with a Life of the Author," 2 vols. 1810 ;— "The Poems and Essays" of his Son ;— and "A Vindication of the Magistrates of the Tower Division," 1817. He also contributed largely to the Orthodox Churchman's Magazine.

A. T. THOMSON, ESQ.

This gentleman, who is a surgeon, was formerly president of the Royal Physical Society at Edinburgh, and is now a fellow of the Linnæan Society. He has published "An Essay on the general Study of Experimental Philosophy, and the Utility of Chemistry," 8vo. 1800 ;— "Ode to the Memory of Sir Ralph Abercromby," 4to. 1801 ;— "A Conspectus of the Pharmacopœias of the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Colleges of Physicians," 8vo. 1810 ;— and "The London Dispensatory," 8vo. 1811. The last of these works has passed through three editions, and does credit to the author's abilities.

DR. THOMAS THOMSON,

ONE of the most eminent of British chemists, is a native of Edinburgh. His first separate published work, which came out in 1800, was a translation, in 3 volumes, of "Fourcroy's Chemistry, with Notes." This was succeeded by "A System of Chemistry," 4 vols. 8vo. 1802, which has passed through many editions, and is become one of the standard works on chemical science. In 1810 he published "The Elements of Chemistry," 8vo. ;— in 1812, "The History of

the Royal Society of London," 4to. ;—and, in 1813, "Travels in Sweden, during the Autumn of 1812," 4to. The communications of Dr. Thomson to the Philosophical Transactions, Nicholson's Journal, and other scientific periodicals, are numerous and highly valuable. A still greater number of his papers may be found in the "Annals of Philosophy," a monthly publication, which he established in 1812. He conducted the Annals till 1818, when, on his being appointed regius professor of chemistry, at Glasgow, (which compelled him to prepare and deliver a laborious course of lectures,) he confided the task of editorship to his friends, Dr. Bostock and Mr. Arthur Aikin. In 1819 he resumed his office of editor, but has finally relinquished it to Mr. Richard Phillips, a scientific member of the Society of Friends, it being impossible for him to perform it satisfactorily at the distance of four hundred miles from the metropolis. Dr. Thomson is a member of the London and Edinburgh Royal Societies, of the Linnæan, Wernerian, and Geological Societies, and of the Imperial Academy of Petersburgh.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. THORN

Is a native of Scotland, received his military education in Germany, and entered the army, as a cornet, in 1799, at the age of eighteen. He joined his regiment, the 29th light-dragoons, in India, was made a lieutenant in 1801, and served, under Lord Lake, in the campaigns against the Mahrattas, from 1803 to 1806. In the course of these campaigns he distinguished himself, particularly at the battle of Laswaree, in which he was severely wounded. He was promoted to a troop in 1807, and appointed brigade-major to the Bangalore cantonment, the duties of which post were exceedingly arduous. In 1810 he volunteered on the expedition to the Mauritius; and, after the reduction of the isle of France, he was nominated brigade-major of Colonel Gillespie's division, and employed in the expedition against Java. At the attacks of Weltevroeden and Cornelis, in the first of which he was again wounded, he acted in such a manner as to receive the public thanks of Sir Samuel Auchmuty. On the conquest of the island being completed, he was made deputy-quarter-master-general in Java, with the brevet rank of major. In 1811 he assisted in surprising the fortress of Palambang, and carried by assault

the fort of Djoejocarta, after a severe contest. After having made a tour of the island, he proceeded to Europe for the recovery of his health. In his passage to Europe he was detained six months at St. Helena, of which time he availed himself to arrange the materials which he had procured respecting the military transactions in India. He reached England at the period when Napoleon returned from Elba, and he marched with the British army as a volunteer to Paris. After the conclusion of the war he published "A Memoir on the Conquest of Java," 4to.;—and also a "Memoir of the late War in India," 4to. both of which works are illustrated with engravings.

COLONEL THORNTON.

IN the sporting and fashionable circles, the name of this gentleman has been long known. He was born in London, and received the first part of his education at the Charterhouse, after which he was sent to the university of Glasgow. At one period he was lieutenant-colonel of the York militia. On his coming into possession of the fine estate of Thornville-Royal, he became very conspicuous as a sportsman. One of the circumstances by which he rendered himself remarkable, was the revival, on an extensive scale, of the almost obsolete amusement of falconry. After the peace of Amiens, he travelled in France for the purpose of making himself acquainted with the state of sporting in that country. He disposed of his estate of Thornville-Royal some years ago, and he has for a considerable time resided in the neighbourhood of the French capital. He is the author of "A Sporting Tour through the North of England, and the Highlands of Scotland," 4to. 1804;—"A Sporting Tour through France," 2 vols. 4to. 1806;—and "A Vindication of Colonel Thornton's Conduct in his Transactions with Mr. Burton," 8vo. 1806. In the composition of these works he is said to have been assisted by the Rev. Mr. Martin.

DR. R. J. THORNTON

Is the son of Bonnet Thornton, one of the authors of the *Connoisseur*, and also one of the translators of Plautus. Mr. Bonnet Thornton died in 1768, leaving his son an infant, who received a good education at a public school, and afterwards at Trinity college, Cambridge, he being designed

for the church. He, however, preferred the study of medicine, and applied himself particularly to chemistry and botany. On leaving Cambridge he became a student at Guy's hospital, and having taken his first degree, he commenced practice in London. His success was not great, although he endeavoured to gain celebrity by a new way of treating pulmonary disorders. He also published, 1790, "Medical Extracts on the Nature of Health, and the Laws of the Nervous System," 4 vols. 8vo. of which a second and third edition have appeared. He not only published on his own profession, but ventured to write on political subjects, and gave to the world a work called "The Politician's Creed, or Political Extracts," 3 vols. 8vo. 1799. In 1800 he published "The Philosophy of Medicine," 5 vols. which reached the fourth edition in 1809. He next entered into a speculation which, though honourable to his country, and to his own enterprising spirit, was extremely injurious to his fortune. He issued proposals for a Picturesque Botanical work, with plates, to illustrate the sexual system of Linnæus. He designed it to be a most splendid work, and had paintings made, and plates engraved, at an enormous expense; but although he had a considerable list of subscribers, he was a great sufferer. It was published in numbers; and by degrees, partly in consequence of the war, the subscribers fell off, and many of the principal botanists, among them the late Sir Joseph Banks, took a decided part against him. Failing in his views, he disposed of the whole by a lottery, but must have been a very considerable loser. His other publications are, "Facts decisive in Favour of the Cow-pox;"—"Plates of the Heart, illustrative of the Circulation of the Blood," 4to.—"Curtis's Lectures on Botany, with a Life of the Author," 8vo.;—"History of Medical Plants," 8vo.;—"Elements of Botany," 2 vols. 8vo.;—"Temple of Flora," 5 vols.;—"Vaccinæ Vindiciæ," 1806;—"Practical Botany," 1808;—"The Philosophy of Botany," 1809;—"A Family Herbal," 1810;—"A Grammar of Botany," 1811;—and "A School Virgil," 1813; to which, in the following year, he added "Illustrations." He has also written many essays for periodical publications, and now lectures on Botany at Guy's hospital, and to select companies. If Dr. Thornton has not been so successful as many of his professional brethren, he has at least endeavoured to deserve success, and has proved himself to be a man of extensive knowledge, and of a liberal mind.

SAMUEL THORNTON, ESQ.

Is the eldest son of the late Robert Thornton, and head of the mercantile house which that worthy man established. On his father's death he succeeded to a large fortune, and to the business in which it was made, and having connected himself with Mr. Pitt, he came into parliament for Kingston upon Hull. He was also chosen a bank-director. He continued to represent Hull till 1810, when he was elected for the county of Surrey. Mr. Thornton has served the offices of deputy-governor and governor of the Bank of England, and governor of the Russia Company. At the last election Mr. Dennison appearing to have a majority of freeholders in his favour, and Mr. Thornton's affairs not being in a condition to allow of his standing a contested election, he retired from parliament. He is a man eminent for his philanthropy, and a governor of many benevolent institutions.

ALBERT THORVALDSEN.

Since the death of Canova, this artist and Chantrey may be considered as being at the head of modern sculptors. Thorvaldsen was born in 1770, and is the son of a poor Icelander, who settled at Copenhagen, as a working stonemason. From his infancy, Albert was fond of imitating the comparatively rude carvings of his father, who had sagacity to perceive that his son was endowed with no common talents. He accordingly placed him in the Free-drawing School, at Copenhagen. Of drawing the youth did not seem to be fond, but he soon displayed a decided genius for modelling, and obtained several of the minor prizes. In his sixteenth year he became a competitor for the annual prize medal which is given to the best modeller in clay. In the competition for that medal, it is customary to shut the candidate up in a room by himself, till he has finished his model, that he may derive no assistance from the hints of older artists. When Thorvaldsen entered the room he was so terrified that a friend advised him to raise his spirits by a few glasses of brandy. He took the hint, and acquired such animation that he finished the model in four hours. The subject was the pillaging of the temple by Heliodorus, and the judges unanimously agreed that his composition was of surpassing excellence. Not only was the medal for which he had contended awarded to him, but also the great gold medal, which confers the valuable boon of a pension to enable the student to travel. Thorvaldsen, however, was

not immediately sent abroad; he continued to study at home, and he produced several masterly works, and gained the patronage of many eminent Danes. At length, in 1797, he sailed for Italy, in a royal frigate, and he reached Naples, after having narrowly escaped shipwreck. Alone, in a foreign country, Thorvaldsen was, at first, oppressed by that home sickness to which the Danes as well as the Swiss are subject, and it was some time before he could rally sufficient resolution to proceed to Rome. After his arrival in "the Eternal City," he passed two years in viewing and meditating on its wonders of art, without making any attempt himself. His mind, however, was not idle. At length he began to model, and began under highly favourable circumstances, for he had contracted a friendship with his learned countryman, Voega, who then resided in Rome, and who acted towards him the part of a vigilant and judicious critic. Docile to the voice of instruction, Thorvaldsen did not hesitate to deface whatever his friend disapproved of; and in this way he sacrificed several works of very considerable merit, but for this sacrifice he was amply repaid by the superior skill which he gained. The first production which made him known at Rome, was a model of Jason, which was universally admitted to be a master-piece. Such a life of seclusion had he lived, that his talents had remained undiscovered, and he was even asked whether he knew the clever young Dane who executed that model. From this period, however, his celebrity rapidly increased. Mr. Hope commissioned him to execute the Jason in marble, and he was soon fully occupied. His next work was a large basso-relievo, the subject of which was Agamemnon commanding the heralds to fetch Briseis from the tent of Achilles. This composition enhanced his fame. The statues and busts which he has since produced are too numerous to be specified. Among his greatest works may perhaps be classed his colossal statues of Mars and Adonis, the latter of which was warmly commended by Canova. Thorvaldsen has received from his sovereign the cross of the order of Danebrog, and he is married to the daughter of an English peer. In private life he is extremely amiable, his manners are polished, and he possesses a talent for music, and a correct judgment in poetry. As an instance of his liberal and disinterested spirit, it may be mentioned that, when he was at Rome, he was applied to by the king of Prussia to execute some statuary, but he replied that there was a Prussian sculptor at Rome, equally as capable as himself; and, in consequence of this

answer, the order was given to Rudolf Schadow, the person to whom he alluded.

M. THOUIN,

A PARISIAN, born in 1745, applied himself at a very early age to the study of botany, and acquired so much reputation that he was chosen to replace Guettard at the Botanical Garden, of which his father was the head-gardener. In 1786 he became a member of the academy of Sciences. Under his care the Botanical Garden was much enlarged, and attained to a very high state of perfection. At his solicitation a professorship was established, to teach practical culture, and he himself delivered the first course of lectures, which are now annually continued. In 1794 he was appointed professor in the Normal School, and, soon after, was dispatched into Holland and Italy, to examine the agriculture of those countries. He has collected, in the garden, an immense variety of fruit-trees, and likewise of all such plants as are fit for the aliment of man and of animals, or are useful in the different arts. He is a member of the Institute and of the Agricultural Society, and has published many papers in their transactions, as well as in other scientific works. He has also contributed to the Dictionary of Natural History, the Methodical Encyclopædia, and Rozier's Course of Agriculture. The name of Thunia has been given, in honour of him, to a genus of plants, which contains three or four species.

M. THURIOT DE LAROSIERE

Was an advocate at Paris before the revolution, of which he was early a most strenuous advocate. On the 14th of July, the day on which the Bastile was taken by the people, he was of so much consideration with his party, that he was sent to the governor, M. de Launay, to treat about a surrender. He was appointed judge of the tribunal of the district of Sézanne; and, in 1791, deputy of the Marne, to the legislative assembly. In February, 1792, he complained of the minister-of-war, Narbogné, for having sent to the army, of his own proper authority, a military regulation, the offence of issuing which he declared to be deserving of death. It was he who obtained the decree for the sale of the property of the emigrants. On the 10th of August he was, in the tribune, the organ of the insurgent municipality, provoked a decree against d'Abancourt, minister-of-war, and

Laporte, minister of the civil-list, and obtained a decree for domiciliary visits, (on the demand of Danton) and the re-election of the judges of peace in Paris. On the 11th he demanded, in the presence of Louis XVI., who was at that time with his family, in the box of the journalists, that the statues of the kings should be broken to pieces. On the 14th he moved a law which ordained the formation of a court-martial for the trial of counter-revolutionists. For this was substituted the tribunal of the 17th of August, and to this tribunal he caused to be given the right to judge, without appeal, all persons accused of wishing a counter-revolution. Chosen a member of the convention, he demanded that Louis XVI. should be tried within three days, and that his head should be sent to the scaffold. M. Thuriot was one of the four commissioners charged, in the same sitting, to demand of the king the names of the counsel whom he would choose for his defence. He announced, in the tribune of the jacobin society, that, if the convention used any indulgence towards the tyrant, he would himself proceed to blow his brains out. He violently attacked Brissot, Vergniaud, Louvet, and other chiefs of the Girondists, accusing them of selling themselves to the king, and intriguing to support his throne. In the morning of the 21st of January, when the execution of Louis XVI. was announced in the convention, Pétion wished to speak of union in the assembly, and the renunciation of all party dissensions; but he was soon interrupted, and Thuriot, speaking of him, said,—“I accuse Pétion of having allowed the prisoners to be massacred, and of having since framed the process of those who were condemned and assassinated on the 2d of September, while he himself was the first who ought to ascend the scaffold.” M. Thuriot was chosen secretary on the 24th of January. He caused General Dumouriez to be declared a traitor to the country, and a prie to be put on his head. He contributed greatly to the creation of the committee of public safety, and betrayed the bitterest hatred of the Girondists. It was Thuriot who obtained a decree that the house of Buzot should be levelled with the ground, and on the site should be raised a monument with this inscription, “Here stood the house of King Buzot!” Notwithstanding all this, some of the Jacobins looked upon him with ill will. Robespierre denounced him at the jacobin-club, as a moderate. Hebert at length obtained his formal exclusion from that club, and he did not make his appearance there any more till after the 9th of Thermidor. On that memorable day, Thuriot presided in

the convention ; and, as soon as Robespierre raised his voice, he instantly rang his bell violently, crying out, " It is not your turn to speak ! It is not your turn to speak !" It would be difficult to calculate upon the extent of the effect produced by the ringing of the president's bell, interrupted only by the ominous words above quoted. It was, in truth, decisive. Robespierre could not make himself heard, and his fearful reign was ended. At the end of that year Thuriot spoke against measures of severity, complained of the ruin of commerce, and the decay of morals, and also of the feebleness with which the remains of Robespierre's party were pursued. Being, in April, 1795, one of the principal movers of the jacobin insurrection against the convention, he was put in accusation, but escaped, by flight, from the pursuit, and availed himself of the amnesty of 1796. After the 18th of Brumaire, he was appointed judge of the criminal tribunal of the Seine. M. Thuriot was the judge who interrogated Moreau, Pichegru, and Georges, and he made the report of that whole process. In 1805 he was appointed deputy of the imperial advocate-general, at the Court of Cassation, and member of the legion-of-honour. Displaced at the first restoration, he resumed his functions during the government of the hundred days, and was banished as a regicide, in 1816. He was permitted to reside at Liege, where he exercises the profession of an advocate.

LORD THURLOW

Is the son of the late bishop of Lincoln, and nephew of the chancellor, who, on receiving his patent of peerage, had interest sufficient to have his nephew's name inserted in reversion. As the late Lord Thurlow had a family of daughters to provide for, he could leave his nephew no great fortune to support his title, but he reserved for him some very lucrative places in Chancery, as clerk of the petty-bag, and clerk of the custody of lunatics ; but his great place of profit is that of patentee for making out commissions of bankruptcy, which is said, in one year, to have produced him an income of £10,000. Lord Thurlow married the elder Miss Bolton, of Covent-garden Theatre ; a beautiful and accomplished lady.

Lord Thurlow has distinguished himself as a poet, and has published " The Defence of Poetry, by Sir Philip Sydney," 1810 ;— " Verses on several Occasions," 1812 ;— " Moonlight, a Poem," 1813 ;— " The Doge's Daughter, with translations from Anacreon and Horace ;" " Carmen

"*Britannicum*," 1814;—and a "Translation of Anacreon," 1822.

M. THUROT,

A LEARNED French Hellenist, who was formerly director of the school of sciences and belles-lettres; and, in 1814, was appointed to the Greek professorship, in the college of France, on the death of M. Bosquillon. He has published "The Apology of Socrates, according to Plato and Xenophon," in Greek and French;—"The Phenissæ of Euripides, with Greek Scholia and French Notes, and the original Text;"—and "Several Dialogues of Plato." He has likewise translated Roscoe's Life of Lorenzo de Medici, and Harris's Hermes.

RIGHT HON. GEORGE TIERNEY

Is the son of a merchant of London, born in 1756, and educated for the bar, to which he was called; and, with his abilities, had he continued there, he might have arrived at the first honours of the profession. His father had some connection with the East India Company, and the first publication of Mr. Tierney, which he put forth in 1787, was, "The Real Situation of the East India Company considered, with respect to their Rights and Privileges." Mr. Tierney, unfortunately for himself, neglected his pursuits at the bar, and engaged in political life. He seems to have soon joined the party called the opposition, and as the first object of a man who wishes to enter into public life, is to gain a seat in the House of Commons, he was sent down by a noble duke as candidate for Colchester, when he stood a very severe contest, at the expense of, it is said, £12,000, which sum his patron refused to pay. The loss, therefore, fell heavily on Tierney. He, however, in 1796, invited by the popular party, who promised to indemnify him, was nominated to oppose Mr. Thellusson, for the borough of Southwark, and although defeated on the poll, yet on a petition to the House of Commons, he removed his opponent by the treating act; and, on the next return, as his competitor was legally disqualified, Mr. Tierney was declared duly elected. As soon as he was in the house, he entered warmly into the measures of opposition. He soon proved himself an able speaker, and has long ranked as one of the first in the House. During a debate in the year 1798, some words spoken in the

house were the occasion of a duel between him and Mr. Pitt, in which, however, neither party was wounded. When Mr. Addington became minister, in 1802, he made Mr. Tierney treasurer of the navy, and he became, at the same time, lieutenant-colonel of the Somerset-house volunteers; but, on quitting his place as treasurer of the navy, he lost his military commission.

Mr. Tierney, in 1806, under the Grenville administration, was made President of the Board of Control; but went out of office early in the following year, on the resignation of the ministry. He then lost his seat for Southwark, but has since sat for different places; in 1806 for Athlone, in 1809 for Bandon Bridge, in 1813 for Appleby, and he now represents the proprietor of Knaresborough.

Mr. Tierney has published many tracts. Among them are "Two Letters on the Colchester Petition," 1791; and "A Letter to Henry Dundas, on the Situation of the East India Company," 8vo. 1791. Mr. Anderson, accountant to the East India Board, attempted to controvert Mr. Tierney's statements. To him Mr. Tierney replied, in "A Letter to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, on the Statement published by Mr. Anderson."

In the debate on the union with Ireland, Mr. Tierney declared his opinion that the union would be the ruin of the liberties of England, a prophetic notice which we fear will be soon realized. He has constantly opposed the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and indeed every act that was hostile to the liberties of the subject. His knowledge of finance he has often proved to be superior to that of any other member of Parliament, in able series of resolutions, opposed to those of the chancellor of the exchequer.

SIR MATTHEW J. TIERNEY.

This eminent physician received the rudiments of his education in his native country, Ireland. Having become familiarised with the classics, he was sent to study the different branches of medicine, in London, where he prosecuted his researches with great ardour, and acquired the friendship of several distinguished physicians and surgeons.

On quitting London, he obtained the appointment of surgeon to the Gloucestershire militia, and being noticed by the late Earl of Berkeley, his colonel, his lordship introduced him to the Prince of Wales, who, in consequence of the high terms in which he had been represented to him, appointed

Mr. Tierney physician to his household, immediately on his obtaining the degree of M.D. In 1806 Dr. Tierney passed the necessary examination, at the London College of Physicians, and obtained a license to practise within their jurisdiction. Two years after this, he married the daughter of the late Henry Jones, Esq., a descendant of the celebrated *Inigo Jones*.

Having previously given an extensive trial to the practice of Dr. Jenner, he contributed much towards the establishment of a Vaccine Institution in the county of Sussex, under the warmest support of the public-spirited Earl of Chichester. He also assisted in establishing a Dispensary for the indigent sick, and an Infirmary for general purposes, at Brighton, the beneficial effects of which have been strongly felt among the poor of that town and neighbourhood. For these meritorious services, and the benefit he had rendered to the Prince Regent, in his professional capacity, his royal highness conferred on him a baronetcy.

On the first attack of the serious indisposition of his present majesty, in 1820, Sir Matthew was specially sent for from Brighton, to attend his royal patron. In this case Sir Matthew was successful in an operation, which was strongly opposed by several other medical men, and which procured him considerable celebrity in the higher circles.

Sir Matthew Tierney is now established in the metropolis, and from the uniform liberality of his character, and the extent of his professional abilities, possesses considerable practice, and bids fair to rank among the first physicians of his time.

COUNT TILLY,

A FRENCH lieutenant-general, descends from a noble family, and entered into the military service when he was young. At the epoch when the revolution took place, the principles of which he espoused, though with moderation, he was appointed a colonel of dragoons. In 1792 he became aide-de-camp to Dumourier, and that general confided to him, in 1793, the defence of the fortress of Gertruydenberg. The progress of the Austrians compelled Dumourier to quit Holland, for the purpose of arresting their progress; and, before his departure, he made Tilly give his word of honour not to surrender Gertruydenbergh, without a positive order under Dumourier's hand. Tilly kept his word; though threatened that the garrison should be put to the sword, he refused to

capitulate ; nor did he open the gates till the order arrived, which was not obtained till after Dumogrier had quitted the republican service. In November, 1793, he was placed at the head of the army of the coasts of Cherburgh ; but, in the course of two months he resigned his command, in consequence of his being of noble birth. He was, however, almost immediately re-employed in the army of the Sambre and Meuse, and he distinguished himself greatly, particularly at the affair of Hoechst. In 1798 he commanded in the nine newly united departments, and was beloved for his probity and disinterestedness ; in 1798 he was chief of the staff to the army of the Sambre and Meuse ; in 1799 he commanded the army of the West ; and, in 1804, he had the command of the cavalry at the camp of Boulogne. He afterwards served with applause in Germany, Prussia, and Poland, and was sent to Spain in 1808. After the capture of Madrid, he was appointed governor of the province of Segovia, an office in which he gained the affection of the inhabitants, and, in 1811, he was at the head of the cavalry in Andalusia. His conduct at the battle of Ocaña enhanced his military character. In 1813 he returned to France, and was made inspector-general of cavalry. The king gave him the cross of St. Louis, and created him a grand-officer of the legion-of-honour. In 1815 he was nominated president of the electoral college of Calvados, and a member of the chamber of representatives.

M. TINGRY,

AN APOTHECARY of Geneva, is known as a very able chemist. In 1802 he was appointed professor of chemistry at the academy of Geneva. He has furnished a number of valuable papers to the transactions of the academy of Turin, the Chemical Annals, and the French Philosophical Journal. Among the subjects which he has treated on are, the composition of ether, the phosphoric acid, the phosphorescence of bodies, and the nature of the electric fluid. Of his separate works, one of the most useful is his " Treatise on the Art of Making and Using Varnishes," 2 vols. 8vo. 1803.

BARON TIRLET,

A LIEUTENANT-GENERAL in the French service, was born in 1779, was brought up in the artillery-school of Chalons, and obtained a captaincy in 1793. In 1796 he was ap-

pointed chief of battalion, on the pontoon establishment of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, and rose to be colonel and chief of the artillery staff of the army of the east, in 1799. Having risen, in 1803, to be maréchal-de-camp, he commanded, with honour to himself, in Holland and Germany; and he was subsequently employed in Spain as a brigadier-general. He particularly distinguished himself in 1812, during the retreat from Portugal, and also in the pursuit of the English army on its retiring from Burgos. In 1813 he became a general-of-division, and, in 1814, Louis confirmed him in the post of inspector-of-artillery, in the south of France. Tirlet served in one of the corps of observation, during the hundred days; but he has, nevertheless, been continued as inspector-general since the second return of Louis.

DR. TISSOT.

This gentleman, who descends from a Swiss family, is a native of Franche Comté, was born about 1750, and took his degree in 1776. He is a relation of the celebrated physician of the same name, by whom he was recommended to his friend Tronchin, who first made him his secretary, and then procured for him the appointment of assistant-physician, in one of the public institutions. Three of Tissot's dissertations were crowned by the academy of surgery, and he was chosen a corresponding member of the royal medical society. Between 1788 and 1792 he was employed in the camps and military hospitals, and in the latter year he was placed at the head of the military hospital of Lyons, and he continued to superintend that establishment during the whole of the siege in the following year. This circumstance occasioned his arrest; and, between 1795 and 1799, he was arrested no less than thrice, on suspicion of his being connected with the royalist emissaries and deputies. By Napoleon he was employed with the armies in Austria, Prussia, Poland, and Italy; and, in 1809, he was made a knight of the legion-of-honour. His success in putting a stop to an epidemic among the Austrian prisoners, gained for him the thanks of the emperor of Austria, and a valuable snuff-box. He now practices at Paris, and receives a small pension from the government. His principal works are "Medical Gymnastics," 1 vol.;—"On the Dietetic Regimen in the Cure of Disorders;"—"On the Effects of Sleep and Watchfulness in the Treatment of Diseases;"—and "On the Influence of the Passions

of the Mind in Diseases, and the Means of correcting the bad Effects of them."

M. TISSOT,

A NATIVE of Versailles, born in 1770, imbibed deeply the principles of the revolution, and took an active part on several important occasions. He was connected with Romme, Soubrany, and the rest of the chiefs of the insurrection which took place on the 1st of Prairial, 1795, and was afterwards one of the principal orators at the society of the Manege. On the establishment of the consular government, he ceased to take any part in politics; but, he held a lucrative place in one of the tax-offices, and was at one time censor of the Gazette of France. On the death of Delille, M. Tissot was chosen professor of Latin poetry at the college of France, and he is said to fill the chair with credit to himself. In 1815 and 1816 he was one of the contributors to the "Constitutional," and he subsequently became the editor of "The Minerva." He has published some poems, and also translations of Virgil's Eclogues, and the Elegies and Kisses of Secundus.

REV. H. J. TODD

Was educated at Hertford-college, Oxford, where he proceeded M.A. in 1786. He was soon after made minor canon of Canterbury, and vicar of Milton in Kent. Those preferments, however, he relinquished on his settling in London. In the metropolis he acquired the patronage of the late Duke of Bridgewater and the present Marquis of Stafford, and the friendship of Mr. Dilly, the bookseller, who left him a legacy of five hundred pounds, and of the late Isaac Reed, who also bequeathed him a legacy; as an act of gratitude for which, Mr. Todd wrote the preface to the *Bibliotheca Reediana*. Mr. Todd's next preferment in the church was the rectory of Allhallows, Lombard-street. He is now rector of Colston, and vicar of Addington, in Surrey, and one of the chaplains in ordinary to his majesty. Mr. Todd is not only a man of learning, but also of great amenity of manners, and kindness of heart; and, in his clerical character, his conduct is strictly unexceptionable. Besides his great work, a new edition of Johnson's Dictionary, (which was begun in 1814, and has recently been completed, in five 4to. volumes,) Mr. Todd has published "Some Account of the Deans of

Canterbury," 8vo. 1793;—"An edition of *Comus,*" 8vo. 1798;—"An edition of Milton's Poems, with Notes and a Life," 6 vols. 8vo. 1801;—"An edition of Spenser, with Notes and a Life," 8 vols. 8vo. 1805;—"Illustrations of the Lives and Writings of John Gower and Geoffrey Chaucer," 8vo. 1810;—"A Life of Dr. Bray;"—"Original Sin, Free-will, Grace, &c. &c., with an Important Account of the Subscription to the Articles in 1604," 8vo. 1819;—"A Vindication of our Authorized Translation and Translators of the Bible, &c. &c.," in answer to Mr. Bellamy and Sir J. B. Burgess, 8vo. 1820;—"Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Right Rev. Brian Walton, Lord Bishop of Chester," 2 vols. 8vo. 1821;—"Observations on the Metrical Versions of the Psalms," 8vo. 1822; and one or two single sermons.

SIR THOMAS EDLYN TOMLINS

Was the son of a patriotic citizen of London, who was much distinguished in city politics, between 1770 and 1793. Sir Thomas was educated for, and called to the bar; and, like many other gentlemen of the profession, became an author, with the hope of bringing himself into notice. His first work was an "Explanation of the Law of Wills and Codicils, and of the Laws of Executors, &c. &c." a book of general utility. This was succeeded by "Cases, explanatory of the Rules of Evidence before Committees of Election of the House of Commons," 1796;—"Jacob's Law Dictionary," 11th, 12th, and 13th edition, which he has very much enlarged and improved;—"An Index to Durnford and East's Reports of the Cases determined in the Court of King's Bench from 1785 to 1810, and in the Court of Common Pleas from 1789 to 1810;"—"Report of Cases of Appeal in the High Court of Parliament, to 1800, with Supplements to the same;"—and "The Statutes at large of the United Kingdoms;" with other works of less import. He has been lately knighted, and appointed counsel to the chief secretary-of-state for Ireland.

COUNT TORMAZOFF,

GENERAL of cavalry in the Russian service, signalized himself very early against the Persians, and was employed against the Poles in the campaign of 1794. He received from Catharine II. the grand-cross of St. Wladimir, and a sword enriched with diamonds. He was, nevertheless, defeated by Kosciusko, at Raslavice, between Cracow and Warsaw. In 1808, General Tormazoff was appointed

military governor of Riga. On the invasion of Russia, by Napoleon, he commanded a corps destined to cover the duchy of Warsaw; but the rapid progress of the French soon compelled him to evacuate Poland. In the retreat of the French, General Tormazoff made himself master of Grodno; and in the campaign of 1813 he performed prodiges of valour at the battle of Lutzen, but without producing any adequate effect. In 1814, General Tormazoff succeeded Count Rostopchin in the government of Moscow.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. TORRENS

Is a native of Ireland, and was born in the year 1783. He entered into the marines at a very early age, and obtained a captain's commission in 1806. In March, 1811, when the Danes, with a very superior force, attacked the little island of Anholt, he commanded the marine garrison, and distinguished himself greatly in the defeat of the enemy. He was rewarded with the rank of major. He next served in the Peninsula, where he was appointed colonel of a Spanish legion. Lieutenant-colonel Torrens is the author of "The Economists Refuted, or an Enquiry into the Nature and Extent of the Benefits conferred by Trade and Commerce," 8vo. 1808;—"Celia choosing a Husband," a novel, 2 vols. 1809;—"The Victim of Intolerance," a romance;—"An Essay on Money and Paper Currency," 8vo. 1812;—"Thoughts on the Catholic Question," 8vo. 1813;—"An Essay on the External Corn Trade," 8vo. 1815;—"A Comparative Estimate of the Effects which a Continuance and a Removal of the Restriction upon Cash Payments are respectively calculated to produce," 8vo. 1819;—and "An Essay on the Production of Wealth, &c." 8vo. 1821.

Colonel Torrens is understood to be proprietor of the Traveller newspaper, and co-proprietor of the British Press.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR H. TORRENS

Is a native of Ireland, and was born at Londonderry, in 1779. He lost both his father and his mother at an early age, and was taken under the care of his uncle, Dr. Thomas Torrens, who sent him to a military academy, at which his joyous disposition acquired for him, from his companions, the appellation of Happy Hagry. He was only fourteen when he entered the army as an ensign, in the 52d regiment; he was made a lieutenant in the following year; and, in December, 1795, was removed to the 63d regiment, with

which he sailed to the West-Indies. He remained in the West-Indies till 1798, was conspicuous for his bravery on several occasions, and was severely wounded. After having, in 1798, served in Portugal, as aide-de-camp to General Cuyler, he made the Dutch campaign of 1799, in which he was wounded through both the thighs. In November, 1799, he received a majority in a fencible regiment, with which regiment he proceeded to Nova Scotia, where he remained till the autumn of 1801. He then exchanged into the 86th, which he joined in Egypt, and accompanied it in its march across the desert, on its way to India. A coup-de-soleil, however, obliged him to quit it at Bombay, and sail homeward; but he recovered his health at St. Helena, and married Miss Patton, the daughter of the governor. He again proceeded to India, served there till 1805, was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel; and, in 1807, was engaged in the unfortunate expedition to Buenos Ayres. On his coming back to England, Sir Arthur Wellesley appointed him his military-secretary; and Colonel Torrens was present at the battles of Roleia and Vimiera. He was going out a second time, in the same capacity, with Sir Arthur, when he was offered the situation of military-secretary to the commander-in-chief. He accepted the office, and retained it for many years, with reputation to himself, and advantage to the army. In 1820 he was appointed adjutant-general. Sir Henry is a Knight of the Bath, and rose to the rank of major-general in 1814.

DUCHESS DE TOURZEL.

AT the epoch of the breaking out of the French revolution this lady was governess to the children of Louis XVI. She accompanied the royal family to Varennes, and partook of all their dangers on the 10th of August. While she followed them to the legislative assembly, she was obliged to leave behind her a daughter, scarcely fifteen, who narrowly escaped from being massacred. She attended the unfortunate captives to the temple, and wished to share in all their sufferings, but at the end of ten days she was sent to the prison of La Force. M. Manuel saved her from the massacres of September, but she remained in prison till after the fall of Robespierre. She continued in France, in the hope of being serviceable to the princess-royal, and the dauphin, and was again arrested, and for some time imprisoned. Under the imperial government she and all her family were

exiled from France.' Louis XVIII. created her a duchess, in 1816, with remainder to her grandson.

LORD JOHN TOWNSHEND

Is the second son of Charles Marquis Townshend. He was born in 1757, educated first at Eton, and then at Cambridge, where he distinguished himself and was chosen member for that university, in 1780; but his attachment to Mr. Fox, and vote on the India Bill, lost him his seat on the following election. In 1788, Lord Hood having accepted the place of one of the lords of the admiralty, vacated his seat for Westminster. Lord John, supported by the great body of the Whigs, opposed him, and was successful, but not without his party having made a sacrifice of not less than £50,000. Lord John Townshend afterwards sat for the borough of Knaresbro', but he is now retired from Parliament. He was the school-fellow and most intimate friend of the late Mr. Fox, with whom he invariably voted when in Parliament. His grandmother left him a small independent fortune, so that he was above being supported by government. He was, however, for a short time, during the administration of Lord Grenville, joint-paymaster-general of the forces, and was then introduced into the privy-council. Lord John married the divorced wife of the late Mr. Falkner, one of the clerks of the privy-council.

SIR NICHOLAS TRANT

Is, we believe, a native of Ireland, and entered as an ensign into the royal-staff corps in 1803. He went to Portugal with Sir Arthur Wellesley, and was one of the first Englishmen who joined in raising and training the Portuguese levies. In 1809 he commanded the Portuguese provinces south of the Douro. He took post on the Vouga, and remained there all the time Marshal Soult occupied Oporto. Being, in 1810, nominated governor of Oporto, he commanded 4000 of the militia, and afforded time for Lord Wellington to take up his position at Busaco. In October he took the city of Coimbra, made 5000 prisoners in the hospitals there, and greatly contributed to Massena's retreat. After the peace of 1814, Trant, then a Portuguese brigadier-general, went

to France for the recovery of his health, and, in 1817, embarked, in the Portugueze service, for the Brasils.

PRINCE TRAUTMANSDORF-WEINSBERG.

This nobleman was born in 1749, and, in 1772, married Princess Caroline Colloredo, by whom he has several children. His first office at the Austrian court was that of chamberlain, with the title of privy-counsellor. In 1787 he was entrusted with the management of the negotiations, which were carried on to prevent the second son of the Prussian monarch from being chosen coadjutor of the elector of Mentz, and, towards the close of the same year, he succeeded Count Belgioso, as minister-plenipotentiary in Brabant. In the Netherlands he conducted himself with much talent and prudence. The French having wrested those provinces from the Austrian sway, the emperor gave him a pension of 6000 florius, which, however, as he had a large fortune, Count Trautmansdorf employed in augmenting the salaries of the officers of the chancery. He was afterwards made grand-master of the court; and, in 1804, he was raised to the dignity of a prince. He still forms a part of the Austrian ministry, with the rank of minister-of-state and conferences.

BARON TRAVOT,

A FRENCH lieutenant-general, was born in 1767, entered the army as a private soldier, in a foot-regiment, and rose rapidly to the rank of adjutant-general. He was employed in that capacity, in 1796, under General Hoche, against the Vendees, and he had the good fortune to take prisoner the celebrated royalist chief, Charette, who had so long set the republicans at defiance. For this important service the directory rewarded him with the rank of brigadier-general. In 1799 and 1800 he commanded against the Chouans; in 1803 he was made a member of the legion-of-honour; in 1804 he became a commander of that legion; and, in 1805, he was promoted to be a general-of-division, and was elected a candidate to the Conservative Senate. He afterwards served at Nantes, and in Spain, and was placed at the head of Harispé's division, on General Harispé being wounded at the battle of Toulouse. He assented to the restoration of the Bourbons, and was made a knight of the

Louis. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, however, Travot joined him, and was made a peer, and entrusted with a division to combat against the royalists. On the second restoration of Louis, General Travot withdrew into the bosom of his family, but in 1816 he was dragged from thence, brought to trial, and condemned to death. But the king was pleased to extend to him what the Bourbons denominate mercy ; the penalty of death was remitted, and the general was only condemned to twenty years imprisonment in the castle of Ham, in Picardy ! It is probable that his having been the conqueror of the royalist champion, Charette, was the reason of his being treated with so much severity.

COUNT TREILHARD,

A FRENCH lieutenant-general, is a son of the conventional member and ex-director of the same name. He was born in 1764, and entered the army early in life. Before the revolution of the 18th of Brumaire, he had attained the rank of brigadier-general, and in that capacity he bore a part in the campaigns of 1805 and 1806. Having distinguished himself greatly at the combat of Pultusk, in which he was wounded, he was made a general-of-division. In 1807 and 1809 he increased his reputation, in Poland and in Austria, and he was afterwards sent into Spain, where he was frequently engaged, and always with honour to himself, till the evacuation of the Peninsula. At the beginning of 1814, he was ordered to conduct his division back to France, and he arrived with it at Naugis, on the 17th of February, just at the moment when an action was beginning, and, at the head of his dragoons, he contributed greatly to turn the fortune of the day in favour of his countrymen. Louis made him a Count, but Treilhard accepted the place of governor of Belleisle during the hundred days, and was consequently placed on half-pay after the second return of Louis.

MARSHAL MORTIER, DUKE OF TREVISO,

Was born at Cambray, in 1768, and was much in England in his youth ; having resided some time at Manchester with his brother, an eminent manufacturer there. He entered into the service in 1791, as captain of the first battalion of volunteers of his department, and was in the action of Quievrain, where he had a horse killed under him. The battle of Hondschoot, in 1793, raised him to the rank of adjutant-general. In the campaign of 1796, he commanded the advanced-guard of

the army of the Sambre and Meuse, under General Lefebvre. He continued to serve with distinction. After the peace of Campo Formio, he refused the rank of general-of-brigade, preferring the command of the 23d regiment of cavalry; but at the opening of the campaign of 1799, he was appointed to the army of the Danube, with the rank of general-of-brigade, and commanded the advanced-posts of the advanced guard.

After obtaining new distinctions, he was removed to the army of Helvetia, where his division signalized itself in all the engagements which preceded and followed the capture of Zurich. He successfully executed the movements combined by Massena, to drive the enemy out of the Helvetic territories. Afterwards he was appointed to the command of the second division of the army of the Danube, but was recalled, in 1800, by an order of the consuls, to take the command of the 15th and 16th military divisions, including Paris.

In 1803, after the recommencement of hostilities with England, he commanded the army which took possession of Hanover. On his return to Paris, Buonaparte appointed him one of the four commanders of the consular guard, and confided to him the special command of the artillery. In 1804, he presided at the electoral college of the department of the north, was raised to the dignity of marshal, and was named chief of the second cohort of the legion-of-honour. In 1805, being appointed to the command of a division of the grand army under Napoleon, he advanced to the left bank of the Danube, cut off the communication of the Russians with Moravia, and defeated part of their army, in the obstinate engagement of Dierenstein. Being afterwards in advance with a corps of 4000 men, he fell in with the whole army of General Kutusoff, engaged it with impetuosity, notwithstanding the disparity of numbers, and was reinforced when on the point of being entirely overwhelmed. This battle, one of the most memorable of the campaign, was also one of the most desperately contested. Each side claimed the victory. General Kutusoff received, from the Emperor of Germany, the recompence of the order of Maria Theresa.

The inhabitants of Cambray, the native city of Mortier, voted a column to be erected in honour of this battle. Mortier, however, declined the homage thus offered to his talent and courage. In 1806, he was named president of the electoral college of the department of the Gard. In the same

year he commanded the eighth corps of the grand army, at the head of which he entered Hamburgh on the 19th of November. On his arrival in this city, he confiscated all British property, and put the British merchants under arrest. In 1807, he again distinguished himself at the battle of Friedland; and was created Duke of Treviso, and had a rental of 100,000 francs granted to him, on the domains of Hanover. He afterwards served in Spain with reputation. In the campaign of 1812, he had a command in Russia. On Napoleon's retreat from Moscow, the Duke of Treviso was left in that city, to blow up the Kremlin, and destroy the arsenal and all public buildings, which order he fully executed. Pursued by superior forces in his retreat, and attacked in his passage of the Beresina, he effected all that bravery and skill could perform, to save the wrecks of his troops, with which he retired to Frankfort, where he reorganized the young guard, of which he had the command in the ensuing campaign of 1813. He fought at Lutzen, Dresden, Leipsic, and Hanau; and finally retreated upon Langres; nor did he cease to fight with valour, until all means of resistance were gone. He commanded in Paris, jointly with the Duke of Ragusa, at the time of the surrender. Afterwards he concentrated his troops at Plessis-les-chenets, from which place he sent his adhesion to the acts of the new government. He was appointed governor of Lille, knight of the order of St. Louis, and peer of France. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, Louis XVIII. seems to have wished to make a stand at Lille, with his household troops, and the forces which he could collect from the national guards. The Duke of Treviso gave his majesty's person a faithful and generous protection; but he made the king understand that nothing but his speedy departure from Lille could prevent the rising of the garrison against him. The Duke of Treviso afterwards repaired to Paris, where he was made a peer of France by Napoleon. On the king's second return he lost the rank of peer; but in January, 1816, was appointed governor of the 15th division at Rouen. He was member of the council-of-war charged, in November, 1815, with the trial of Marshal Ney, which declared itself incompetent. The Duke of Treviso, in 1816, was chosen member of the chamber of deputies for the department of the North. In 1819, he was one of fifty-nine persons who were restored or raised to the peerage; and as he is supposed to be a republican, his attachment to royal masters is believed to be indifferent.

BARON DE TROMELIN

Is of a noble Breton family, and was educated at the military school of Vendôme. In 1788 he was a second-lieutenant in the regiment of Limousin. He quitted France in 1791, served in the campaign of the French princes, and at Quiberon, and was afterwards entrusted with a mission into Normandy, by the Count d'Artois. When Sir Sydney Smith was taken prisoner in attempting to cut out a privateer, Tromelin was with him, and was confined in the Temple for eighteen months; but, fortunately for him, he passed, undiscovered, as the English domestic of Sir Sydney, and, as such, was allowed to be exchanged. He then concerted, with M. Philipeaux, the plan which was successful in liberating Sir Sydney. After having executed several dangerous missions to the royalist departments, and been once arrested, he quitted Europe, and accompanied M. Philipeaux and Sir Sidney Smith to Acre. On the death of Philipeaux, he succeeded to him as lieutenant-colonel, and was employed in missions to the Grand-visier and the Captain Pacha. In 1804 he was arrested by the French government, and imprisoned for six months, but was set at liberty on his consenting to accept a captain's commission in the army. In his new capacity he conducted himself so well as to gain the esteem of his superiors, and he was speedily promoted. He was made a colonel after the battle of Wagram, an officer of the legion-of-honour after the battle of Bautzen; and a brigadier-general after the battle of Lepsic. When Louis returned, M. Tromelin was appointed major of the royal grenadiers at Metz. Marshal Oudinot sent him to Paris after the flight of the king, and, in June, he received the command of a brigade, at the head of which he fought at Waterloo. M. Tromelin was subsequently dispatched by the commission of government at Paris, to desire a passport for Napoleon, and he had a share in negotiating the capitulation of the French capital.

M. TRONCHON.

This independent and virtuous character possesses, near Senlis, in the department of the Oise, a large estate, which he himself cultivates. In 1789 the town of Meaux being greatly distressed by a scarcity, he not only sent to its relief all his own stock of grain, but also employed his credit in procuring supplies from all quarters. For this generous act

the citizens of Meaux struck a gold medal, for the purpose of its being presented to him. He was chosen a member of the legislative assembly, and in that capacity he constantly defended the constitution of 1791. On the 10th of August he was one of the secretaries of the assembly, and, while the royal family were at the bar, and were much pressed by the crowd, he took the dauphin in his arms, and kept him till the king and queen were removed to a more convenient situation. Till the dissolution of the assembly, he opposed the measures of the jacobins. He then retired to his agricultural pursuits, and, though he was in danger during the reign of terror, he was so fortunate as not to be imprisoned. For many years he performed no public function, except that of one of the departmental council of the Oise. In 1815, however, he was elected to the chamber which sat during the hundred days, and he has been re-elected to the subsequent chambers. M. Tronchon has, on all occasions, given his voice and his vote in favour of liberty.

DR. TROTTER,

A NATIVE of Roxburghshire, in Scotland, was intended by his father for the medical profession, and, to qualify him for it, received an excellent education at the university of Edinburgh. His first appointment, as surgeon in the royal navy, took place in 1782, when he was very young. The return of peace, however, threw him out of employment in the king's service, and he was obliged to display his abilities in the very worst, and to a man of feeling, the most painful, department of the merchant's service. He himself tells us, in his treatise on the Scurvy, that he was the first member of his corps who was under the necessity of seeking for occupation in the African trade. He returned from Africa, in 1785, settled at a small town in Northumberland, and while there, obtained from Edinburgh his doctor's degree. Dr. Cullen praised the thesis of Dr. Trotter, the subject of which was drunkenness. In 1789, through the friendship of Admiral Roddam, he was appointed surgeon of his flag-ship, and, in the course of the same year, he was examined respecting the slave-trade, before a committee of the House of Commons. On the breaking out of the war, in 1793, he was made physician to the royal hospital at Portsmouth, and the next year he was promoted to be physician to the fleet; an appointment which he held for a considerable

period. For several years Dr. Trotter has been settled at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where he enjoys extensive practice and reputation. His few hours of leisure he amuses in the composition of verses, and in other literary pursuits. His works consist of "Observations on the Scurvy," 8vo. 1786;—"De Ebrietate, ejusque effectibus in Corpus Humanum," 4to. 1788;—"Review of the Medical Department of the British Navy," 8vo. 1790;—"Medical and Chemical Essays," 8vo. 1795;—"Medica Nautica, or an Essay on the Diseases of Seamen," 3 vols. 8vo. 1799;—"Suspiria Oceani, a Monody on the late Earl Howe," 4to. 1800;—"An Essay on Drunkenness, and its Effects on the Human Body," 8vo. 1804;—"An Address to the Proprietors and Managers of Coal-Mines, on the Means of destroying Damp," 8vo. 1806;—"A View of the Nervous Temperament, being a Practical Treatise on Nervous, Bilious, Stomach, and Liver Complaints," 8vo. 1812;—"The Noble Foundling, a Tragedy," 4to. 1813;—and "A Practical Plan for Manning the Royal Navy without Impressment," 8vo. 1819. Dr. Trotter has also contributed to the Medical Journal, the Monthly Magazine, and many other periodical works.

BARON TROUVÉ

Was born in 1768, at Chalonnes, in Anjou, and studied with great success at Harcourt-college. In 1791 he became one of the assistants in the *Moniteur* newspaper, and, after the 9th of Thermidor, he was made the principal editor of it. In that paper he inserted numerous poetical and political articles. His tragedy of "Pausanias," was brought out at the Feydeau theatre, in 1795, and was favourably received. * A short time after this, he was appointed secretary-general to the Executive Directory; but he had not held this place more than a few days before he resigned it, and resumed the editorship of the *Moniteur*. In 1797, however, he was sent to Naples, as secretary of legation, and in the course of six months was raised to be chargé des affaires at that court. He was entrusted with a task of still more importance in 1798, he being then named ambassador to the Cisalpine republic, with orders to shut up the revolutionary clubs, draw up for the new state a constitution on the model of the French, and select proper persons for the situation of directors and members of the legislative body. This mission he performed in a satisfactory manner. He was next sent as

plenipotentiary to the court of Wurtemburg, but was obliged to withdraw, in 1798, in consequence of the war. In 1800 he was elected a member of the tribunate, and he continued to sit in that assembly till 1803, when he was made prefect of the department of the Aude. He continued to be prefect during the whole of Napoleon's first reign. He took the oaths to Louis, and retained the prefectship till the landing of Napoleon from Elba, when he chose rather to lose his place than to submit to the imperial government. Louis restored him to it for a short time, but, in 1816, he was superseded, and he retired into privacy, with the affection and respect of those whom he had so long governed. After his retirement he completed a work, in 2 vols. 4to. on the province of Languedoc, which was published with the title of "An Historical Essay."

COUNT TRUGUET,

A FRENCH vice-admiral, is the son of a captain in the merchants'-service, at Toulon. He was brought up in the French navy, and was made lieutenant in 1779. He made the campaigns in India, before the revolution. Employed at Toulon in 1792, he sailed from that port, as rear-admiral, with a squadron destined to protect the expedition of General Ancheme against Nice. In 1793, he put to sea with twenty-six ships, bombarded Cagliari, and attempted a descent there, but was repulsed. In 1795 he was appointed, by the Directory, minister of the marine department. His administration was attacked in the Council of Five Hundred, by M. de Vau-blanc; and being pressed with various accusations, he was compelled to retire from the ministry of the marine, and was succeeded by Pleville Peley, a little before the 18th of Fructidor. He was appointed ambassador at Madrid, where he was received in a distinguished manner. He was recalled; and not having complied exactly with the orders of the Directory, with whom he had some misunderstanding, he was placed on the list of emigrants. After the revolution which took place on the 19th of June, 1799, his name being erased from the emigrant list, he re-appeared at Paris; and, after the establishment of the consulship, he was appointed a member of the council-of-state. In September, 1803, he was appointed to the command of the Brest fleet, and remained at Brest till 1804. The species of disgrace into which Admiral Truguet fell at that period, was attributed to the opposition

which he openly declared to the raising of Napoleon to the dignity of emperor. However that may be, Napoleon left the admiral without employment or distinction, till 1811, when he appointed him maritime-prefect in Holland, and grand-officer of the legion-of-honour. After the restoration, in 1814, he was appointed member of a commission charged to examine the complaints of officers against the decisions of the ancient government. He was soon after named grand-cordon of the legion-of-honour, and raised to the dignity of count. After the government of the hundred days, he was charged with the administration of the third arrondissement at Brest, and was made a commander of St. Louis. He was placed on the list of general-officers of the marine, in activity, by an ordonnance of the 22d of August, 1817; and, in 1818, was named grand-cross of St. Louis. In 1819, he was admitted into the House of Peers.

BARON TURKHEIM,

Who is a banker, and a rich landed proprietor, belongs to a highly respectable family at Strasburgh, the members of which were formerly a part of the magistracy of that city. At the beginning of the revolution he filled various municipal offices, but when, in 1793, the sanguinary commissioners of the convention were inundating Alsace with blood, he thought it prudent to retire into Germany. In taking this step he did no more than was done by no less than 40,000 of his countrymen. As soon as the reign of terror was over, he returned, and resumed his commercial pursuits. One fact will give an idea of his rigid probity. Though he had suffered greatly by the depreciation of the paper-money, and though the law authorized him to make his payments in it, he nobly paid in specie all those who had entrusted him with their property. With the consent of the imperial government, he accepted the place of finance-minister to the grand duke of Baden, but he held it only for a few months; at the expiration of which term he went back to France, with the title of baron, and the order of Fidelity. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1815 and 1819, and has voted against the ministerial projects, with the exception of the election law, for which, but with an amendment, he gave his vote.

DAWSON TURNER, ESQ.

Is a respectable banker at Great Yarmouth, but well known for his attachment to literature, as a writer on many branches of Natural History, and a complete botanist. He has published "A Synopsis of the British Fuci," 2 vols. 1802; — "Muscologia Hibernicae Spicelegium," 4to. 1804. In conjunction with Mr. Dilwyn, he edited the "Botanist's Guide through England and Wales," 2 vols. 1805; — "Fuci, with coloured figures," 3 vols. 4to; — "History of the Fuci," 2 vols. 4to. 1809. He is likewise the author of many papers in the Philosophical and Linnaean Transactions. Mr. Turner is a fellow of the Royal, the Linnaean, and Horticultural Societies; and a member of the Imperial Academy of Petersburgh.

SHARON TURNER, ESQ.

This gentleman, who is a solicitor, ranks high among modern historians. He has done more than any other individual towards elucidating the history of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors; and his history of subsequent periods, as far as continued, has acquired high applause. Mr. Turner also merits the gratitude of the literary world, for his efforts in opposing the oppressive claim of the universities, to eleven copies of every new publication. Mr. Turner has published "The History of the Anglo-Saxons, from their first appearance till the Death of Egbert," 4 vols. 8vo. 1799-1805; — "Vindication of the Ancient British Poems of Aneurin, Taliesin, &c. with Specimens," 8vo. 1803; — "History of England, from the Norman Conquest to the Accession of Edward I." 4to. 1814; — "History of England, vol. II. &c. from Edward I. to Henry V." 1815; — and "Prolusions on the Present Greatness of Britain, &c." 12mo. 1819.

PETER TURNERELLI, ESQ.

Was born at Belfast, in 1774, and is the son of an ingenious Italian modeller and figure-maker, who resided for many years in Dublin, and married a native of Ireland. To his mother he is mainly indebted for that cultivation of his mind which has since enabled him to rise to eminence. He was designed for the church, by his parents, but his love of sculpture was uncontrollable, and he was in consequence placed under the tuition of Mr. Chenu. At the same time

he attended the Royal Academy, and made such progress that in less than two years he gained the medal for the best model. His first patrons were the late Lord Heathfield, and Sir Thomas Laurence, the latter of whom recommended him as teacher of modelling to the late Queen Caroline. His abilities soon became known, and he rose rapidly into celebrity. He was employed to make busts of King George the Third, the late Princess Charlotte, and many of the most eminent and dignified characters in Great Britain and other countries. He has likewise been the sculptor of many public and other monuments, among which may be mentioned those of Colonel Stuart, Mr. Willett, Doctor Moylan, and Admiral Sir John Hope. His last great work is the National Monument to the Memory of Burns, which has been highly applauded by the most judicious connoisseurs; and he is now engaged on a statue of the late Mr. Grattan.

DR. TURTON.

This eminent physician and naturalist was formerly of Oriel-college, Oxford, where he obtained the degree of M.A. and M.B. in 1791. At his outset in practice he settled at Swansea, in South Wales, whence he removed to Dublin. He has now been for many years a resident in the sister-kingdom. His works consist of "A Medical Glossary," 4to, 1797;—"A General System of Nature, translated from Gmelin's edition of Linnaeus," 7 vols. 8vo. 1801—1806;—"The British Fauna, or Compendium of the Zoology of the British Islands," 8vo. 1810;—"Observations on Consumption, Scrofula, and other Chronical Diseases," 8vo. 1812;—and "A Conchological Dictionary of the British Islands, with a Hundred Specimens," small 8vo. 1818. The last of these works contains a large quantity of new and interesting matter on the subject of Conchology; and the specimens, many of them non-descripts, are selected from the Doctor's own cabinet.

SIR THOMAS TURTON.

This gentleman, who was born in the year 1764, is said to have been originally intended for the medical profession, but made choice of the law, and was called to the bar. He does not appear, however, to have practised as a barrister. The office of clerk of the juries in the common-pleas is held by him, which he executes by deputy. In 1796, in conse-

quence of his attachment to the measures of Mr. Pitt, he was created a baronet. In 1802 he became a candidate for the borough of Southwark, but failed in his object; he, nevertheless came forward again in 1806, and was successful, as he also was in 1807. In 1812 he stood for the county of Surrey, but did not succeed; and, in 1819, he was equally unsuccessful in his opposition to Sir Robert Wilson, in Southwark. Sir Thomas Turton has published "An Address to the Good Sense and Candour of the People, in Behalf of the Dealers in Corn," 8vo. 1800;—and "A Speech in the House of Commons, on the Motion of Lord Folkstone," 1808.

HORACE TWISS, ESQ.

This gentleman is a son of the late Richard Twiss the Irish traveller, and nephew of Mrs. Siddons; was brought up as a barrister, and is now one of the members for Wotton Bassett, in Wiltshire, for which borough he was returned at the last election, after having previously made an unsuccessful attempt. On the investigation into the conduct of the late Queen Caroline, he spoke against her. Mr. Twiss is the author of a pamphlet intituled "The Influence of Prerogative, being an Attempt to remove Popular Mis-conception respecting the Present State of the British Constitution," 8vo. 1812;—"St. Stephen's Chapel, a Satirical Poem, by Horatius," which was published in 1807, is also attributed to him. Some of his smaller poems may be found in various journals, and in the Satirist.

DR. ANDREW URE.

This gentleman, a chemist of considerable talent, is professor of the Andersonian Institution, at Glasgow, a situation which he has held, with high reputation to himself, ever since the year 1804. At the Andersonian Institution, courses of lectures are given to several hundred artisans, mechanicians, and engineers, who are weekly assembled. The constant zeal of the professor, and his excellent method of teaching, have been crowned with complete success. We have the testimony of M. Charles Dupin, a man well qualified to form a judgment, that "The Andersonian Institution has produced astonishing effects. It is (adds he) an admirable thing now, to see in many Glasgow manufactures, mere workmen, who understand, and explain when necessary, the principles of their operations, and the theoretical means of arriving at the most perfect practical results." By

the care of Dr. Ure, and partly at his expense, models have also been provided, and a library has been established. Dr. Ure is the inventor of two instruments, called the Alkalimeter and Acidimeter, for measuring accurately the strength of alkalis and acids. He has recently published a Dictionary of Chemistry, on the ground-work of Nicholson, and is the author of various important chemical papers in the scientific journals.

THE DUKE OF URSEL

Was born at Brussels, in 1777. He is descended from a house distinguished for its wealth and influence. Warmly the friend of his native country, he was not averse to the political ties which bound her to France during the first years of her emancipation from the Austrian dominion. In 1809 he was appointed mayor of Brussels, and afterwards president of the electoral college. He obtained also the dignity of count, and the decoration of the legion-of-honour. His devotion to the interests of Napoleon after the campaign of Moscow, did honour to his character. It was in adversity, that he more especially chose to shew his admiration and regard for the man who had done so much for his own proper country. In this course, he could not fail to find enemies. In 1814 he was arrested, by order of a Prussian general, and conducted beyond the Rhine. But the king of the Netherlands speedily repaired this wrong. Not content with giving the Duke d'Ursel his general countenance and support, he confided to his bands the portfolio of the department of the interior, during the provisional government; and afterwards appointed him minister of the public works. His majesty also conferred on him the cross of commander of the order of the Belgic Lion. The duke, however, resigned his ministerial functions in the summer of 1819.

THE REV. JOHN USKO

Is a native of Prussia, was born in 1760, and completed his education at the university of Konigsberg, where, in addition to the usual branches of study, he applied himself to the acquisition of the oriental languages, and also of English, Italian, and Dutch. In 1782 the city of Dantzick appointed him chaplain to the Germans at Smyrna, and in 1789 the Levant company nominated him chaplain to the

English factory, he having already performed that duty occasionally. Between 1789 and 1792 he visited Egypt, Syria, and Constantinople, and made himself master of the Turkish language. In 1795 he accompanied an English gentleman to Babylon and Persia, in the course of which tour he perfected himself in the Persian language. He visited England in 1798, and was well received by the Levant company, who recommended him to Dr. Porteus. He next proceeded to Prussia, stayed there two months, and then returned overland to Smyrna. In 1807 the disturbed state of affairs obliged him to quit his station, and he once more bent his course to England. Dr. Porteus took so warm an interest in his welfare that he procured for him an act of naturalization, gave him orders, and presented him to the valuable rectory of Orsett, in Essex, which living Mr. Usko continues to hold. The reason assigned for this promotion of a foreigner, was, we believe, the benefit that the cause of religion might derive from his profound knowledge of the eastern languages; but we are not aware that Mr. Usko, whatever may have been his critical labours, has given any part of them to the world. In 1808 he printed, but not published, "A Brief Narrative of his Travels and Literary Life;" and he is said to have compiled "An Arabic Grammar."

DR. UWINS

Is a native of London, received the first part of his medical education in that city, and completed his studies, and took his degree, at Edinburgh. On his returning to the British metropolis, it was his intention to settle there, and, while he was taking the preliminary measures, he occupied his leisure by writing the medical articles in *Gregory's Encyclopædia*. While he was thus engaged, the death of Dr. Kennedy made an opening for a physician at Aylesbury, in Buckinghamshire, which his own delicate state of health, and the solicitations of his friends, induced him to occupy. At Aylesbury he remained nine years, during which period he published "Modern Medicine," 8vo. 1808;—and "Observations on Fever," 8vo. 1810. The observations were occasioned by an epidemic fever, which occurred in the place of his residence. The metropolis was still his primary object, and he removed thither, on a vacancy having been occasioned in the City Dispensary, by the resignation of Dr. Walker. After an active canvas, he obtained the appointment by a

very large majority. He has since been chosen physician to the New Finsbury and Central Dispensary. Dr. Uwins gives yearly a course of lectures on the theory and practice of medicine, and on the *Materia Medica* and *Pharmacy*, which are numerously attended ; and he has attained a large share of professional reputation. In addition to the works already mentioned, he has published " *Modern Maladies, and the present State of Medicine*, the Anniversary Oration delivered March 9, 1818, before the Medical Society of London." He has contributed papers to various scientific journals, and is the author of the valuable medical reports in the *Monthly Magazine*.

COUNT VACCARI

Was born at Modena, in 1770. He distinguished himself early by his studies, and was a celebrated advocate in his native city, when the revolution in Italy, in 1796, commenced, in consequence of the invasion of the French. He warmly embraced the principles of reform, and became one of the administrators of the finances, in the provisional government of Modena. He was afterwards appointed a commissioner of the Cisalpine government in the same city ; and after the battle of Marengo, deputy of Modena to Milan. He was successively member and president of the legislative body of the kingdom of Italy ; and, finally, minister of the interior, which office he held till the fall of Napoleon, in 1814. Count Vaccari always knew how to reconcile the interests of the government with the good-will and wishes of the people. Frank and upright in his conduct, passionately attached to the honour and welfare of his country, his name remained without reproach during all the political struggles of the times ; and he lives now at Modena, in the spirit of a true philosopher, content in himself and content with his condition. He successively received, from Napoleon, the grand-cross of the Iron Crown, the decoration of the legion-of-honour, and the rank of count.

M. VADIER

Was, previously to the French revolution, a barrister in one of the provincial courts. He was elected to the states-general, and afterwards to the convention ; was one of the first to demand that Louis XVI. should be brought to trial ;

and he finally voted for the death of the monarch. Vadier became one of the most strenuous jacobins, contributed to the downfall of the Girondists, and was exceedingly active in prosecuting all who were accused of being guilty of federalism. In September, 1793, he became a member of the committee of public safety, of which body he was afterwards president. During the reign of terror he took a prominent part. It was in consequence of his representations to the convention, that the decree was passed, which interdicted Danton and his friends, from continuing to defend themselves while on their trial before the revolutionary tribunal. He, nevertheless, fell into disgrace with Robespierre, and he then joined the party which was plotting the downfall of that sanguinary character. After the 9th of Thermidor he was often attacked, as having been one of the leaders of the jacobins, and he was at length comprehended in the decree of accusation against Barrere, Billaud, and other members of the committee. Though condemned to deportation, he was suffered to escape, and to remain un molested, till he was once more imprisoned, on suspicion of being an accomplice of Bahœuf. He was, however, acquitted upon this charge. From that time till 1815, he desisted from all interference with politics; but in that year he was at the head of the federation in the department of the Arriege, and, in consequence of this, he was banished after the second return of Louis. He found an asylum in Italy.

DR. VAIDY,

A FRENCH professor of medicine, was born at La Fleche, in 1776, and, after having served in the military hospitals, took his degree in 1803, and was nominated one of the army physicians, in the following year. In 1813 he rose to be head-physician, and, in 1814, he was appointed professor in the military hospitals of instruction. He has lectured, with great success, on therapeutics and the means of preserving health. He is acquainted not only with the ancient languages, but with most of the modern, and is well versed in the medical literature of Europe. Besides his contributions to the General Journal of Medicine, the Dictionary of Medical Sciences, and the Memoirs of the Celtic Academy, he has published "A Plan of Medical Study;"—and a "Latin Tract," on the use and abuse of venesection.

ADMIRAL VALDES.

This honourable and long persecuted Spanish patriot is of a noble family. At a very early age he entered into the naval service, through all the subordinate ranks of which he passed with reputation, and at length reached that of admiral. At the battle of Trafalgar, he commanded the Neptune of 84 guns, and received several wounds. He sustained the combat for a considerable time, with great intrepidity ; but, at length, being overpowered, he ran his ship on-shore, between Rotn and Santa Catalina, to avoid the humiliation of striking his flag. When Napoleon placed his brother on the Spanish throne, Valdes became a determined defender of the independence of his country, and he held the office of political chief at Cadiz, during the siege of that city by the French. But, though he recognized Ferdinand as his sovereign, he was not disposed to allow him to become a despot. Accordingly, at the head of the municipality of Cadiz, he was among the first of those who "addressed spirited remonstrances to the regency, complaining of Ferdinand's delay at Valeucia, pointing out its probable consequences, and urging the Cortes to take such steps as were best calculated to secure the constitution against the designs of its enemies." This was, of course, an inexpiable crime, in the eyes of a tyrant, and Valdes was, in consequence, sentenced to several years imprisonment in a fortress. On the revolution of 1820 taking place, he was again appointed governor of Cadiz. He was subsequently made war-minister, and was next chosen president of the Cortes. The brave and patriotic Riego is a nephew of Admiral Valdes.

—
COUNT DE VALENCE,

A LIEUTENANT-GENERAL in the French army, was born at Agen, in 1757, entered into the artillery service in 1774, and, after having removed into the cavalry, attained the rank of colonel in 1784. He next accepted the colonelcy of the Chartres dragoons, and a place in the household of the Duke of Orleans, which led to his marrying the daughter of Madam de Genlis. When the states-general were assembled, he was named one of the supplementary deputies, but had no opportunity of taking his seat. In 1792 he was appointed to a command under Luckner, and then under Dumourier, and in September he was made a lieutenant-general. At the battle of Valmy he was at the head of the carabiniers and

grenadiers, and to his courageous resistance is attributed the resolution of the Duke of Brunswick to discontinue the attack. He was soon after made general of the army of the Ardennes, in the room of Dillon, and in this capacity he harassed the Prussians during their retreat. After the battle of Jemappe, he reduced Charleroi, and the town and citadel of Namur. His good fortune, however, soon deserted him. Having, while Dumourier was engaged in Holland, been left in command in the Netherlands, the Austrians defeated him, and obliged him to raise the siege of Maestricht, and evacuate Liege. At the battle of Neerwinde he displayed great gallantry, and received several wounds. The convention proscribed him, along with Dumourier, and he sought an asylum in Holstein, where he remained till the establishment of the consular-government, when he returned to France. In 1805 he was placed in the senate, and made a commander of the legion-of-honour. He was employed in Spain, in 1808; and, in 1812, he commanded a division of cavalry, under Murat, and gave new proofs of valour at the battle of Mohilow. In 1813 he was sent as extraordinary-commissioner to Besançon, to adopt measures of defence, and he manifested great activity. Louis created him a peer, as did also Napoleon, on his return from Elba. After the battle of Waterloo, his conduct in the House of Peers seems to have been influenced by a desire to conciliate the Bourbons, who were about to be restored. Count Valmy was one of the plenipotentiaries fruitlessly sent by the provisional government, to request an armistice from the generals of the allied armies. For the last seven years he has been on half-pay. He is the author of an 8vo. volume, published in 1796, intituled "An Essay on the Finances of the French Republic, and the Means of annihilating the Assignats."

DR. VALENTIN,

An eminent French physician, and medical writer, is a native of Champagne, was born in 1768; and, in 1774, under the care of his uncle, the surgeon-major, he entered as a surgical pupil into a regiment of infantry. Of that regiment he afterwards became assistant-surgeon-major. In 1790 he took a voyage to St. Domingo, for the purpose of observing the diseases of the West-Indies; but, in 1793, the civil war in the island compelled him to seek for a refuge in America. He returned to France in 1799, and has since

practised at Marseilles and Nanci. In 1814 he was nominated a knight of the legion-of-honour, and in 1815 a member of the commission appointed to enquire into the state of tuition in the schools of medicine and surgery. Dr. Valentini has written a variety of works, on Inoculation, the Croup, Tetanus, Defluxions on the Chest, the Yellow Fever, the Good Effects of the Actual Cautery, and on the State of the Natural and Physical Sciences in America.

VISCOUNT DE VALERNES,

A MEMBER of the Arcadian Society at Rome, and of other literary and scientific bodies, is a native of Provence, and was born in 1762. At the age of eighteen he was admitted one of the counsellors of the parliament of Aix, and he continued to perform, with credit, the functions of that office, till the suppression of the parliaments, which took place in 1789. Deprived of a part of his fortune by the revolution, he retired from the bustle of politics to a solitary country-house, at the foot of Mont Ventoux, where he seems to have devoted himself chiefly to the study of geography, and the composition of music. More than thirty of his pieces have been published at Paris, among which are an Opera, Six Symphonies, and Twelve Romances. He is said to be no less able as a geographer than as a musical composer.

THE DUKE OF VALMY

Is the son of the late Marshal Kellerman, who contributed so greatly to the expulsion of the Prussians from Champagne, in 1792. He was born in 1770, and, for a considerable period, served under his father. In 1796 he acted as adjutant-general in the army of Italy, and displayed much bravery, particularly at the passage of the Tagliamento, where he impetuously charged and overthrew the enemy, though he received several sabre wounds. In the campaign of 1800 he was a brigadier-general, and had a very large part in gaining the victory of Marengo; he having, with a small body of cavalry, charged the Austrians in flank, while Desaix attacked them in front. He was made a general-of-division, and distinguished himself at the passage of the Miucio. In 1805 he was wounded at the battle of Austerlitz. He was next employed in Portugal, distinguished himself on various occasions, and negotiated the convention

of Cintra. In 1809 he defeated the Duke del Parque, at Alba de Tormes, and obtained several other advantages; in 1813 he gained high reputation, particularly at the battle of Bautzen; and, in 1814, he well supported his military character at the combats of Nangis and Provins. Having assented to the deposition of Napoleon, he was created a knight of St. Louis, and appointed one of the inspectors-general of cavalry; and when Napoleon landed at Elba, Kellerman was placed, by Louis, at the head of the cavalry. The rapid march of the emperor, however, prevented the troops from assembling. Kellerman was made a member of Napoleon's house of peers, but, of course, lost his peerage on the return of Louis. He has recently succeeded to the title of his father.

DR. VALPY.

This excellent scholar is a native of Jersey, and received his classical education at Pembroke-College, Oxford, where he took his degrees of M.A. and B. and D.D. in 1784 and 1792. He is rector of Stradishall, in Suffolk, and has for a very long period been master of Reading School. Under his care the school has attained a high reputation, and some of our most eminent men were brought up in it. Among the amusements of his pupils is the acting of Greek, Latin, and English plays, and for their use Dr. Valpy has adapted Shakespeare's King Henry VI., the second part of Henry IV., King John, and the Merchant of Venice, all of which have been printed. His alteration of King John was also brought out at Covent-Garden in 1808, and was so much approved of, that it has since been performed in several theatres. Besides many single sermons, a great number of school-books, and "An Address from a Clergyman to his Parishioners," Dr Valpy has published "Poetical Blossoms, or a Collection of Poems, Odes, and Translations," 1772;—"Poetical Chronology of Ancient and English History," 1794;—"Poems, Odes, Prologues, and Epilogues, spoken at Reading School," 1804;—"Sermons on Public Occasions, with Historical, Critical, and Political Notes, and an Appendix," 2 vols. 1811;—and a "Trip to Paris," which has been re-published, with alterations, in The Pamphleteer.

THE REV. EDWARD VALPY.

This gentleman, who was for many years an assistant in his brother's school, at Reading, is now master of the gram-

mar-school of Norwich. He was educated at Trinity-college, Cambridge, and took the degree of B.D. He has published "Ellegantiae Latinae," 1803;—and a "Greek Testament, principally from the Text of Grie-bach, with Copious Notes from various Commentators, and Parallel Passages from the Classics," 3 vols. 8vo. 1815.

MR. A. J. VALPY

Is a son of Dr. Valpy, and proprietor of an extensive printing-establishment in the metropolis. He is, as may be supposed, an excellent classical scholar, and bids fair to rival the three Manutiuses, and other learned printers of former times. He has published correct editions of various Latin authors, and a much enlarged reprint of Brotier's Tacitus. The works, however, on which his reputation chiefly rests, are, a new and improved edition of Stephens's Thesaurus, undertaken in conjunction with Mr. Barker, of Trinity-college, Cambridge; and a splendid republication of the Delphin Classics, with variorum notes and other additions. He is also the publisher of the Classical Journal, and the Pamphleteer.

VANDAMME, COUNT OF UNEBOURG,

Was born at Cassel on the 5th of November, 1771. He is the son of an apothecary. Having entered the service at the beginning of the revolution, he owed a most rapid advancement to an almost unexampled courage. He was at once placed at the head of a light troop, which received the name of the chasseurs of Mont-cassel; and, in 1793, was with the army of the North, in the quality of general-of-brigade. In the three succeeding campaigns, he distinguished himself greatly. At the commencement of the campaign of 1797, he commanded the advanced-guard, with which he sustained the attack of the enemy, while the army effected the passage of the Rhine. General Vandamme had a horse killed under him on this occasion. In 1799 he was appointed general-of-division, and received the command of the left wing of the army of the Danube. He afterwards passed into Holland, under the orders of General Brune, and contributed much to the happy results of that short campaign. His wounds and his fatigues having imposed on him the necessity of quiet, he retired to Cassel; but returned in April,



(General Vandamme.)

1800, and took the command of a division of the army of the Rhine. He peculiarly distinguished himself at the passage of that river between Stein and Schaffhausen, and in various memorable days of the campaign. He received several marks of distinction from the first consul, and was named grand-officer of the legion-of-honour. He obtained the decoration of the grand-cross of Wurtemberg, and commanded the Wurtemberg troops in the campaign of 1809, against Austria, distinguishing himself on many occasions, especially on the 17th, at the battle of Urfar, where he completely routed three columns of the Austrians. In 1811 he was appointed president of the Electoral-college of Hazebrouck. Serious misunderstandings with Jerome Buonaparte prevented his having any command in the expedition against Russia, in 1812; he was, on the contrary, disgraced, and received an order to retire to Cassel. In February, 1813, however, he was called to the command of a corps of troops. On the 25th of August, he made himself master of Pirna and Hohendorf. On the 29th he passed the great chain of the mountains of Bohemia, and marched upon Kulm, where he found 10,000 Russians, commanded by General Osterman. He fought with his accustomed bravery; but General Kleist debouching by the mountains, and falling on his rear, he saw himself attacked on all points, lost all his artillery, and 6000 of his troops, and was himself taken prisoner. He was successively marched to Moscow, and Wiatka, to the North of Kasan, and within twenty leagues of Siberia, and was treated with an ungenerous severity; the Grand-duke Constantine having taken away his sword, which had been returned to him by order of the Emperor Alexander himself. It was not till the 1st of September, 1814, that he placed his foot again on the French territory. In Paris, he received personal insults from various quarters; and from the minister-of-war, an order to quit Paris within twenty-four hours, and to retire to Cassel. The 20th of March, 1815, found him in the repose of a private life. On the first news of Napoleon's landing, General Vandamme offered his services to the king. They were not accepted, and it was not till his majesty had left Paris, that he repaired to the metropolis, and presented himself before the emperor, who made him a peer of France, and commandant of the 2d division. He afterwards commanded the 3d corps d'armée, under General Grouchy, and obtained signal success at the attack of Wavres, after the battle of Fleurus. His troops

were in the actual pursuit of the army when he learnt the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo. In danger of being crushed by superior numbers, he made good his retreat in perfect order, with his corps almost untouched. General Vandamme occupied Mont-rouge, Meudon, Vanvres, and Issy, and a party of the generals made him the offer of the command of the army, which he declined. He afterwards retired behind the Loire. There he mounted the white-cockade, and exhorted his troops to submission. The ordonnance of the 17th of January, 1816, having obliged him to quit France, he retired to Ghent, but now resides on his beautiful estate at Cassel.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR J. O. VANDELEUR

ENTERED into the army as an ensign, in 1781, served in the West-Indies as lieutenant, removed into the 8th light-dragoons in 1792, and in 1794 obtained a majority in that corps. He was present in most of the principal actions in the Netherlands and Holland, from April, 1794, to the close of 1795. From 1796 to 1802 he was employed at the Cape; and from 1802 to 1806, in the East-Indies. In the latter country he commanded a brigade of cavalry, under Lord Lake, and bore a very active part in the campaigns of 1803, 1804, and 1805. At the battle of Liswaree, he turned the enemy's left flank, broke them, and made 2000 prisoners; for the affair of Futtu Ghur, in which Holkar was defeated, he received the thanks of his lordship; and at the action of Afzul Ghur his bravery and skill obtained a complete victory. In 1811 he was placed on the staff, in the Peninsula, as a major-general, and was wounded while leading his division into the breach at Ciudad Rodrigo. At the battles of Salamanca and Vittoria he was present with the light-division, and he participated in all the operations of the Duke of Wellington's army, till the close of the contest. At the battle of Waterloo he commanded the 4th brigade of cavalry, and on the Marquis of Anglesea being wounded, the command of the whole of the cavalry devolved to major-general Vandeleur. The general is a knight-commander of the Bath, and also a knight of Russian and Bavarian orders. In 1801 he published "The Duty of Officers commanding Detachments in the Field."

M. DE VANDERBOURG

Was formerly a naval officer ; but, at the beginning of the revolution, he emigrated into Germany, resided there several years, and studied, with great success, the literature of that country. He returned to France after the establishment of the consular government, and settled at Paris as a man of letters, in which capacity he took a part in writing and editing the *Publicist* and the *Literary Archives*. The *Archives*, a work distinguished for its taste and erudition, went, however, no further than the 51st number. It was at this epoch that he published the "Poems of Clotilda de Surville," which professed to be the compositions of a lady who lived at a very distant period, but are believed to be written by M. de Vanderbourg himself. His translation of Horace, which appeared in 1812—13, put the seal to his reputation. In 1814 he was admitted into the Institute, in the place of Mercier; and, in 1815, he was appointed censor. He was one of the authors of the *Foreign Mercury*, which was discontinued in 1816, and in the same year he became one of the editors of the *Journal des Savans*. He has likewise contributed to the *Universal Biography*, and produced several translations from the German of Jacobi, Meyer, Lessing, and Wieland.

HENRY VANDERNOOT.

This once celebrated character, who is now almost forgotten, was born in 1740, at Brussels, where his father was intendant of the police. At the moment when the disturbances which were caused by the tyranny and folly of Joseph II. broke out in the Netherlands, Vandernoot was exercising the profession of a barrister. He was put forward by the oligarchical party, as one of the leaders of the people, and, in concert with Vonck, he published several writings against the House of Austria. He was, in consequence, expelled from the Low Countries. While in exile he visited the courts of London, the Hague, and Berlin, to solicit their intervention, and their guarantee of the Belgic constitution. While he was absent the people took up arms, and drove out the Austrians, and he was enthusiastically received on his return to Brussels. He soon, however, began to intrigue against the other chiefs of the revolution, with the view of seizing all the power into his own hands. After a hard

struggles, and having incurred considerable danger, he succeeded in his plan. But his success was momentary, and was fatal to his country. He is accused of having squandered the treasure of the state in supporting his own authority, instead of raising troops to oppose the enemy; and some even charge him with having sold his country. It is certain, that on the night of the 1st of December, 1790, at the instant when he had issued a proclamation, in which he swore to die for the constitution, he fled from Brussels, not forgetting to take with him what money remained within his reach. He found an asylum in France, and, in 1792, he invited the exiled Belgians to assemble, under the protection of France. Finding, however, that he had lost all his influence, he went to reside in Holland. There, in 1796, he was arrested by the French, for having wished to excite new disturbances, and he was imprisoned for several months. He remained in obscurity till 1814, when he came forward by publishing a pamphlet, recommending the re-establishment of the old Belgic constitution. Since that period he has lived, unnoticed, in one of the suburbs of Brussels.

M. VAN-HULTEM

Is a native of Ghent, and springs from a respectable family. He received his education at Louvain, and applied himself, almost exclusively, to the study of the sciences. In 1797, while he was holding the place of conservator of the library at Ghent, he was chosen as a member of the Council of Five Hundred, by the department of the Scheldt. In 1802 he was made one of the tribunate, and so much was he respected that the electoral college placed him on the list of candidates to the senate, though he had not attained the necessary age. On the suppression of the tribunate, he was appointed rector of the academy of Brussels; a situation which he resigned in 1815. He is now conservator of the Brussels library, member of the institute of Amsterdam, registrar of the second chamber of the states-general, and a knight of the order of the Belgic lion. Few persons have more knowledge of bibliography than M. Van-Hultem has, and none take a warmer interest in the progress of the sciences and arts. He has given to the library at Brussels the busts of the celebrated men who have been born in the capital of the Netherlands, and has extended a liberal encouragement to many young artists.

M. VANIER,

A FRENCH grammarian, of considerable reputation, was born at Surene, in 1763, and was educated by the Benedictine members of St. Germain des Prés. In 1791 he obtained a place in the office of the minister-of-justice, and was afterwards employed by the ministers of the home, and war department. The reading of Cordillac, and other authors of the kind, inspired him with a taste for the higher order of grammatical enquiries, and he became one of the founders of the Grammatical Academy, which was subsequently re-organized, under the title of the Grammatical Society. M. Vanier has published a variety of works on his favourite subject, among which are "A Key to the Participles;"—"A Simplified Treatise on the French Conjugations;"—and "A Rational Grammatical Course."

M. VAN LENNEP

WAS born at Amsterdam, in 1774, and is descended from a family that had held the highest situations in the state. He commenced his studies under the most favourable auspices, being instructed by the ablest masters, and, among others, by the learned Professor Wyttensbach. From the year 1796 till 1799, M. Van Lenep embraced the profession of the law, but devoted the intervals of his time to literature, and the study of the learned languages. About this time, Professor Wyttensbach was invited to Leyden, and vacated the chair of eloquence, and of the Greek and Latin languages, which he occupied in the Athenaeum of Amsterdam. The situation was offered to M. Van Lenep, who gladly accepted an appointment that left him in full liberty to prosecute his favourite studies; and he entered on his new functions in November, 1799, with a masterly inaugural dissertation on the resources of ancient literature, and the consolations derived from it under adverse fortune, and the ills of life. This was printed at Amsterdam, in 1800. In 1809, he published an excellent edition of the "Heroic Epistles of Ovid and Sabinus," which was reprinted in 1812, with valuable additions; and he has announced a third edition of the same work, for which he has collected ample materials. The learned world also expects from him an edition of "Hesiod, with the Scholiasts," in

which he has been engaged several years, having carefully collated several manuscripts of Florence and Paris, for the improvement of the text. He also intends to complete the "Anthology of Grotius;" and to finish the edition of "Terentianus Maurus," left imperfect by M. Van Santen. He has likewise promised an edition of "Tzetzes," which is a desideratum in classical literature. M. Van Lehnep was elected member of the provisional council of the regency of Amsterdam, in November, 1813, and resigned his place on the restoration of tranquillity, in order to resume his literary labours.

M. VAN-MAANEN

Was born at the Hague, of parents in a humble station; but he was well educated, and he made great progress in his studies. He was called to the bar, and soon became celebrated for his eloquence and his legal knowledge. His reputation occasioned him to be elected a member of the legislature, and he sat in all the Dutch legislative assemblies, during a period of twelve years. Louis Buonaparte gave him the ribbon of his order, and made him minister of justice. He was afterwards appointed by Napoleon a counsellor-of-state, and president of the imperial court, at the Hague. When the Dutch rose against the French authority, M. Van-Maanen at first appeared to hesitate, as to what course he should take; but he at length declared for the house of Orange. He is now minister of justice, and commander of the order of the Belgic lion. With many of the members of the second chamber of the states-general, he seems to be unpopular, and he has been frequently an object of attack in that chamber.

PROFESSOR VAN-MONS.

This gentleman, who has acquired a high reputation among modern chemists, is a native of Brussels, and was born in 1765. He was originally an apothecary in that capital of the Netherlands. As soon as Lavoisier made known his chemical hypotheses, his system was enthusiastically adopted by Van-Mons, who strained every nerve to spread it through

Germany and the north of Europe. He established a correspondence with scientific men of all countries, to communicate to them what was done in France, and, in return, to make their observations known to the French chemists; and, that he might the more easily accomplish this, he made himself master of the various European languages, so as to write in them with ease. When the French entered Brussels, in 1793, and called together the representatives of the people, M. Van-Mons was elected a member. On the establishment of the central schools, he was appointed professor of philosophy and chemistry to the school of Brussels; and, on this occasion, he gave up his practice as an apothecary, and took a doctor's degree. He is now one of the foreign associates of the Paris academy of sciences, and professor of the university of Louvain. For many years Van-Mons was one of the conductors of the *Annales de Chemie*, and there is, perhaps, not a scientific journal in Europe to which he has not contributed articles. His separate works are, an "Essay on the Principles of Antiphlogistic Chemistry;"—"A Pharmacopean Manuel;"—"The Principles of Electricity;"—"Chemical and Philosophical Journal," 6 vols.; — "Theory of Combustion;" — "Essay on a Modified Chemical Theory," 4 vols. (not yet completed);— "Letter to Mr. Bucholz, on the Formation of Metals;"—"Elementary Principles of Philosophical Chemistry, with general Applications of the Doctrine, and of Definite Proportions;"— and "Translations of Davy's Elements of Chemical Philosophy;"—and Brugnatelli's "Synonymy of Modern Chemical Nomenclatures." For the last fifteen years, Van-Mons has been very extensively and successfully engaged in bringing various kinds of fruit-trees to perfection, by raising them from seed; and he has written an excellent work on this mode of culture.

MADAM VANNOZ

Is a daughter of M. de Sivry, the president of the parliament of Lorraine, who was a literary character, much esteemed by that excellent monarch, King Stanislaus. She was born at Nancy about the year 1780, and soon became remarkable for the precociousness of her poetical talents. When she was eight years old her parents took her to Paris, and she was considered there as a prodigy. La Harpe was so much delighted with her, that he inserted in the *Mercury*

some very remarkable verses which she had composed, and he afterwards reprinted them in his *Roman Correspondence*. Madam Vannozi is one of the contributors to the *Universal Biography*, and has published "The Preparation of the Royal Tombs at St. Denis," 1809;—"Advice to a Lady on the Means of pleasing in Conversation," 1811;—and "The Twenty-First of January, an Elegy," 1814.

RIGHT HON. NICHOLAS VANSITTART

Was born in 1766, and is the youngest son of Henry Van Sittart, Esq. who was, at one time, governor of Bengal, and was lost in the Aurora, on his passage to India. He was educated at Cheam School, and from thence went to Christ Church, Oxford. He afterwards studied the law, and was called to the bar in 1792. In 1796 he was elected M. P. for Hastings, in Sussex, and in the next parliament for Old Sarum. Mr. Vansittart spoke occasionally in the house, but made himself known to the public by the following pamphlets, which he issued at that period: "Reflections on the Propriety of War and Peace," 1793;—"Letters to Mr. Pitt on the Conduct of the Bank Directors, with Observations on Mr. Morgan's Pamphlet respecting the National Debt," 1795;—and "An Inquiry into the State of the Finances of Great Britain," 1796. In February, 1801, he was sent on a special mission to Copenhagen, and in April he was made secretary to the treasury. In 1805 he resigned that place, and was appointed chief-secretary of Ireland, which place also he gave up in the same year. In 1806, under Lord Grenville's administration, he was again appointed secretary to the treasury, and was elected M.P. for Helston, in Cornwall. The next year he married Miss Eden, a daughter of the late Lord Auckland, whom he had soon the misfortune to lose. He quitted place when the Grenville administration went out. In 1811 he published "Two Speeches on the Report of the Bullion Committee." On the assassination of Mr. Percival, Mr. Vansittart was made choice of by Lord Liverpool, to be his chancellor of the exchequer, in which office he still continues. As a financier he does not stand very high, and it is remarkable that he has ~~more~~ ^{more} since had his budget brought forward by Lord Canning. The situation of this country absolutely requires ~~that~~ some great and efficient measures of finance should be adopted, which whether Mr. Vansittart is



Nicholas Piersettar, Esq.
Chancellor of the Exchequer

equal to may be much doubted. Besides the works already mentioned, Mr. Vansittart has published "Three Letters on the British and Foreign Bible Society," 1812;—"Speech in the House of Commons, February 20, 1815, on the Committee of Ways and Means;"—and on "The Budget for 1815."

COUNT ANTHONY VAUBAN.

This nobleman, a descendant of the celebrated Vauban, emigrated from France in consequence of the revolution, and, in 1792, was aide-de-camp to Count d'Artois. After the retreat of the Prussians and émigrants from Champagne, he went to Petersburgh, with the intention of entering into the Russian service. The empress gave him the rank of colonel, but ordered him to attend Count d'Artois on the expedition into Britanny, and promised him the rank of major-general on his return. The count proceeded to London, and was introduced to the Count de Puisaye, who gladly received him, and gave him a command in the Breton army. M. de Vauban accompanied M. de Puisaye to Britanny, was present in various engagements, and displayed equal zeal and spirit. After the disaster at Quiberon, he reached the isle of Honat, and remained there till the arrival of Count d'Artois at Isle Dieu. He was then sent with dispatches to the general council of the Breton army, by which council he was dispatched to London with letters of importance. For some time he continued to reside at London, as member of a royalist committee; but, at length, finding that the French princes were little disposed to make any exertion in their own cause, he gave up all connection with the royalist affairs, and once more visited St. Petersburgh. The death of the empress Catherine deprived him of his expected promotion, and he returned to France. Soon after the establishment of the consular government he was arrested, and imprisoned in the Temple. He was at last restored to liberty; but, it is said, on condition of putting into the hands of the government the memoirs which he had written, on the subject of the royalist war, and the conduct of Count d'Artois. Beauchamp having, in 1805, published his History of the War of Revolution, the "Memoirs" of the Count de Vauban were, about the same time, made public, as a sort of antidote. The publication is attributed to Fonche, who is asserted to have interpolated passages derogatory to the Bourbons. The fact of his having so interpolated is,

however, doubtful. The memoirs are exceedingly curious, and appear to bear on the face of them the proof of their veracity. But a still stronger proof is, that the Count de Vauban has never disavowed a single sentence of them, notwithstanding the many reasons which would have prompted him to do so, had it been practicable for him to do it. Whoever wishes to be thoroughly acquainted with the character of Monsieur, who *may* be "king hereafter," must read the Memoirs of the Count de Vauhan. It is singular that no translation of them has yet appeared in our language: for, if every part of them be really the composition of the Count de Vauban, they are intrinsically valuable; and if, which is improbable, some parts be interpolations, the work is still valuable; as speaking the sentiments of the imperial government with respect to the Bourbons and the English ministry. There are few persons, perhaps, who are aware that, while the British cabinet was exhausting the resources of the country in behalf of the Bourbons, the agents of those very Bourbons were displaying their gratitude by calumnies on that cabinet. This baseness is severely lashed in the Count de Vauhan's volume. The Memoirs are now exceedingly scarce, and cannot be purchased for less than a louis d'or, the ultra-royalists having, as far as they have been able, destroyed the copies of the work. M. de Vauban has not taken any part in public affairs, since long before the downfall of the imperial government. That the Bourbons can regard him with any other feeling than that of hatred is not to be expected.

COUNT VAUBLANC VIENNOT

Was born in 1756. He entered the army on leaving the military school. In 1791 he was appointed deputy of the department of the Seine and Marne, to the legislative assembly, where he became a most distinguished advocate of the royal cause; censured, vehemently, the despotism of the municipalities, and spoke in favour of the clergy who had refused to take the oaths. He was appointed secretary, and afterwards president of the assembly. He opposed the motion of Bazire, to sequester the property of emigrants, without exempting women or children. His speech on this subject was received with cries of abuse, and even with menaces. He was more successful in defending M. Bertrand de Molleville, whom he saved from being placed in a state of

accusation. The assembly having voted, without examination, a decree against the Marquis de Noailles, the French ambassador at Vienna, M. Vaublanc obtained the suspension of its execution, and the referring the subject to a diplomatic committee. The decree was, in consequence, revoked. The powers assumed by the popular clubs were severely arraigned by him, and he obtained a decree of accusation against Marat. Entering the assembly one day while a denunciation of a son against his father was reading, he interrupted the reading, and eloquently raised his voice against these germs of parricide, and obtained an order that the reading of the denunciation should not be finished. He was not elected a member of the convention, and though outlawed, he had the good fortune to escape the guillotine. M. Vaublanc re-appeared on the political scene at the time of the movement of the sections of Paris against the convention. He was then president of the section Poissoniere, and on the 17th of October he was condemned to death for contumacy. Two days before his condemnation, he was chosen deputy for the department of the Seine and the Marne to the Council of Five Hundred. The sentence of condemnation against him was annulled; and on the 2d of September, 1796, he appeared in the assembly, and mounted the tribune to take the oath of hatred to royalty. On the 10th of August, 1797, he most eloquently opposed those who sought to narrow the authority of the councils, in order to extend that of the directory, and he was named member of the commission of inspectors, authorized to restrain the authority assumed by the Directorial Triumvirate. On the 4th of September, he was among the members proscribed, and condemned to be sent out of France. From this danger he escaped, and retired into Italy, whence he was recalled after the 18th of Brumaire. In 1800 the conservative senate proclaimed him member of the legislative body. In 1805 he was raised to the dignity of count, and commandant of the legion-of-honour, and was appointed prefect of the Moselle. In 1813 the city of Metz was filled with wounded and sick, and a contagion infected the place. M. de Vaublanc established several hospitals in Metz, which he visited regularly himself. He fell ill of the disease, and received from the inhabitants the expression of the most lively interest in his behalf. On the restoration, he was named minister of the interior, and displayed an extraordinary activity and talent. It was during his administration that the Institute received its new organization; and he installed that

learned body on the 26th of April, 1816. M. de Vaublanc presented and defended various important projects of law, in his quality of minister; on the amnesty, he spoke extemporaneously, with an eloquence and power which produced a very great and important effect. M. de Vaublanc was succeeded in the home-department by M. Lainé; on this occasion he was named minister-of-state, and member of the privy-council.

COUNT DE VAUBOIS,

A NATIVE of Chateau Vilain, was, at the period when the French revolution took place, a captain of artillery. In 1793 he was employed in the army of the Alps, and was present at the siege of Lyon, at which he stormed the redoubts that covered the suburb of Brotteaux. In 1794 he served on the Italian frontier, and made himself master of the post of the barricades, and of the valley of the Stura. In 1796 he fought under Buonaparte, took possession of Leghorn, obtained advantages on the Adige and the Avisio; and, in October and November, defeated the Austrian divisions which covered the Tyrol. He embarked on the expedition to Egypt, with Buonaparte, and was made governor of Malta by that general. The long blockade which he sustained in Malta, against the English and Maltese, added greatly to his reputation. He did not consent to surrender that fortress till further resistance was become a physical impossibility. In 1804 he was made a member of the conservative senate, and was afterwards created a count and grand-officer of the legion-of-honour. Louis placed him in his Chamber of Peers, and as, during the second reign of Napoleon, the Count de Vau-bois held no place, he retains his peerage.

DR. VAUGHAN.

THOUGH not numbered among the metropolitan practitioners, Dr. Vaughan has acquired a considerable share of professional reputation. He is a native of Somersetshire, and was born at Frome, in 1766. For some years he was a pupil at the Winchester Hospital, where he gained the approbation of the surgeons, physicians, and governors. During this time he also diligently studied the classics, under the tuition of Mr. Norman, of Merton-college, Oxford; and, such a proficiency did he acquire in Latin, that, when he

came to London, he was able to translate, extempore, into that language the lectures which were delivered in English. In London he became a perpetual pupil of Guy's and St. Thomas's, and during the latter part of his stay in the capital he resided with Dr. Babington. He next went to Leyden, in company with Mr. now Sir E. Smith, and took his degree; after which he travelled on the continent, attended the lectures at Edinburgh, and the surgical lectures of Dr. Hunter, in London; and, finally, on the recommendation of Dr. Saunders, he settled at Rochester. He has since continued at Rochester, and enjoys an extensive practice, and the esteem of all who know him. Besides contributing a variety of papers to the Medical Journals, Dr. Vaughan has translated from the Latin, Leber's "Exposition of the Principles of Anatomy and Physiology," 2 vols. 1791;—and published "An Essay concerning Modern Clothing," 1792, in which he recommends the wearing of flannel next the skin;—"Evidence of the superior Efficacy of the Yellow Peruvian Bark," 1795;—and "Some Account of an Appearance in the Flesh of a Sheep," 1813.

WILLIAM VAUGHAN, ESQ.

Is an eminent merchant of the City of London, who has distinguished himself both as a writer and in the institution of useful societies. His writings we shall first mention;—they are "A Tract on Wet-Docks, Quays, and Warehouses, for the Port of London," 1793;—"Plan of the London-Docks, with some Observations respecting the River," 1794;—"Letter to a Friend on Commerce, Free Ports, and the London-Docks," 1795;—"Reasons in favour of the London-Docks," 1797;—"Answer to Objections against the London-Docks," 1797;—"A Comparative Statement of the Advantages and Disadvantages of the Docks in Wapping and the Docks in the Isle of Dogs;"—and "Narrative of the Sufferings of Captain Woodard and four Seamen in a Boat at Sea," 1806.

The Society for the Improvement of Naval Architecture owes its origin to Mr. Vaughan. The papers, in two volumes, published by the society, are enriched with many articles by him, as may be supposed from the list of his works. He was a great promoter of the London-Docks. He also planned a society for collecting the account of all shipwrecks, with schemes for the preservation of lives. Of the Society of the Friends of Foreigners in Distress, he is treasurer, and a great promoter. He is, in a word, one of our most active philanthropists, and a patriot in the best sense of the term.

COUNT DE VAUGIRAUD,

A VICE-ADMIRAL, and grand-cross of St. Louis, is one of the oldest and best officers in the French naval service. He descends from an ancient Angevin family, and was born at Sables d'Olonne, in Poitou, in 1741. He entered into the naval service in 1765, and soon acquired reputation by his skill and activity. In 1779 he served in the action off Ushant, under M. d'Orvilliers, and, after his captain was wounded, he fought the ship in such a manner as to call forth the warmest praise from his admiral. Soon after this, the Roland having taken fire in Brest harbour, he saved, by his intrepidity and presence of mind, the whole French fleet from falling a prey to the flames. For this service he received a complimentary letter from the king, and the command of the Fox frigate. He was next employed in the West-Indies; and while on that station, he again, by dint of almost unexampled courage, saved the French squadron from being destroyed. The Intrepid man-of-war having caught fire, he towed her from her anchorage, and run her ashore, though she had thirty thousand pounds weight of powder on-board. He had not quitted the burning vessel more than five minutes when she blew up with a dreadful explosion. In the action of the 12th of April, 1782, though he had been wounded two days before, he displayed so much zeal and bravery that the king wrote him a letter of thanks, and granted him a pension of twelve hundred francs. He was again sent to the West Indies in 1789, and, in conjunction with M. de Viomenil, he put a stop to an insurrection which had commenced at Martinico. Soon after this he returned-home, and he was not long before he emigrated. In the campaign of 1792, he had the command of a company of cavalry, composed of nobles, and he was subsequently dispatched to England. He accompanied the expeditions to Quiberon and to Isle Dieu, and then returned to England, where he resided till the restoration of the Bourbons. As soon as Louis was reinstated, he made the Count de Vaugiraud a vice-admiral, and appointed him governor of Martinico. When Napoleon returned from Elba, the colony of Guadaloupe submitted to him; but the count, by the prudent measures which he adopted, prevented Martinico from following the example, and, as soon as tranquillity was restored, he undertook, and accomplished, a thorough reform in the colonial administration. After having held his government, for the usual period of three years, he resigned it to General Donzelot, and, in 1818, returned to France.

M. VAUQUELIN.

Among modern chemists, there are very few whose reputation is superior to that of M. Vauquelin, who is a member of the Academy of Sciences, and of almost all the learned and scientific bodies in Europe. He is a Norman, born at Hebertot, in 1763. The study of chemistry and pharmacy he commenced at Rouen, and, in 1780, he went to Paris to complete it. Fourcroy engaged him, in 1783, as his assistant, and Vauquelin soon became at once the rival and the friend of his master, with whom he continued for eight years. In 1788, he was one of the founders of the Philomatic Society. He became a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1793; and, in 1794, he was appointed inspector-of-mines, and assistant-professor of chemistry at the Polytechnic school. As soon as the Institute was formed, he was admitted into it, and he was one of the first who received the cross of the legion-of-honour. On the death of M. Darcet, Vauquelin was made professor of chemistry at the college of France, and he then resigned his place of inspector. This, too, he relinquished for a similar situation at the Botanic Garden. In 1811, the chemical professor's chair to the faculty of medicine being vacant, he was unanimously chosen, all the other candidates having given up their pretensions, as a testimony of respect to his merit. The only separate publication by Vauquelin is, "The Assayer's Manuel;" but he has contributed a multitude of papers to scientific journals, particularly to "The Annales de Chemie."

COUNT VEDEL

Is a native of Monaco, was born in 1771, and entered into the military service at the age of thirteen. He acquired reputation during the early campaigns of the revolution, and rose to the rank of colonel, in which capacity he fought at the head of the 17th light-infantry, at the battle of Austerlitz, and acquitted himself so well that he was made a brigadier-general immediately after the battle. He was equally conspicuous at the battles of Pultusk, Eylau, and Friedland; and was rewarded with the rank of general-of-division, and the title of commander of the legion-of-honour. In 1808 he was sent into Spain, and, with General Dupont, capitulated at Baylen. This occasioned him to share the imprisonment of Dupont, and he was not again employed by the imperial government. The king gave him the cross of St. Louis, and

a subordinate command in the 14th division at Cherburgh. After the return of Napoleon, Vedel accepted the command of the same division at Caen ; and he endeavoured, but without success, to stop the progress of the royalist general, the Duke of Aumont. Since the second restoration of the Bourbons, he has remained on half-pay.

DON J. VENEGAS.

THIS officer, who descends from an ancient Spanish family, is one of those who were employed by the government of Spain, to spread slaughter and destruction in the new world. He was appointed to the viceroyship of Mexico, by the regency at Cadiz, and made his solemn entry into the city of Mexico on the 16th of September, 1810. He soon disgusted the people, by bestowing rewards and favours only on the European faction, and by refusing to grant any of the very moderate demands of those who wished for reform. Finding, however, that the party hostile to the government was stronger than he had imagined, that his misconduct had at last driven it into open insurrection, and that Hidalgo, a priest, and one of the reformers, was at the head of a formidable army, he issued a conciliatory proclamation, in which he promised that the wishes of the Mexicans should be taken into consideration by the Cortes. He next endeavoured to raise guerilla corps, and a militia, composed partly of natives, and partly of Spaniards. But these undisciplined troops committed such excesses, that he was obliged to disband them. Hidalgo now marched against the capital ; and Venegas, in default of other resources, prevailed on the archbishop and the inquisition to excommunicate the independent leader and his followers. Circumstances, which are yet unexplained, prevented Hidalgo from attacking the capital ; and though, for some time, he obtained a considerable degree of success, yet he was at length defeated, taken prisoner, and immediately executed by order of the viceroy. After a hard struggle, Morelos, his companion, shared the same fate. The success of Venegas only increased his cruelty, and he refused to grant to the independents anything more than an amnesty, and that on condition of their laying down their arms. But this, as they could put no faith in his promises, they refused to do, and the war was continued at a great expence of blood. In August, 1811, a conspiracy against him was detected in the capital,

for which several persons were put to death. He was soon afterwards succeeded in the viceroyship by General Callejas, and he returned to Spain, where Ferdinand gave him the title of Marquis of Reunien and of New Spain. In 1818, he was appointed Captain-general of Galicia, but he has since been removed from that command.

COUNT VERDIER

Is a native of Toulouse, was born in 1767, and entered into the army when he was eighteen. In 1792, he was made captain of a battalion of volunteers, and soon after aide-de-camp to General Augereau, whom he accompanied to the army of the Eastern Pyrenees. During the campaign of 1794, at the head of a battalion of chasseurs, he stormed the entrenched camp of Liers, defended by a far superior force, and by this action, for which he was promoted, he decided the surrender of Figueras. In 1796, he served with the army of Italy, and was made a brigadier-general on the field-of-battle at Castiglione. He was present in all the affairs which took place till the treaty of Leoben. In 1798 he accompanied Buonaparte to Egypt, and the next year he marched with him into Syria. After his return to Egypt, he was entrusted with the command in the province of Damietta, and in September he defeated eight thousand Turks, who had effected a landing. For his conduct at the siege of Cairo he was raised to the rank of general-of-division. He was recalled to France before the evacuation of Egypt, and was for some years employed in Tuscany, Naples, and other parts of Italy. In 1807, he was ordered to join the grand army on the Vistula, and he arrived in time to take a part in the battles of Heilsberg and Friedland. When Napoleon placed his brother on the Spanish throne, Verdier led an army into Spain, and besieged Saragossa, but was foiled. He was next employed in Catalonia, where he reduced Girona, after which he gave up the command to Marshal Augereau. In 1812, he was employed on the Russian frontier, distinguished himself in several combats, and was severely wounded. As soon as his wounds were cured he was dispatched to Italy, to take under his orders the second corps, and second the viceroy; and he obtained the grand cross of the legion-of-honour, for the part which he took in the battle of the Mincio. The king, in 1814, gave him the cross of St. Louis. When Napoleon returned, he placed Count

Verdier in the House of Peers, and gave him the command of the eighth division at Marseilles. After the battle of Waterloo, the Marseillais hoisted the white cockade, and the count withdrew his troops from the city in the night, and retired to Toulon, partly to prevent the shedding of French blood, and partly to secure Toulon, which at that period was threatened by the English squadron. Since the second restoration of the Bourbons, he has lived in retirement; but, though he is deprived of employment, it is not in the power of his enemies to deprive him of the laurels which he has won by his talents and his bravery.

COUNT DE VERGENNES,

The eldest son of the celebrated minister, was born in 1761, at Constantinople, while his father was ambassador to the Porte. In 1779 he entered as an ensign into the French guards; and, in 1782, he accompanied to England M. de Rayneval, who was appointed to open a negociation for peace. After having risen to the rank of colonel, he was sent, in 1787, as envoy to the elector of Treves. While a resident in the court of the elector, he was rather the representative of the emigrants than of the French nation, as he left nothing undone to serve their interests, and to procure them a favourable reception in the electorate. For this conduct he was recalled in 1791. Such was his zeal in the cause of the exiles, that, after his emigration, he and his family sacrificed the whole of their diamonds, worth £13,000, which was their only resource, in order to raise money for the French princes. He served, at the head of a company of guards, in the campaign of 1792. After the disbanding of this company, he settled in Holland, whence, however, he was driven in 1795, by the advance of his republican countrymen; and he was obliged to take his flight for many leagues across the frozen Zuyder Zee, leaving behind him his mother and two daughters, who were transferred from prison to prison for three months, and were at length transported. The hardships which they suffered were the cause of their death. With the permission of Louis XVIII. he returned to France, in the hope of recovering some part of his property, but the whole of it had been sold. He, however, refused to accept any employment of consequence under the imperial government, and chose to gain his subsistence in the humble situation of inspector of forests. Since the restoration of the Bourbons he has, of course, been one of the objects of royal favour.

His brother, Viscount de Vergennes, also emigrated, served the campaign of 1792, returned to France in 1802, and held a trifling place in the administration of the forests. In 1815, he was appointed to command in the department of Puy de Dome.

M. VERNES,

The son of a Genevese clergyman and author of celebrity, was born at Geneva, in 1765, and, by his literary talents, has proved himself not unworthy of his parentage. Besides two volumes of miscellaneous poetry, an Ode on the Death of Prince Leopold of Brunswick, and the Marriage of Figaro, a comedy, he has published, "The Sentimental Traveller, or my Walk to Yverdun;"—"Letters written from Lausanne;"—"The Franciad, or Old France, a Poem in Sixteen Cantos;"—"Description of the Festival of J. J. Rousseau;"—"Francinism, or Natural Philosophy;"—"Adelaide de Clarence, or the Misfortunes and Delights of Sentiment;"—"The Sentimental Traveller in France, under Robespierre;"—"Odisco and Felicia, or the Colony of the Floridas;"—"The Creation, a Poem, in Six Cantos;"—"An Episodic and Picturesque Journey to the Alpine Glaciers;"—"Almed, a Novel;"—and "A New Year's Gift to my Children." He has also edited the sermons of his father.

M. CHARLES VERNET

Is the son of the celebrated marine-painter, and he inherits his father's talent for painting, though he directs it to different objects. He has produced many excellent pictures, among which may be mentioned, Napoleon giving Orders to his Marshals, on the Morning of the Battle of Austerlitz;—The Battle of Marengo;—and the Battle of Tolosa. The designs for the "Historical View of the Campaigns of Italy from 1794 to 1806," were furnished by M. Vernet. In drawing horses he particularly excels, and has published, in several folio numbers, a "Collection of Horses," engraved by the lithographic process. He was nominated a member of the Institute.

Horace Vernet, the son of M. Charles Vernet, treads with success in the steps of his father and grandfather. He has exhibited several pictures, which have been applauded by the best judges, and has published a variety of lithographic

engravings; the subjects of which are principally acts of bravery displayed by the French soldiery.

M. VERNINAC DE ST. MAUR

Was born at Cahors, in 1762; and when very young went to Paris, where he sought to acquire notice by the poetical pieces which he inserted in the journals. When the revolution took place, he rallied himself on the side of the friends of liberty. He was one of the three mediatorial commissioners, appointed by the king, in 1791, to put an end to the disturbances in the Comtat Venaissin; and his enemies accuse him, but without bringing proof, of having saturated the party which a short time after inundated Avignon with blood. In 1794 he was sent as ambassador to Sweden, and in the following year to Constantinople. At the Turkish court he was received with extraordinary honours, and the grand vizier gave him the title of citizen, an appellation which the Turkish minister was obliged to use in French, there being no such word in his own language. M. Verchinac was the first foreigner who printed and distributed a French gazette in the Ottoman capital. He prevailed on the Porte to have an ambassador resident at Paris, but he could not induce it to enter into an alliance with France, all his persuasions being rendered fruitless by the British and Russian ministers. Having solicited his recall, he was replaced, in 1796, by General Aubert du Bayet, and on his way homeward was arrested at Naples, and detained for several months. He returned to France in 1797, and soon after married the daughter of M. Delkeroux, the Minister for Foreign affairs. In 1800, Bonaparte appointed him prefect of the Rhone; and in the course of the next year he was dispatched to the Valais, to organize that country as a republic, under the protection of the French government. This task he performed in so satisfactory a manner that the Valaisan diet declared him to have deserved well of the republic, and granted to him and his family the rights of citizenship. Since that period he has not taken any part in public affairs. He is the author of "A Funeral Oration on Louis Philip, Duke of Orleans," 1786;—"A Collection of Poems;"—"Enquiries respecting the Courts and Criminal Processes of England, extracted from Blackstone," 1790;—and "A Philosophical and Political Description of the Department of the Rhone," 1802.

VICTOR EMMANUEL V.

Ex-KING of Sardinia, was born on the 24th of July, 1759. He displayed, from his earliest years, the most decided fondness for military affairs. On the 21st of April, 1789, he married the Princess Theresa, daughter of the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria. Previous to his coming to the throne, he bore the title of Duke of Aosta, and it was under that name that he developed much energy of character at the breaking out of the French revolution. The war was no sooner declared, in 1792, than he took the command of a corps of troops, with which he directed, in person, the attack upon Gillette, in the county of Nice. After some previous success, he beat the French at Gandola, and was on the point of re-taking Nice, when the Count de St. Andre, who should have made himself master of the post of Utelle, was repulsed, and the Duke of Aosta was compelled to fall back. In 1796, when negotiations for a peace were carrying on with Napoleon, this prince, always inclined to war, contended strenuously in the council for the continuance of hostilities; and, his opinion being over-ruled, he retired into Italy. His brother, Charles Emmanuel, having abdicated the throne on the 4th of June, 1802, the Duke of Aosta succeeded him in his estates, reduced to the mere island of Sardinia, where Victor Emmanuel remained till the powers of Europe had precipitated Napoleon from the throne of France. His majesty made his public entry into Turin, on the 20th of May, 1814; and his first care seemed to be, to destroy not merely whatever the French domination had introduced, contrary to the feudal and monkish regime of the Piedmontese, but the institutions, and almost the very buildings, for beneficial and useful purposes. Surrounded by priests and nobles, Victor Emmanuel was eager to meet their wishes; and the result was, that the finances were ruined, the people were insulted, and discontent was excited in every quarter of the kingdom. The patience of the Piedmontese was at length exhausted. In March, 1821, animated by the example which the Neapolitans had given to them, they rose and demanded a constitution similar to that of Spain. Victor Emmanuel, who seems to have thought it impossible or disgraceful to reign without being a despot, took the resolution of abdicating, and transmitting the crown to his brother, the Duke of Genefriri. That prince, however, being absent at the time, the Prince of Carignano was appointed regent. The ex-king has since lived in retirement.

MARSHAL VICTOR, DUKE OF BELLUNO,

Was born at La Marche in Lorraine, in 1766. He entered the service, in the corps of artillery, in 1781. He distinguished himself at the siege of Toulon, in 1793, during which he received two wounds; and, after his cure, he passed to the army of the Pyrenees, in which he served with great reputation. He was then employed under Napoleon, in 1796, and was one of the most conspicuous of the French generals. After the treaty of Campo Formio, General Victor was appointed to the command of the department of La Vendée, and he restored tranquillity to that unhappy country, without the use of military means, but solely by the gentleness and wisdom of his measures. In 1799 he returned to Italy, and his division rendered great services in numerous battles. In that of Marengo, he commanded the advanced-guard, and sustained the whole efforts of the Austrian army during eight hours, without losing ground, until the main body of the French were in the field. For this gallant conduct, he received a sabre of honour. He afterwards commanded the Batavian army until the treaty of Amiens, when he went to Denmark as ambassador from France. At the battle of Jena he was wounded. He contributed largely to the victory of Pultusk, and fought with great bravery and success in various battles, during the campaign of 1806. Commanding the 1st corps of the grand army at the battle of Friedland, he determined the success of that day, and was raised to the dignity of Marshal on the field of battle. After the treaty of Tilsit, he was appointed to the government of Prussia; and he conciliated the good-will of the people by the equity and moderation of his conduct, during the fifteen months that he filled that important office. In 1808 he held a command in Spain, where he added greatly to his military fame. He obtained a victory over the Duke del Infantado, at Ucles, and made 15,000 prisoners; he destroyed the army commanded by Cuesta; at the battle of Talavera, his corps performed achievements of singular valour, but he was not sustained in that action; and the skilful and daring march he made across the Sierra Morena, compelled the Spaniards to abandon the fortified pass of Pena-Perros, which laid open all Andalusia to the French. Charged with the investment of Cadiz, he raised works which were proof against all attacks of the English and Spaniards, during his command there. He quitted the blockade of that place, to take a command in the campaign of Russia, and he distinguished

himself particularly at the battle of the Beresina. In 1813, he commanded the 2d corps, which, at the battle of Dresden, carried the left of the allies, and fixed the fortune of the day, making 15,000 Austrians prisoners. He defeated the enemy at Wachau, and sustained his reputation at Leipsic, and at Hanau. After the invasion of France by the allies, in 1814, he defended, with unequal forces, the Vosges, foot by foot; being compelled to fall back before superior numbers, he frequently faced the allies and beat them. At the battle of Brienne he took the village of that name, guarded by 15,000 Russians and Prussians. On the 9th of February, he retreated upon the Seine, to second the operations of Napoleon, and he defended the bridges of Nugent until the 16th. He directed the brilliant affairs of Nangis and Villeneuve, on the 17th, and commanded the advanced-guard at the battle of Craonne, on the 7th of March, and was badly wounded. After the restoration of the Bourbons, he received the government of the 2d military-division, at Mezieres; and he used his utmost endeavours, on Napoleon's invasion of 1815, to prevent the defection of his troops. Unable to accomplish that object, he quitted Chalons at the very moment when they were preparing for his arrest. After the king's second return, he was named president of the electoral college of the Loir and Cher, peer of France, and major-general of the royal-guard. In 1816 the king appointed Marshal Victor to represent the French army, at the solemnization of the marriage of the Duke of Berri.

M. VIEL,

A CELEBRATED Parisian architect, born in 1745, has erected many important public buildings, among which are the Hospital in the suburbs of St. James's, the house of the Mont de Pieté, and the sewers of the Bicetre. The last of these is said to be a work which would not be unworthy of the ancients. He has written a variety of works on architecture, of which the following are the principal:—"Letters on the Architecture of the Ancients and Moderns;"— "Principles of the Arrangement and Construction of Buildings," 5 vols. 4to.;—"Two Tracts on the Means of restoring the Pillars which support the Dome of the Pantheon;"—and "The Decline of Architecture, at the Close of the Eighteenth Century."

M. VIEILLOT,

A very active and well-informed naturalist, was born at Yvelot, in 1748. His zeal for the science of natural history has led him to undertake, at his own expense, several voyages to the French colonies, and to the American states. He is the author of three splendid works, which came out in folio parts, with numerous admirably coloured plates. "The Natural History of the Birds of Paradise, Promerops, and Woodpeckers, of the West-Indies," 32 parts;—"The Natural History of the most beautiful Singing Birds of the Torrid Zone," 12 parts;—and "The Natural History of the Birds of North America," 22 parts. In 1816, M. Vieillot published "An Analysis of a new Elementary Ornithology." This work, with additions and alterations, he has since incorporated in "The New Dictionary of Natural History," the ornithological department of which is under his superintendance.

M. VIENNET.

This gentleman is a native of Languedoc, and was born in 1754. In his early youth he held a commission in the army, but he retired from the service in 1783. He was chosen, in 1791, as one of the deputies of the department of Hérault to the legislative assembly, and, in 1792, to the convention. On the king's trial he denied the competence of the convention to sit in judgment on the monarch, on the ground that it was a monstrosity for the same assembly to exercise the legislative and the judicial functions. During the struggles between the contending factions, he constantly exerted himself to save victims from the scaffold, and he succeeded in snatching from the guillotine four hundred prisoners who were confined in his own department. He had even the boldness to come to a personal contest with Marat, and to throw that furious demagogue down from the tribune; for which, on the following day, Marat, in his incendiary journal, denounced him as "a royalist, an enemy of the nation, and a partisan of Pitt and Cobourg." It is miraculous that when so many other deputies were sent to the scaffold, M. Viennet should have been suffered to escape. He was often mentioned as "the good man of the convention," and his fellow-countrymen gave him the name of "The old Roman." Since the year 1799 he has taken no part in public affairs.

His son, M. John Viennet, was born at Beziers, in 1777,

and after having served in the marine-artillery, entered into the army. He was present, as a captain of infantry, at the battles of Bautzen, Dresden, and Lepsic. For his intrepidity in the first two of those battles, he was made a knight of the legion-of-honour. At the last of them he was taken prisoner. He has, for some years, resided at Paris, and applied himself to literature. He has published several poetical works, and been engaged in some of the public journals.

COUNT DE VIGNOLLE,

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL in the French service; was born in 1763, at Marsillargue, in Languedoc. He entered the service as a cadet, in a foot-regiment, in 1780, and made the campaign of 1792, in the army of the Alps, under General Montesquiou; he was named adjutant-general in 1794; he was chief of the staff under General Schérer in 1795, and served with distinction in the campaigns of Italy; and fought by the side of Berthier, on the 10th of May, 1796, at the passage of the Bridge of Lodi, which opened the Milanese to the French arms. At the battle of Castiglione, the general-in-chief demanded for M. de Vignolle, for his conduct on that day, the rank of general-of-brigade, which was instantly accorded. At the battle of Arcola, he was wounded by a musket-ball, in marching at the head of a column. After his recovery, he was successively commandant of the province of Cremona, and of the Milanese. He was minister-of-war to the Cisalpine republic. After the 18th of Brumaire, Berthier being appointed minister-of-war, General Vignolle was called by him to fill the office of secretary to that department. After the battle of Marengo, he had the command of Lombardy; and was employed in preparing the organization of the Italian republic. At the passage of the Mincio, (26th of December, 1800) his aide-de-camp was killed by his side. In 1803 he was appointed chief of the staff of the army of Holland; and was afterwards raised to the rank of general-of-division. He was also named commandant of the legion-of-honour. He continued to serve with great reputation in most of the campaigns. On the first day of the battle of Wagram, he was grievously wounded in the temple, and lost the use of an eye. In the beginning of 1812, he was occupied at Milan, in organizing an army destined to act against Russia. Notwithstanding his earnest wishes, he could not obtain leave to

command the troops which remained there. On the return of Prince Eugene to Milan, in 1813, and after General Vigolle had re-organized the army of Italy, he took the field until the events of April, 1814, which compelled him to lead his army to the frontiers of France. After the 20th of March, 1815, he retired within his own family. On the second return of the king, he was appointed to the command of the 18th division, at Dijon. In August, 1815, he was permitted to retire; and, in 1818, he was appointed prefect of Corsica.

LIEUT.-GEN. VILLATE, COUNT D'OUTREMONT.

This officer, who was formerly aide-de-camp to the present king of Sweden, distinguished himself greatly in the campaigns of 1805, 1806, and 1807, against Austria and Prussia. He was in the battles of Austerlitz, Jena, and Eylau, and his conduct in the latter gained for him the rank of general-of-division. He was sent into Spain, in 1808, and acquired reputation at Cuença, Talavera, and various other engagements. For a considerable time he commanded the first corps, under Marshal Soult. He was recalled from Spain to serve in Italy, under the viceroy, Prince Eugene, and he made himself master of Guastalla, on the 1st of March, 1814. The king made him a knight of St. Louis, and inspector-general of infantry in the 21st division. After the disbanding of the army, in July, 1815, Lieutenant-general Villate was chosen to command, at Paris, such of the soldiers as chose to re-enter the service. He was a member of the council-of-war, which was assembled to try Marshal Ney, but which declared itself incompetent. In 1816 he was placed at the head of the 21st division, but he has since retired from it.

COUNT DE VILLELE

Was born in 1773, and is descended from an ancient family of Languedoc. He entered the navy very young. In 1791, at his return from the expedition to St. Domingo, he embarked with M. de St. Félix, who had just been appointed to the station of India. This officer, who had attained the rank of vice-admiral, was lost by the too rapid train of revolutionary events. He fell under the suspicion or displeasure of the violent, and was compelled to quit his command and seek a refuge in the Island of Bourbon. A price was set on his head, and the pain of death pronounced

against all persons who should harbour or aid him. An inhabitant, named Desorcheré, had received and concealed M. de St. Félix. The certainty of death, as the fruit of his generosity, in case of discovery, could not deter him. M. de Villele did not hesitate to share in this danger. He had followed the admiral to the island of Bourbon, and had contributed greatly to the concealment. He and Desorcheré were arrested and dragged to prison. No sufferings, nor any persuasion, could draw a word from either respecting the retreat of M. de St. Félix. This interesting scene ended by that officer voluntarily giving himself up to the hands of his accusers. The unbounded devotion of the young Villele to the interests of his friend and commander, his firmness at so early a period of life, and his perfect resignation under the sufferings which his loyal conduct brought upon him, created a lively interest in his behalf. Liberated by the judge of instruction after the surrender of his admiral, he continued to live in the island which his own virtues had made dear to him. Here he acquired numerous friends; and some years afterwards he became a member of the colonial assembly. In 1807 he returned to France, and settled at Toulouse, where he was chosen one of the members of the general council of the department. When the royal declaration was issued from St. Ouen, in 1814, M. de Villele published, with the title of "Observations on the Project of a Constitution," a singular sort of protest against the intended reforms. On the arrival of Baron de Vitrolles, at Toulouse, after Napoleon had reached Paris, M. de Villele seconded the royalist agent with all his influence and talent, but without success. He was, in 1815, appointed mayor of Toulouse, on the second restoration of the Bourbons, and was also elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies, in which he has ever since held a seat. In 1815 he was a strenuous champion of the government; but in 1817 and 1818, in consequence of some unexplained cause, he enrolled himself in the ranks of opposition, and he was punished by being deprived of the mayoralty of Toulouse. He was chosen vice-president of the chamber, for a part of the session of 1819, and in that situation he is said to have acted with an honourable impartiality; but he gave his vote for the laws designed to circumscribe within narrower bounds the liberties of the French people. The abilities and eloquence of M. de Villele are of so superior a kind, that it was soon found expedient to array them on the side of the government; and accordingly, after a long negotiation, he was admitted into

the ministry, in 1822, as prime-minister, and was created a peer. More prudent than some of his colleagues, M. de Villele is understood to have opposed the most strenuous resistance to the recent insane project of declaring war against Spain, and, in fact, to have been the primary if not the sole cause of the defeat of the war-faction in the cabinet.

M: VILLEMAIN

Was born at Paris, in 1790. It has seldom happened that any youth has studied with such brilliant success. At the age of eighteen, and almost before he had ceased to attend his lessons of rhetoric, he supplied the place, with very high applause, of two of the most eminent professors of that art. Appointed, in 1810, professor of belles-lettres at the Lyceum of Charlemagne, he entered upon that duty with the same superiority. The new university having restored the custom, which had been abandoned since the revolution, of using Latin harangues at the distribution of the prizes, M. Villemain was the first, in 1811, employed to deliver the discourse on this occasion. The success he attained on this solemnity, was one of the best arguments against those who have so plentifully defamed modern studies. M. Villemain was a competitor with such persons as Jay, Droz, Biot, &c., for the prize to be given to the best eulogy on Montaigne, and he obtained the prize. The public ratified this judgment; and beheld, with wonder, a philosopher like Montaigne, adequately appreciated by a writer who had not yet attained the twenty-second year of his age. In 1814, M. Villemain was appointed professor of modern history in the academy of Paris. The opening discourse, on his entering on this office, pronounced before a large and learned assembly, was loudly applauded. The orator presented, within very narrow limits, a faithful and animated picture of the general History of Europe, in the 15th century. The same year he bore off the prize of eloquence at the academy. The eulogium of Montesquieu, proposed for the prize of 1816, gained M. Villemain his third academic crown. In the same year, he passed from the chair of Modern History to that of eloquence, and his celebrity attended him here also. M. Villemain is knight of the legion-of-honour. He has furnished several articles in the Universal Biography, among which are the lives of Demosthenes, Cicero, and Fenelon. He has also written a life of Cromwell. At present, he holds an ostensible situation under the minister of police.

MARQUIS DE VILLENEUVE

Is a descendant from an ancient Languedocian family, and was born at St. Pons, in 1774. At the age of nineteen he was imprisoned, in virtue of the law against suspected persons. After he obtained his liberty he settled at Toulouse; and, in 1804, he was admitted a member of the general council of the Garonne, and of the Academies of sciences and floral games. In 1809 he retired into the country, and occupied his time in study, agricultural pursuits, and the education of his children. In 1813 he was chosen mayor of his commune, and in this capacity he took the extraordinary step, when Marshal Soult was retreating before the English army, of issuing an order to prohibit the delivery of the articles which the marshal had required for the use of his troops. For this, he was deservedly suspended by the imperial government. This, however, was of little consequence to him, as he had now thrown off his allegiance to the emperor, and appeared as an active partisan of the Bourbons. He was one of the deputies sent to the Duke of Wellington, to induce him to proclaim Louis, and take possession of Bordeaux, in the king's name only. Till the restoration of the Bourbons he continued to exert himself strenuously, and the new sovereign rewarded him by appointing him prefect of the Tarn and Garonne. He was afterwards removed to the prefectship of the Upper Pyrenees. Napoleon, on his return from Elba, ordered him to be arrested; but, after having been a month in custody, M. de Villeneuve contrived to escape, and to join the Duke of Angouleme, at Puycerda. Notwithstanding his efforts in behalf of the Bourbons, some suspicion of him was entertained by them, and he was summoned to Paris, to justify his conduct. This was no difficult task, and he was again taken into favour. M. de Villeneuve is the author of a pamphlet, intituled "Observations on the last Elections, and on the Present State of the Ministry," 1818.

COUNT VILLETARD

Was elected as one of the supplementary deputies to the National Convention, and he took his seat in that assembly not long previous to its dissolution. He was, however, an active member during the short time of his sitting. In January, 1796, he became a member of the Council of Five Hundred, in which he was a strenuous supporter of republican

principles and institutions, and a formidable enemy to the royalist party. When, however, after the revolution of the 18th of Fructidor, the government appeared to lean too much towards the jacobins, he disapproved of its conduct. He concurred in bringing about the revolution of the 18th of Brumaire, and presented, at St. Cloud, the decree which expelled from the legislative body all those who were hostile to the change which had taken place. He was placed in the senate, made a commander of the legion-of-honour, and created a count. He retained his seat in the senate till 1814, when he voted for the deposition of Napoleon. Louis, however, did not include him in his Chamber of Peers.

HON. JOHN CHARLES VILLIERS,

SECOND son of the late Earl of Clarendon, was bred to the bar. He was brought into parliament for Old Sarum, and, attaching himself to Mr. Pitt, was appointed king's-council for the duchy of Lancaster, and comptroller of the king's household; the last promotion gave him, as usual, a seat in the privy-council. At the election in 1796, he was returned for Dartmouth. He resigned his office in the household, on being appointed to the place of one of the chief-justiceships in Eyre. In 1800 he was elected for Dornoch, &c. in Scotland. In 1801 he quitted parliament. Mr. Villiers was once employed, by Mr. Pitt, in a mission to Portugal, but continued there only a short time. The situation he holds is one of those sinecures which, by a late act of parliament, will cease on the death of the present possessors; but he is said to hold it as a consequence of the high personal favour in which he received it from the late king, as some protection against the consequences of the enormous sum which stands against the name of Villiers among public defaulters.

Mr. Villiers is said to be the author of "Chaubert, or the Misanthrope, a Dramatic Poem," 1789;—and "A Tour through Part of France," 8vo. 1789.

BARON VINCENT,

GENERAL in the Austrian service, has particularly distinguished himself in the diplomatic career. He was one of those who signed the celebrated treaty of Campo-Formio. He had already filled various missions with success, when the emperor his master made him a present (in 1807) of a territory in Galicia, estimated at the value of 180,000 florins. In 1814 he was appointed ambassador to France and, on the 20th of

March, 1815, he accompanied Louis XVIII. to Ghent. Before the erection of the kingdom of the Netherlands, Baron Vincent was appointed, by the allies, governor-general of Belgium, and of the country of Liege. He is grand-cross of the order of St. Leopold, knight of several other orders, chamberlain to the emperor, and colonel of a regiment of light-horse. In 1818, he was promoted to the rank of general of cavalry.

COUNT DE VIOMENIL,

MARSHAL of France, early entered into the service, and, in 1769, succeeded to his brother in the command of the legion of Lorraine. He served with distinction in the American war, under Marshal Rochambeau. Having returned to France, he emigrated in the commencement of the revolution, and commanded the advanced-guard of the army of Condé with high reputation. When his corps passed into the service of Russia, Count Viomenil was one of the French officers whom the emperor Paul wished to attach to his service; but the count would not quit the Prince of Condé, under whose eyes he had fought with a distinction which had gained the esteem and friendship of the prince. M. de Viomenil followed the prince into England. He afterwards entered into the service of Portugal, but no occasion offered in which he could there distinguish himself. In 1814, Count de Viomenil entered France with Louis XVIII. He was named a peer of France on the 4th of June. On the 13th of December, he made a report to the Chamber of Peers on the letters of naturalization accorded to Generals Massena, Fériño, Verhuel, and others. M. de Viomenil gave a new proof of his fidelity and courage when Napoleon returned to France, in 1815. Entrusted with the command of the royal volunteers, who organized themselves at Vincennes, he displayed much activity, notwithstanding his great age, in this duty. He accompanied the king to Ghent; and, on his majesty's return, he was among the first to enter Paris, decorated with the grand-riband of St. Louis; and, wearing the white cockade, notwithstanding the personal danger of doing so at that instant. Appointed almost immediately to the command of the 11th division at Bourdeaux, he contributed to preserve Bearn from invasion by the Spaniards. On the 10th of January, 1816, he passed to the command of the 18th division at Rennes; and in July following, he received the staff of marshal of France

from the king's hand. He lives at present at Paris, in retirement. Marshal Viomenil has been grand-cross of St. Louis ever since 1795.

BARON DE VITROLLES.

This gentleman has taken so active a part in some of the most important transactions of our times, that he has an undeniable claim to a place among public characters. He is a native of Upper Provence, and was born in 1774. His family were members of the parliament of Aix, previously to the revolution. He emigrated with his relations, and became standard-bearer in the company of knights of the crown, and as such he served in the campaigns of 1793 and 1794, after which he entered into the chasseurs of Bussy. On the establishment of the consular government, he was allowed to return to France, and for some years he lived on his estate of Vitrolles, employed in agricultural pursuits. During this time he filled various civil situations in his department, and among others those of mayor and member of the general council. By the government he was appointed inspector of experimental farms. He was, however, still in his heart a partisan of the Bourbons, and when, in the winter of 1813, the power of Napoleon began to be shaken, M. de Vitrolles believed that a favourable opportunity was arrived to exert himself in their behalf. Some authors ascribe to him solely the plan of going to the congress of Chatillon, for the purpose of convincing the allied sovereigns that a solid peace could be obtained by no other means than by restoring the Bourbons. Others, and with more probability, assert, that he was employed on this mission as the agent of the wily Talleyrand. It is, at all events, certain that no man was better qualified to perform such an arduous task. A well-informed French writer describes him as being "adroit, insinuating, well acquainted with men and things, having a complete command of words, and knowing how to give, at pleasure, to his conversation and his memorials the tone of frankness or of reserve." He was kindly received by the sovereigns, and had daily conferences with Prince Metternich. At length he had the triumph of obtaining a formal declaration that they would no longer treat with Napoleon. It is said to be M. de Vitrolles who suggested to the allies the scheme of marching directly against the capital, as a sure means of overturning the imperial government. As he was returning to Paris, he

was taken prisoner by one of the emperor's detachments, and for a while gave himself up for lost, but at length effected his escape. The Count d'Artois nominated him, provisionally, secretary-of-state, and Louis confirmed the nomination. M. de Vitrolles held the situation till the return of Napoleon from Elba. While the emperor was advancing into the interior of France, Vitrolles strongly urged to the king not to retire from the kingdom; but to remove into the southern provinces, which yet remained faithful to him. Louis, however, chose the safer plan of taking flight to Ghent; and, at the same time, he sent Vitrolles into the south, to rally the partisans of the Bourbons. The baron did all that lay in his power to accomplish the task assigned to him; but he failed, and was arrested at Toulouse, on the 14th of April. He was released after the second abdication of the emperor, and he resumed his office. In 1815, he was elected to the chamber of deputies, and published a pamphlet "On a Ministry under a Representative Government." After all his exertions and sacrifices in behalf of the Bourbons, he incurred their displeasure; and, in 1818, for the violence of his opinions, Louis ordered his name to be expunged from the list of ministers-of-state.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR R. VIVIAN

ENTERED the army as an ensign, in 1793, and served in the campaigns of 1794 and 1795, in the Netherlands and in Holland. After having been for some time at Gibraltar, he exchanged into the 7th light-dragoons, and made a part of the expedition to the Helder, in 1799, in the course of which he was seven times engaged. Having risen to be a lieutenant-colonel, he was sent to Spain, in 1808, and had a share in the campaign under Sir John Moore. In 1812, with the brevet rank of colonel, he returned to the Peninsula, where he continued till the conclusion of the war, and distinguished himself on various occasions. In June, 1814, he came to England, was made a major-general, and placed on the staff at Brighton. At the battle of Waterloo he commanded the 6th brigade of cavalry. In 1820 he was serving on the staff of Glasgow. Sir R. H. Vivian was one of the equerries to his late majesty, and is a knight-commander of the Bath, and a knight of Austrian, Russian, and Hanoverian orders. When he was promoted to the rank of major-general, the

officers of his regiment voted to him a piece of plate, of the value of three hundred guineas.

S. F. WADDINGTON, ESQ.

This strenuous friend of reform is the son of a clergyman in Northamptonshire, and was born in 1759, at Walkeringham, in that county. He received an excellent education at a German university, and on his return to England engaged with his brothers in a commercial establishment. In the course of his business, having culpably and imprudently speculated largely in hops, he was prosecuted on a salutary statute against forestalling, and the affair underwent a formal trial at Westminster. He took an active part, as chairman, in the meetings which, at the beginning of the contest with France, were assembled to petition for peace, and was illiberally expelled from the Surrey troop of light-horse, on account of his patriotism. In 1799 he was, in conjunction with Lord Lauderdale, returned sheriff by the Common-Hall; but their pretensions were negatived at a poll. Besides some anonymous essays, in periodicals, he has published "A Review of Mr. Burke's Three Letters on a Regicide Peace," 1796;—"Letter to Mr. Erskine, on the Subject of forestalling Hops;"—"Appeal to the British Hop Planters," 1800;—"The Metaphysics of Man, translated from the German," 1805;—"The Critical Moment," 1805;—"Three Letters to that greatest of Political Apostates, the Right Hon. G. Tierney," 1806;—"A Letter to the Lord Mayor, relative to Matters of the highest Importance to a Free People," 1810;—"The Oriental Exposition, presenting to the United Kingdom an open Trade to India and China," 1811;—"A Key to the Delicate Investigation, under the Name of Esculapius," 1812;—and "An Address to the People of the United Kingdom, with the Signature of Algernon Sidney," 1812.

GEORGE WAHLENBERG,

A Swedish naturalist, was born about 1780, and from his earliest youth displayed an enthusiastic fondness for the study of natural history. He has made three journeys into Lapland, and has penetrated to the summit of the highest frozen mountains of that country to measure their altitude, and observe the phenomena belonging to them. In accomplishing this, he encountered many dangers. Since then he

has visited, for the same purposes, the Swiss, German, and Hungarian mountains. He is a member of the Stockholm Academy of Sciences, and demonstrator of botany at the University of Upsal. Besides several papers in the transactions of the academy, he has published, in Swedish, "A Narrative of his Travels in Lapland;"—"A Description of Kemi Lapland;"—"A Flora of Lapland;"—and "A Carpathian Flora."

M. WAILLY.

THIS gentleman, who was born about the year 1770, is a son of the well-known grammarian, and was educated by his father, in whose footsteps he successfully treads. He was for a short time a bookseller; but he quitted that trade, to undertake the task of tuition. He is now head-master of the royal college of Henry IV. He has published various works for the use of schools, and a verse translation, which has been highly applauded, of the first three books of the Odes of Horace. He has likewise revised and given to the press his father's "General and Particular Principles of the French Language."

ALDERMAN WAITHMAN.

THIS gentleman, whose name will for many generations be synonymous with civic patriotism and public spirit, is a native of a village near Wrexham, and born of parents of virtuous character, but in humble life. Losing his father when an infant, and his mother marrying again, he was adopted by an uncle, a respectable linen-draper in Bath, and put to the school of one Moore, a very ingenious man, the economy of whose school led all his pupils to acquire habits of public and extemporaneous speaking.

Mr. Waithman was afterwards taken into the business of his uncle, and subsequently obtained employment in the same line, at Reading and in London. At length, at an early age, he married, and opened a shop at the south end of Fleet-market, whence his activity, crowned with success, enabled him to enter upon the capital premises at the corner of Bridge-street and Fleet-street, where, in multiplied transactions, he has always honoured the high character of a London citizen and tradesman.

The questionable morality of the war against France, and

the great social mischiefs which it occasioned, led him, in the year 1794, to submit a series of resolutions against the war, and in favour of parliamentary reform, to a numerous common-hall; and, on this occasion, he displayed those powers of commanding eloquence which baffled prejudice, and defeated an opposition which had been organized by all the influence of the Pitt administration. This spirited measure, which was the first attempt to expose the illusions under which the war had been commenced, laid the foundation of his popularity and fame. He was soon after elected into the common-council, where, for several years, he was at the head of a small minority, opposed to prejudice and corruption, till his perseverance in the gradual effect of annual elections, converted his minority into a majority, and for many years his mind and his principles, not his power or his undue influence, have governed the measures of that patriotic and enlightened assembly. During this prolonged struggle, his speeches, the resolutions which he has moved, and the petitions and addresses which he has carried, would fill a considerable volume. In the British metropolis, he has been considered, both at home and abroad, as the organ of its political system, and as the chief director of those liberal and enlightened principles, for which the City of London, during the last five-and-twenty years, has been so much distinguished, and so justly honoured.

On several occasions the friends of Mr. Waithman proposed him as a fit person to represent the City in parliament; but the influence of government among the great chartered companies in the several liveries, and with the monied and mercantile interests, combined with that pusillanimous dread of reform, which operates on certain privileged classes, prevented his return, till, in the general election of 1818, a great victory was obtained by the independent interest in the ejection of Sir W. Curtis and Alderman Atkins, and the election of Mr. Waithman, who polled 4603 votes. But on the dissolution, after the death of the late king, Mr. Waithman's friends incautiously divided their votes with the then Lord Mayor, in the hope of again ejecting Sir William Curtis, till it was too late to recover the majority in which the Lord Mayor was placed; and although Mr. Waithman polled 4119 votes, yet he lost the election by 140 votes; in truth, owing to an abuse in splitting their four votes, a majority of the livery actually returned two men whom they had no desire to see in parliament, and failed to return two others, whom they anxiously desired to have for their representatives.



Ald Waithman.

In 1816 Mr. Waithman was elected alderman of his ward, the most considerable in the city of London; and, in 1830-21, he served the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex, in which station he acquitted himself with his usual spirit and intelligence. In a brutal assault committed upon him by the soldiery, while he was preserving the peace at Knighbridge, he displayed a degree of resolution and courage, such as few men of his habits of life could be supposed to possess. In the same year, during the memorable inquest on the murdered Francis, he exhibited a knowledge of the laws, and address, and tempered eloquence, which were highly creditable to his head and heart.

He has lately retired from his commercial concerns in favour of his sons, and, in due rotation, is expected to fill the office of Lord Mayor, in the ensuing year.

DANIEL WAKEFIELD, ESQ.

This gentleman, who was educated as a barrister, is a son of Mrs. Priscilla Wakefield. He is the author of several pamphlets, which he gave to the world anonymously, and also of the following acknowledged works: "Letter to Thomas Paine, in Reply to his Decline and Fall of the English System of Finance," 1796;—"Observations on the Credit and Finances of England, in Reply to Lord Lauderdale and Mr. Morgan," 1797;—"An Enquiry into the Two Positions of the French Economists, that Labour employed in Manufactories is unproductive, and that all Taxes ultimately fall on Land," 1799;—"An Investigation of Mr. Morgan's Comparative View of the Public Finances," 1801;—and a "Letter to the Landholders, &c. of the Hundred of Dangey, in Essex," 1802. Mr. Wakefield is also the writer of some papers in Young's Annals.

EDWARD WAKEFIELD, ESQ.

Is the elder brother of Mr. Daniel Wakefield, and for many years held a large farm in the county of Essex. Being possessed of an extensive knowledge of agriculture, not merely as a trade, but as connected with political economy, he has, on various occasions, been called before committees of the House of Commons. In 1808, he was engaged in a controversy with Mr. Cobbett, which was carried on in the Political Register, relative to the importation of provisions,

and the capability of the country to raise a sufficiency of food for its inhabitants. The controversy took its rise from the attempts of the West India planters to obtain the admission of sugar into the distilleries, to which Mr. Wakefield was decidedly hostile. He was afterwards engaged in making a survey of Ireland, the result of which was published, in 1812, in two large 4to. vols. with the title of "An Account of Ireland, statistical and political." This work has, by some of the partisans of the present system in Ireland, been accused of want of candour; but it is undoubtedly a valuable production, and contains a mass of information which may in vain be sought for in any other quarter. Mr. Wakefield was one of the gentlemen whose enquiry into the state of madhouses produced the dismissal of Dr. Monro and Mr. Haslam from Bethlehem Hospital. In fine, Mr. Wakefield ranks high among the philanthropists and genuine patriots of his day, for zeal, activity, and intelligence.

MRS. PRISCILLA WAKEFIELD,

So well known for the ingenious works which she has written for the instruction of youth, is the mother of Mr. Daniel and Mr. Edward Wakefield. Her maiden name was Trewman, and the family was allied to that of the Barclays; but she does not herself belong to the society of friends. She is said to be the original promoter of banks for the savings of the poor, which are now become so general. She has published "Juvenile Improvement," 1795;—"Leisure Hours," 2 vols. 1796;—"An Introduction to Botany, in a series of letters," 1796;—"Mental Improvement," 3 vols. 1797;—"Reflections on the present Condition of the Female Sex, with Hints for its Improvement," 1798;—"The Juvenile Traveller," 1801;—"A Familiar Tour through the British Empire," 1804;—"Domestic Recreation," 1805;—"Excursions in North America," 1806;—"Sketches of Human Manners," 1807;—"Variety," 1809;—"Perambulations in London, &c." 1810;—"Instinct Displayed," 1811; "The Traveller in Africa," 1814;—"An Introduction to the Knowledge of Insects," 1815;—and "The Traveller in Asia," 1817.

M. WALCKENAER

Was born at Paris, in December, 1771; travelled in the beginning of the French revolution in the Netherlands and Britain, and studied some time in the university of Glasgow,

On his return to France he passed a great portion of the revolutionary period in retreat and study, on an estate which he possessed twenty miles from Paris. M. Walckenaer was nominated professor of history in the university of Mohtpellier, but he declined the appointment. In 1811, he obtained a prize, proposed by the French Institute, on the question "to enquire what were the nations who inhabited Gaul on both sides of the Alps in different periods of history, prior to the year 410 of the christian era; and to ascertain the position of their capitals, and the boundaries of their territories." In October, 1813, he was admitted into the Institute in the class of history and ancient literature; and in 1816, he became a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, when the original establishment of the members of the Institute was restored. M. Walckenaer is a knight of the legion-of-honour, and one of the twelve mayors of Paris; he is also secretary-general of the prefecture, or government of the department of the Seine.

The works published by him, which are very numerous, relate principally to geography and certain branches of natural history. Among those of the former description are distinguished his greatly-improved translation of "Pinker-ton's Geography;"—"Dieuil's Treatise on the Measure of the Earth," never before published;—"Travels in South America, by Don Felix Azara," edited by Walckenaer, with notes by the celebrated Cuvier, 1809;—"Cosmology, or a General Description of the Earth," 1815;—"Itinerary of Ancient Egypt," with maps;—"Itinerary of Transalpine and Cisalpine Gaul;"—"Historical Geography of the same Countries;"—"The Maritime World;" &c. He has also inserted a number of valuable papers in the Memoirs of the Institute and other scientific societies. Of his discoveries in the geography of the east, the most important of his writings, an account is to be found in the Classical Journal, No. 16, &c. On natural history, he has chiefly confined his publications to insects in general, and in particular to bees and the classes of spiders.

COUNT DE WALDBURG-TRUCHSESS,

Of the illustrious house of that name in Suabia, in Germany, entered early into the body-guard of the King of Prussia. Marrying in 1805 a princess of Hohenzollera, he was employed in various missions on account of the King of Württemburg. Quitting all public employments, he pre-

pared to retire to his estates, when he was prevented by his lady being appointed grand-mistress of the new Queen of Westphalia, and himself chamberlain of the new king, Jerome Buonaparte. Enticing proposals were repeatedly made to the count, but in vain, to exchange his patrimonial estates for lands belonging to Prince Ferdinand of Prussia, which, by late arrangements, were comprehended within Jerome's dominions. Count Waldburg resigned his employments at Cassel in 1809, and travelled into Italy. For this resolution he had but too much private, as well as public, reason. The licentious manners of the court of Cassel, and the personal conduct of the sovereign, made it impossible for the Princess of Waldburg to remain longer under his dominion. In 1813, Count Waldburg volunteered his services in the Bavarian army, and was employed in verbal communications between the king and the Emperor Alexander. On the abdication of Napoleon, in 1814, Count Waldburg was sent as a commissioner, with the others appointed by England, Austria, and Russia, to accompany him to Elba. His appearance in that capacity, considering the situation he had occupied at the court of Westphalia, excited no little ill-humour on the part of the emperor. On his return from Elba, Count Waldburg published an "Itinerary of the Journey of Napoleon from Fontainebleau to Elba," a pamphlet fit to be a model for works of that kind, as far as modesty on the part of the author, and truth on that of his narrative, are concerned. Count Waldburg was afterwards sent by the King of Prussia, as his ambassador to reside at Turin.

MR. GEORGE WALKER,

A NOVEL writer of no mean talent, was born in Falcon-Square, Aldersgate, in the year 1772. When he was fifteen years of age he was placed in the shop of Mr. Cuthell, bookseller, in Middle-Row, Holborn. After he had been two years with Mr. Cuthell, he quitted him, and resolved to set up for himself. A few shillings was all that he had to begin the world with, but he had talent and perseverance; and, by degrees, he raised himself to the possession of two shops and an excellent business. He married the daughter of a tradesman in his neighbourhood, with whom he received some property. From literature he also derived an additional resource. Besides numerous pieces in magazines, Mr. Walker is the author of "The Romance of the Cavern,"

2 vols. 1792;—"The Haunted Castle," 2 vols. 1794;—"The House of Tinian," 4 vols. 1795;—"Theodore Cyphon, the Benevolent Jew," 3 vols. 1796;—"Cinthelia, or a Woman of Ten Thousand," 4 vols. 1797;—"The Vagabond," 2 vols. 1799;—"The Three Spaniards," 3 vols. 1800;—"Poems on Various Subjects," 1801;—"Don Raphael," 3 vols. 1803;—"Two Girls of Eighteen," 2 vols. 1806;—"The Travels of Sylvester Trumper in Africa," 1813;—"The Midnight Bell," 3 vols. 1814;—and a "Ballad on the Battle of Waterloo," 1815.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR G. T. WALKER.

THE commencement of the military career of this officer was in 1782, when he entered into the army, as an ensign, in the 95th regiment. In 1784 he sailed to India as a lieutenant; in the following year he was made deputy-quarter-master-general; and, in 1786, was employed in the campaign against the Polygars. After his return to England he continued to rise, till, in 1793, he succeeded to a company in the 60th. In 1793 he went as a volunteer to Flanders, was subsequently employed in important negotiations by the Duke of York, and in the levy of the Baron de Roll's corps in the Black Forest and in Switzerland. He succeeded to a majority in 1796, and, between that year and 1807, he served in England, Ireland, Holland, Portugal, the Mediterranean, Sicily, and at Copenhagen. In 1808 he received the brevet of colonel, was sent to Portugal, and made a spirited and effectual charge on the French at the battle of Vimiera. He served next at Walcheren, where he had the command of a brigade, and was one of the commissioners for deciding on revenue and prize-money. In 1811 he was raised to the rank of major-general, and was placed on the staff in the Peninsula, for his services in which he received the thanks of the Duke of Wellington, and of both houses of parliament. He was severely wounded at the siege of Badajoz. He is a knight grand-cross of the Bath, a knight-commander of the Tower and Sword, groom of the bed-chamber to the Duke of Sussex, and a member of the consolidated board of general officers.

DR. JOHN WALKER

Was born in 1759, at Cockermouth. His father, who was an iron-manufacturer, sent him on commercial business to

Dublin, where he became acquainted with Esdale, the celebrated engraver, from whom he acquired a knowledge of engraving. In consequence, however, of his embracing the principles of the quakers, he abandoned engraving, and became a teacher of mathematics and the classics. In 1798 he began to prepare for a second edition of his Geography, and made extensive tours for the purpose through England, Ireland, and Wales. As circumstances rendered it necessary for him to publish in London, he disposed of his school to the Rev. John Foster, and visited the metropolis. To the study of medicine he always had a partiality, and he now resolved to pursue it, for the purpose of practising as a physician. The expense of his studies at London, Paris, Leyden, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, he was enabled to support, by the generosity of his wife. He graduated at Leyden, in 1799, and immediately applied to be admitted a licentiate of the college; but the war having prevented him from receiving the regular academical testimonies from Leyden, it was some time before his wish was gratified. One of his great objects, from the moment of his embracing the medical profession, had been to exterminate the small-pox, by means of vaccination. It was in furtherance of this object that he attended the expedition to Egypt, during which he arrested the progress of small-pox, in the army and navy. After his return to London, he was appointed resident inoculator to the Royal Jennerian Institution, in Salisbury-square; but some dispute having arisen with the directors, he was dismissed, and he then, with the aid of some friends, established a rival society, bearing the name of the London Vaccine Institution, which has displayed great activity, and is still extensively patronized. Too much praise cannot be given to Dr. Walker, for his unremitting and spirited exertions. He is the author of numerous works on a variety of subjects, among which are "The Elements of Geography;"—"The Universal Gazetteer;"—"The Rudiments of Science, under the Heads of Words, Things, and Affairs;"—"Fragments of Letters and other Papers, written up the Levant;"—"A Physiological Dissertation on the Heart;"—"History of the Small-Pox and its Inoculation;" —and "Of Vaccination;" pamphlets in reply to Mr. Moore, and other antagonists; and many articles in the Medical Journal, and other scientific periodical publications,

MR. RALPH WALKER.

This gentleman, the son of a farmer, was born near Stirling, in Scotland. From 1765 to 1789, he followed a maritime life; but, in the latter year, he settled in Jamaica as a planter. Being a man of an active and ingenious mind, he turned his attention to the improvement of the mariner's compass, and his efforts were so successful that they obtained for him, in 1793, a considerable reward from the board of longitude. When it was resolved to form wet-docks, in the port of London, in 1796, Mr. Walker presented a plan, which gave so much satisfaction, that he was appointed engineer to superintend the execution of it. He performed his task in so masterly a manner, that he has since been employed on several undertakings of a similar kind. Mr. Walker has published "On Magnetism, with a Description and Explanation of the Meridional and Azimuth Compass," 1794;—and "A Treatise on the Magnet, or the Tables of the Variation of the Needle for all Latitudes and Longitudes," 1798.

DR. SAYER WALKER.

This respectable physician, who is a native of London, was brought up to the clerical profession, and was even for some time a dissenting minister at Enfield. He, however, quitted the study of theology for that of medicine; and acquired, at the London hospitals, and the university of Edinburgh, a competent degree of knowledge in the Esculapian art. At Edinburgh he took his degree, and, in 1800, he settled in the metropolis. Shortly after he had taken up his residence in London, he was elected physician to the London Lying-In Hospital, and he has discharged the duties of that situation with skill and assiduity. To female diseases, and especially to nervous affections, Dr. Walker has turned his particular attention, and he has been fortunate in the treatment of them. He is the author of "A Sermon," 1794;—"A Treatise on Nervous Diseases," 1796;—"Observations on the Constitution and Diseases of Women," 1803;—of some cases in the Memoirs of the London Medical Society; and also of a series of Reports in the Monthly Magazine.

MR. W. SIDNEY WALKER

Was born in 1797, and was first a scholar of Eton College, whence he removed to Trinity College, Cambridge. At the age of sixteen he published a volume, with the title of "Gustavus Vasa, and other Poems," which gave promise of future excellence. While at the university, in 1815, he gave to the public, "Poems translated from the Danish,"—and "The Battle of Waterloo,"—and, in 1816, "The Appeal of Poland," an ode. His last production was the tragedy of "Wallace," which was acted, in 1820, at Covent Garden Theatre, and was favourably received. Mr. Walker is the son of Mr. Peter Walker, who is well-known as a friend to the cause of reform, and to the independent interest in Westminster.

MAJOR-GENERAL A. WALLACE.

This gentleman entered into the army in 1787; and in 1789 was sent to India, where he was present at the battle of Seringapatam, the storming of the Pagoda Hill, Tippoo's Lines, the fort of Kistnagurrie, and other forts in the Barranilh country. In 1796 he returned to England, with the rank of captain. In 1801 he was engaged in the battles of Alexandria, Rhamanie, Rosetta, and Grand Cairo. He rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1804. In 1809 he joined the army of the Duke of Wellington, with which he continued till the autumn of 1812, when a dangerous illness compelled him to return to England. While in Spain, he bore a distinguished part in the battles of Busaco, Fuentes d' Onor, and Salamanca. Major-general Wallace is a companion of the order of the Bath.

THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS WALLACE

Is a son of the late Mr. Wallace, who was attorney-general in 1780. Mr. Wallace was returned to parliament for the first time, in 1791, for Grampound; and, in 1794, for Penryn; in 1797 he was appointed one of the lords of the admiralty; and, in 1800, removed from thence to be one of the commissioners for India affairs, which office he quitted in 1804. In 1802 he was returned M. P. for Hendon, and in 1807 for Shaftesbury, and he was again seated at the Board of Control. In 1812 he was returned for Weymouth, but afterwards lost his election there, and came in for Cockermouth. About this period he married the widow of

Viscount Melville, and quitted the Board of Control. He is now vice-president of the council of trade, and has been again elected for Weymouth. He has published "A Speech relative to the late Transactions in the Carnatic," 1808.

FIELD-MARSHAL COUNT WALMODEN GIMBORN.

This nobleman is a son of the count of the same name, who died in 1811, and who was a natural son of George II. He was born at Hanover, began his military career in the Austrian service, and was engaged in the various wars of that country against France. In 1813 he obtained the command of a division, which was soon actively employed. He was repulsed by Marshal Davout, in an action between Ullahn and Kamin, but he soon took his revenge, by defeating General Pecheux, at the affair of Garde, in which the French leader sustained a considerable loss. He afterwards contributed to the capture of Bremen and Lubeck, and distinguished himself at the combat of Osterode, in which, however, he was unsuccessful. He took a part in the campaign in France, in 1814; and, in the November of that year, was made a member of the commission to which was entrusted the military organization of Germany. In 1817 he visited his native country; after his return from which, he was appointed commander of the Austrian troops in the kingdom of Naples, and ambassador to the Neapolitan court. He quitted Italy in 1818; and went to Berlin, on the occasion of his becoming a Prussian subject, the two lordships of Neustadt and Gimborn, which belonged to him, having been transferred to the King of Prussia, in pursuance of the territorial arrangements concluded by the congress of Vienna.

REV. ROBERT WALPOLE.

This gentleman, who is nearly related to the noble family of the same name, possesses a considerable estate in Norfolk, and resides at Carrow Abbey, in the vicinity of Norwich. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and pursued his studies with such assiduity and success as to become a consummate scholar. His earliest works were, "Specimens of scarce Translations of the Seventeenth Century, from the Latin Poets," 1805; "Comicorum Græcorum Fragmenta, &c." 1805;—and "Isabel, from the Spanish, with other Poems and Translations," 1805. In 1810, he

joined with Sir William Drummond, in producing the splendid volume, intituled "Herculanensis," which was published at the expence of the Prince-Regent. The only theological production which has come from his pen is an "Essay on the Misrepresentations of certain Infidel Writers," 1812. After having made a tour in Greece, he settled in his native country, since which he has given to the public, "Memoirs on European and Asiatic Turkey, from the Manuscript Journals of Modern Travellers in those Countries," 4to. 1817;—and "Travels in various Countries of the East," being a continuation of the Memoirs, 4to. 1820. To the first of these volumes is prefixed a Dissertation, by Mr. Walpole, on the present situation of the Turkish Monarchy, and both of them contain a very large portion of the most valuable information.

DR. WALSHMAN. .

THIS veteran physician was born in 1750, at Pendleton, in Lancashire, where his father farmed his own property. He received his education partly at Clithero-school, and partly from private tutors, and was intended for the church; but as he saw that, without patronage, there was little to be expected in that profession, he turned his views towards medicine. After having, by four years application in the country, been initiated in the Materia Medica and other preliminary branches of knowledge, he repaired to the metropolis, and diligently attended the lectures of all the eminent professional men of that period; and, not content with what related to physic and surgery, he made himself master of botany, natural history, and experimental philosophy. While he was thus engaged, he was one of the founders, and subsequently was for many years one of the presidents, of the Physical Society of Guy's Hospital. He intended immediately to commence practice as a physician, but was dissuaded by Dr. Saunders, who recommended to him to postpone, for a while, the execution of this plan, and in the mean time to form a connection with some older and respectable practitioners. In consequence of this, Dr. Walshman became a member of the college of surgeons, and entered into partnership with Mr. Stapleton, in the Borongh. After having lasted for ten years, this connection was dissolved, and he formed another with Mr. Saumarez, which continued till he was obliged to relinquish it, by being elected physician to the Surrey Dispensary. He now applied to become a licen-

4into of the college ; but was refused, on the ground of his being excluded by a bye-law. Another bye-law was soon after passed, which rendered it necessary for him to study some time at an university, and he accordingly committed his business to the care of Dr. Bleghborough, and proceeded to Edinburgh. On his return he was admitted as a licentiate, and he resumed his practice, which is now extensive. Dr. Walshman is a member of several scientific bodies, and has published a tract on the Erysipetalous Inflammation of Infancy.

MR. W. WALTON.

This gentleman was secretary to the expedition which, in 1809, reduced the city of Santo Domingo, in which city he subsequently held the situation of resident British agent. He has published "The present State of the Spanish Colonies, including a particular Report of Hispaniola," 2 vols. 1811;—"Account of four Species of Peruvian Sheep, called Cerneros de la Tierra," 1813;—"An Exposé of the Dissensions of Spanish America," 1814;—"Sketch of the United States of North America, from the French of Beaujour," 1814;—"Vaudoncourt's Memoirs of the Ionian Islands," translated, 1817;—"The Inquisition Unmasked," 2 vols., translated from Puigblanch, 1817;—and "An Historical, Statistical, and Descriptive Account of the Philippine Islands, from the Spanish, with Additions," 1821.

HON. JOHN WILLIAM WARD

Is the only son of Viscount Dudley and Ward, by a daughter of Godfrey Bosville, Esq. His father had him educated privately. He was born in 1781; and, in 1802, was returned to parliament for Downton, in Wiltshire; but a vacancy happening for Worcestershire, by the death of Mr. Foley, Mr. Ward was returned for that county. He did not, however, sit long for the county, but in that short time gave his friends great promise. He spoke often, evinced uncommon ability, and was much listened to; voting generally with the Whig party. He, however, was not returned for the county of Worcester a second time, and he has since sat for Petersfield, Wareham, and Ilchester. He now sits for Bossiney, in Cornwall. Mr. Ward thus representing ministerial rotten-boroughs, his oratory lost the charm

of independence, and, of course, much of its influence in the House of Commons, where motives are exactly appreciated.

ROBERT WARD, ESQ.

A NATIVE of the county of Southampton, was bred to the bar. He made himself known to the world by publishing "An Inquiry into the History and Foundation of the Law of Nations, from the Times of the Greeks and Romans to that of Grotius." He married a sister of the Countess of Mulgrave, and appears to have quitted the bar to enter into political life, on which occasion he attached himself to his brother-in-law, the Earl of Mulgrave. In 1802, he was returned M. P. for Cockermouth, and in 1807 for Haslemere, which place he has ever since represented. When Lord Mulgrave presided at the Admiralty Board, Mr. Ward was one of the junior lords; and when his patron became master-general of the ordnance, Mr. Ward was appointed clerk of the ordnance, a place which he still enjoys. Besides his work on the Law of Nations, Mr. Ward has published a "Treatise on the relative Rights and Duties of Belligerent and Neutral Powers in Maritime Affairs," 8vo. 1801;—"An Essay on Contraband," 8vo. 1801;—and "An Enquiry into the Modes in which the different Wars of Europe have commenced, with the Authorities stated," 8vo. Of this last work, the manuscript was read by Mr. Pitt, and received some corrections from him. As a writer, he is regarded as a zealous partisan, and various anonymous productions have been ascribed to his pen.

REV. WILLIAM WARD

Is one of the society of Baptist missionaries, which was established, in 1799, at Serampore, about fifteen miles to the north of Calcutta, for the purpose of translating the scriptures, and spreading christianity among the Hindoos. Like his colleagues, Drs. Carey and Marshman, Mr. Ward is an able and zealous missionary. The press at Serampore is more particularly under his superintendence. In 1817 Mr. Ward published the first two volumes of "A View of the History, Literature, and Religion of the Hindoos, including a minute Description of their Manners and Customs, and Translations from their principal Works," to which, in 1820, he added two more volumes. This is one of the most valuable works which has ever appeared on the subject of the manners and customs of Hindostan. It is at once copious and faithful, and proves the author to be a close and

accurate observer. Having visited England, he gave to the press, before his departure for India, a small volume of "Farewell Letters to a few Friends in Britain and America, on returning to Bengal, in 1821." In conjunction with Messrs. Carey and Marshman, Mr. Ward is also the author of a learned Memoir on the Traditions of the Holy Scriptures, printed in the 31st number of the Periodical Account of the Baptists.

G. L. WARDLE, ESQ.

THIS gentleman is a native of North Wales, and was at one period in the army, in which he held the rank of lieut.-col. He served in Ireland, at the head of the Welch fusileers, during the risings in that country; and his conduct towards the unfortunate Irish, in that partisan war, has often been severely arraigned. In 1807 he stood as candidate for the borough of Okehampton, and was elected with Mr. Albany Saville. For some time he took no conspicuous part in the debates, but at length he came forward in a manner which did equal honour to his courage and his patriotism. Having obtained proof that a traffic in commissions had been carried on by Mrs. Clarke, while she lived under the protection of the commander-in-chief, the Duke of York, he, in 1809, moved an inquiry into the conduct of his royal-hightness. This bold step at first irritated one party in the house, and astonished and alarmed the other. The Tories accused him of revolutionary designs, and endeavoured to intimidate him by threats; the majority of the Whigs stood aloof, and while some declined to afford him their assistance, others disclaimed him. Lord Folkestone was one of the few who, at the outset, lent him a manful support. A committee of enquiry was, however, granted; the result of which, his opponents predicted, would infallibly be to cover him with disgrace. But, in proportion as he opened his case, and produced his witnesses, the existence of flagrant abuses became so obvious, that he daily gained converts. After a long investigation, the House came to a vote which acquitted the duke of every thing except imprudence; but his royal-hightness immediately resigned his office. From all parts of the kingdom addresses of thanks, and the freedom of cities and corporations, were now presented to Colonel Wardle. In the course of the session he made several efforts in favour of retrenchment and reform, but, as might be expected, they were unsuccessful. To shake, in some degree, his popularity, Mrs. Clarke appears to have been instigated to promote a suit against him, on the pretence, that while the enquiry was

pending, he had pledged himself to pay for a quantity of furniture supplied by one Wright. As this claim seemed to impeach his purity, it was made a party-question, and Col. W. having no defence, it was assumed that a gentleman present when a woman of Mrs. Clark's description made purchases, thereby rendered himself answerable; and Wright obtained a verdict, on the evidence of Mrs. Clarke. The publication of the result, however, drew forth unexpected evidence, and Colonel Wardle moved for a new trial, which was refused. To acquit himself, he then indicted Mrs. Clarke for perjury, and the cause excited great national interest; but after Major Glennie, Colonel Dodd, Sir Richard Phillips, and Lord Folkstone had been examined, the evidence of Mrs. Clarke's own attorney was received in proof of Colonel Wardle's verbal promise to pay, and the lady was acquitted. These proceedings having cost him altogether nearly £3000, his friends opened a voluntary subscription to indemnify him, which amounted to several thousands. Colonel Wardle continued actively to exert himself in parliament, in behalf of the public; but at the dissolution, having compromised himself with the patron at Okehampton, he lost his seat. Disgusted with the equivocations and selfish policy of public men, Colonel Wardle now retired into private life, and has since resided in Kent and Wales.

REV. RICHARD WARNER,

A NATIVE of Hampshire, was born at Lymington, and bred at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford. On being ordained he served a curacy near his native place, and then was engaged as curate at St. James's church, Bath; since which he has obtained the rectory of Great Chatfield, in Wiltshire. He is best known as a pedestrian traveller; but he has published a variety of works, as will appear from the following list of them:—"Hampshire, extracted from Domesday Book, with a Translation," 1789;—"A Companion to a Tour round Lymington," 1790;—"An Attempt to ascertain the Situation of Ancient Clavesentum," 1792;—"Topographical Remarks respecting the South-western Parts of Hampshire," 1793;—"The History of the Isle of Wight; Military, Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Natural," 1795;—"Collections for the History of Hampshire, and the Bishopric of Winchester," 6 vols. 8vo.;—"An Illustration of the Roman Antiquities discovered at Bath," 1797;—"A Walk through Wales," 1798;—"A Second Walk through Wales," 1799;—"A Walk through some of the Western Counties of England,"

1800. These Walks are useful, and pleasantly written, and they seem to have contributed to bring pedestrian excursions into fashion.—In 1801, he published “The History of Bath,” which was followed by “Excursions from Bath,” 1801;—“A Tour through the North of England and the Borders of Scotland,” 1802;—“An Historical and Descriptive Account of Bath and its Environs,” 1802;—“Practical Discourses,” 1803;—“The English Diatessaron, or a History of Christ, from the compounded Texts of the Four Evangelists,” 1804;—“The Book of Common Prayer, with the Psalter”;—“A Tour through Cornwall,” 1809;—“Scripture Characters, in a Series of Sermons,” 2 vols. 1810;—“New Guide through Bath,” 1812; and several single sermons.

DR. PELHAM WARREN.

This gentleman is a son of the late Dr. Warren, a celebrated physician of London. He was sent to Oxford, to complete his classical studies, where he was introduced to the sons of the first noblemen. On quitting Oxford he commenced the practice of physic, in London, and soon after obtained the appointment of physician to St. George's Hospital. This situation he has, however, resigned, and now possesses a respectable practice in the metropolis.

COUNT CHARLES WARTENSLEBEN

Is a relation of the late Austrian general of the same name, who acquired considerable reputation in the campaign of 1796. Count Charles entered into the Dutch service, in which he served against the French, in 1793 and 1794, with the rank of major-general, and the reputation of being a good officer. After the subversion of the Dutch government he removed into the Prussian service, was made a lieutenant-general, and was much esteemed. In 1802 he was commissioned to take possession of the duchies of Paderborn and Münster, which had been ceded to Prussia. The unfortunate war of 1806 proved, however, as fatal to his fame as to the Prussian monarchy. He commanded a division at Jena, under the Duke of Brunswick; and, after the loss of the battle, was appointed governor of the strong fortress of Magdeburgh, in which he was expected to make an obstinate resistance. But, instead of holding out to the last extremity, some unaccountable panic induced him to surrender the place almost

without striking a blow. For this misconduct he was tried by a military commission, which, in November, 1809, sentenced him to the confiscation of all his property, orders, and titles, and to perpetual imprisonment in a fortress, with only sixpence a-day for his subsistence. The penalty of death would have been inflicted on him, had it not been averted by the pressing solicitations of his family, the members of which then possessed considerable influence in Prussia.

THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD

Was born in 1772, and educated at Oxford. In 1789 his father, having been created Marquis of Waterford, he assumed the title of Earl of Tyrone, and sat for the county of Londonderry. In 1805 he married Lady Sarah Carpenter, daughter of the Earl of Tyrconnel. This nobleman has long been considered as leader of the aristocratic party, and rival to the Ponsonbys. His father was created an English peer, by the title of Baron Tyrone, in 1786. His lordship, we believe, never has himself accepted any place of profit; but he is governor of the county of Waterford, and a privy-counsellor. His family, however, have been well provided for;—his brother was long at the head of the Irish revenue;—his uncle is Archbishop of Tuam; —and another brother, Bishop of Raphoe. In short, the power of this family is so great, that they were able to contend with Earl Fitzwilliam, and to compel him to quit the viceroyalty of Ireland. His lordship is a knight of St. Patrick.

COUNT WATHIER ST. ALPHONSE,

A LIEUTENANT-GENERAL in the French service, was born in 1770, and entered into the army in 1792. He rose to be colonel of the 4th regiment of dragoons, in which capacity he greatly distinguished himself at the passage of the Lech, where, with only two hundred men, he put to the rout a corps of Austrians, which was defending the bridge. His bravery was equally conspicuous at the combat of Dierenstein, at which he had the misfortune to be taken prisoner. As soon as Wathier was exchanged, Napoleon made him his equerry; and, for his conduct at Austerlitz, he gave him the rank of brigadier-general. In the campaign of 1806 he acquired high praise, for a charge of cavalry, at the affair of Schleitz, and he was made a commander of the legion-of-honour in the following year. He was sent into Spain in 1808, and while in that country he acted a prominent part

at the battles of Burgos, Fuentes d'Onoro, Lerins, and Alcaniz. Having been raised to be a general-of-division, he was recalled to France in 1811, and he served with applause during the Russian expedition, and the campaigns of 1813 and 1814. On the restoration of the Bourbons, he received the cross of St. Louis. Napoleon, in 1815, confided to him the command of the 5th division of cavalry of the army of the North. When the army was disbanded by Louis, Count Wathier was put upon half-pay.

DR. JOHN WATKINS

Is a native of Biddeford, and, like other youth brought up on the sea-coast, was destined for a maritime life, but having had the misfortune to fracture his leg and thigh, by a fall from the rigging, he was obliged to seek his livelihood ashore, and, during this time, pursued various studies with unwearyed zeal. He was intended for the dissenting ministry, but he conformed to the church of England, in 1787. For some years Dr. Watkins kept a school in his native town. At length he removed to the metropolis, to try his fortune in the world of literature; and obtained various engagements in periodical works, and as editor of reprints. To genius Dr. Watkins has little pretension, but he has read much, and is an industrious writer. His first work was "An Essay towards a History of Biddeford," 1792; of which only a few copies were printed for his friends. He afterwards produced "A Letter to Earl Stanhope, in Defence of the War," 1794;—A Collection of Essays, Moral, Biographical, and Literary," 1796;—"A Word of Admonition to Gilbert Wakefield," 1797;—"The Universal, Biographical, and Historical Dictionary," 1800, which has passed through several editions;—"Scripture Biography," 1801;—"Characteristic Anecdotes of Men of Learning and Genius," 1808;—"The History of our Saviour harmonized," 1810;—"Memoirs to Boydell's Heads of illustrious Characters," 1812;—"The Family Instructor," 3 vols. 1814;—"An Investigation of the Case of Elizabeth Fenning," 1815;—"Memoirs of the Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan," 4to. 1816;—and "The Life of the late Queen Charlotte," 1819. A work which has recently appeared, with the title of "Memoirs of Lord Byron," is also attributed to him. Dr. Watkins was the editor of the Orthodox Churchman's Magazine, till its extinction, and he has been a frequent contributor to other monthly publications.

DR. JOSEPH WATSON

Is a worthy rival of the Broadwoods, the Sicards, and the Massieus, in the benevolent and honorable occupation of restoring to society those unfortunate beings whom nature seems to have excluded from it, by denying to them the powers of hearing and of speech. He has, for several years, been the teacher at the asylum for the support of the Deaf and Dumb Children of the Poor, which is situated in the Kent-Road, and his exertions have been eminently successful. When the Abbé Sicard visited England, a correspondence took place between him and Dr. Watson, relative to the system of management of the Kent-Road Institution. The doctor has published "Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, or a View of the Means by which they are taught to speak and understand a Language," 2 vols. 8vo. 1810.

GENERAL WATTEVILLE DE MONTBEGNEY.

THIS officer descends from one of the principal families of Berne, in Switzerland. Before the revolution he was in the French service, but subsequently to that event he returned to his own country. To the innovations which were made by the French in Switzerland, in 1798 and 1799, he opposed a strenuous resistance; and he was, in consequence, imprisoned in the castle of Chillon, with other chiefs of his party. He did not obtain his liberty till the mediation which the first consul offered to the Swiss was accepted by them. In October, 1802, he was sent by the city of Berne, as its deputy, to the consulta, which was convoked at Paris, to settle the affairs of the cantons. In 1804, he was chosen landamann of Switzerland; and, in 1805, general-in-chief of the Swiss troops. These two posts he filled alternately, for some years, under the protection of France, and he seemed to be devoted to the French interest. At the end of 1813, however, he changed or unmasked his policy, by issuing an address to the troops, calling on them to receive the allies as friends and liberators. When Napoleon re-ascended the throne, Watteville published a proclamation against him, and announced that the diet was determined to join the confederated sovereigns. In 1818, he was dispatched to Rome, with M. M. Ruttman and Fischer, to obtain the transfer of the see of Basil to Lucerne; but the negotiators failed in attaining their object.

DR. WEIR

Is descended from a respectable Scotch family, and was born at Lismahago, in the county of Lanark. After having attained a knowledge of the learned languages, and remained for three years under the tuition of an able medical practitioner, he went to the university of Edinburgh; where, during the years 1770, 1777, and 1778, he industriously pursued his profession and studies. On leaving the university, in 1778, he entered into the navy, in which he continued on active service till 1802, and passed through all the various gradations, till at length he was promoted, by Earl St. Vincent, to be physician to the fleet. On his retiring from the navy, he was first appointed junior commissioner of the sick and wounded officers; next, inspector of naval hospitals, and lastly, medical commissioner of the navy-board. To the exertions of Dr. Weir is, in a great measure, to be attributed the present high reputation of the medical department of the navy.

MARQUIS WELLESLEY

Is the eldest son of the late Earl of Mornington. He was born in 1760, and educated first at Eton and afterwards at Oxford, where he was distinguished for his classical attainments. In 1784, he succeeded to his father's title; and next year was returned M.P. for Beeralston, in Devonshire; and having attached himself to Mr. Pitt, he was united in the commission of the treasury. A financial speech, which he made in the House of Commons, having attracted considerable notice, he became a favourite of the late king, and at the next election was returned for New Windsor, which was called the king's borough. He was also made a commissioner for India affairs. In 1797, he was created an English baron, by the title of Baron Wellesley, and was nominated to the high office of governor-general of India, for which country he immediately sailed. After his arrival there he soon began to act with vigour. The period was, indeed, a critical one. Buonaparte had accomplished the conquest of Egypt, and was supposed to meditate an attack on our Indian possessions, to assist in which the French encouraged Tippoo Saib, the sultan of Mysore. In this emergency, the first step taken by Lord Wellesley was to secure and fortify the island of Perim, which commands the entrance of the Straits of Babelmandel; the next was to open a negociation with Tippoo, to induce him to remain neutral. The sultan,

however, was so elated by the prospect of such formidable aid as would enable him to subdue or humble the British, that he treated the overtures of his lordship with contemptuous neglect. Lord Wellesley determined, therefore, to strike an immediate blow against him; and accordingly the army, under General Harris, was ordered to advance rapidly towards Seringapatam. After a siege of a month, the Mysorean capital was taken by assault, the sultan was slain, and his dominions were partitioned. For this service, his lordship was raised to the dignity of an Irish marquis. In 1801, he dispatched a considerable force up the Red Sea, to assist in wresting Egypt from the power of the French. He next turned the British arms against the Mahrattas; and, after a hard struggle, conquered the whole country between the Jumna and the Ganges, and compelled Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar to make peace. Among the acts of his civil government may be particularly mentioned the establishment of a college at Calcutta, which, however, the East India Company have not thought proper to support. It is also to the credit of his judgment and liberality, that he wished to enlarge the limits of the Indian free trade, which displeased many of the Directors. In 1805, he was recalled at his own request, and replaced by Lord Cornwallis, and his return was celebrated by a public dinner. By the opponents of Lord Wellesley it has been contended that his administration was enormously expensive, not to say extravagant; and that he was guilty of great injustice to the native powers, particularly to the nabob of Oude; while, on the other hand, his partizans have urged that the critical circumstances of the time compelled a vast expenditure, and that his conduct to the Indian princes was justified by their persevering hostility. Mr. Paull presented articles of impeachment against him to the House of Commons, but they were not followed up, and a vote was obtained in the marquis's favour. When, in 1807, the Duke of Portland became minister, the king wished Lord Wellesley to be secretary-of-state; but he did not accept the office. In 1809, he went as ambassador to Spain, and evinced his usual ability in his negociation. On the death of the Duke of Portland he accepted the office of secretary-of-state, and shewed therein great attachment to the Spanish cause. He, however, in 1812, resigned his place, being, as it was thought, not pleased that he was not made first lord of the treasury, when Mr. Perceval was elevated to this high office. The prince-regent was anxious to retain Lord Wellesley, but could not accomplish it. From that period, his lordship continued in opposition for several years. During the time

that he was out of office, he brought forward a motion in favour of the Irish catholics, which was lost by only a small majority. In 1822, the marquis once more came into power. He was appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and since his assumption of the vice-regal authority, he has in two instances acted in a manner which cannot fail to be productive of beneficial effects. He has put a stop to the irritating practice of dressing up with orange ribbands the statue of King William, and he has accomplished an almost complete change in the magistracy of Ireland. These reforms have, however, so violently irritated the Orange faction, that his life has recently been endangered at the theatre, by missiles thrown from the hands of some of its intemperate members,

It is said that he had it in his power to bring home a splendid fortune from India, but we believe that he did not,—The East India Company, however, voted him a pension for life. He was one of the first Knights of St. Patrick, but resigned on being elected a Knight of the Garter.

In 1794, the Marquis married a French lady, named Roland, by whom he had had several children; but, since their marriage, they have ceased to live together. He is the author of "Substance of a Speech in the House of Commons, on the Address," 1794;— "Notes relative to the Peace concluded with the Mahrattas," 4to. 1804; in which he has given a succinct history of Indian affairs;— "Letters to the Government of Fort St. George, relative to the new Form of Government established there," 1812;— and "Letters to the Directors of the East India Company, on the India Trade," 8vo. 1812. His policy leading him to lay great stress on the influence of the press, he is believed to be the author and immediate patron of many other occasional works, and also to keep in his interest certain of the newspapers.

SIR HENRY WELLESLEY,

A BROTHER of Marquis Wellesley, was born in 1773. He was introduced into the diplomatic line by being sent with Lord Malmesbury to Lisle, in 1797; and he afterwards accompanied his brother, the marquis, to India, in quality of secretary. His brother, in 1802, nominated him governor of Oude, which gave much offence to the company's old servants. In 1806, he returned to England. In 1807, he was elected M. P. for Eye in Suffolk, and made second secretary to the treasury, under the Duke of Portland, but quitted both in about two years, on being appointed envoy-

extraordinary to Spain. He was then also admitted of the privy-council, and soon after was made Knight of the Bath, and appointed ambassador. While in this situation he had some extraordinary honours conferred on him, by the King of Spain; but, ~~as~~ the late change of system in that country, Sir Henry ~~was~~ ~~very~~ properly recalled.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON

Is the fourth son of the late Earl of Mornington, and brother of the present Marquis Wellesley, was born in Ireland, in May, 1769. He was first placed at Eton school, and then sent to the military school of Angers, in France. He entered into the army as ensign of the 41st regiment, and by interest and purchase became, in 1793, lieut.-col. of the 30th regiment of foot. The next year he accompanied Lord Moira to Ostend, and commanded a brigade in the retreat of the Duke of York through Holland. In 1790, he embarked for the East Indies; but the fleet which he was ~~on~~-board of being driven back by contrary winds, the destination of the regiment was altered, and he was sent on the recruiting service to Ireland. In 1797 he accompanied his brother, Lord Wellesley, to India, and was employed in the attack on Tippoo, and at the capture of Seri-gapatam. After this conquest he was named one of the commissioners to fix the divisions of the territory, and was appointed by his brother governor of Seri-gapatam. He had soon the good fortune to defeat an India adventurer, named Dondeah Waugh; and, a short time after, was made major-general. He was next employed, with 12,000 men, in the war of the Mahrattas, to support the Peishwa, and he advanced to Poona just in time to save it from destruction. The forces of Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar having been joined by Holkar, he attacked them at Assaye, gave them a complete defeat, and compelled them to submit to such a peace as the English chose to dictate. For this he was honoured with the order of the Bath, and he returned to England in 1805. On his return he married a lady of the family of Lord Longford, to whom he had been previously engaged. Soon after this he commanded, for a short time, a brigade under Lord Cathcart, in Hanover. The command of the 15th regiment was next bestowed on him. He now for a while devoted himself to civil occupations, and was sent to Ireland as secretary-of-state, under the Duke of Richmond. He next accompanied Lord Cathcart in his expedition to Copenhagen. The houses of Parliament having voted thanks to the officers on this service, Sir Arthur, who was then returned



Duke of Wellington?

M. P. for Newport, in the Isle of Wight, was thanked by the Speaker in his place in the House. In 1808 he received orders to sail for the Peninsula, which he reached shortly after the defeat of the Spanish generals Cuesta and Blake. After a conference with Admiral Cotton, he landed at the mouth of the Mondego river, and being joined by General Spencer, with 5000 men, marched towards Lisbon. The 21st of August he fought the battle of Vimiera; but Sir Hugh Dalrymple arriving, he took the command, and made the convention of Cintra. Sir Arthur Wellesley returned to England, and, in 1809, was again sent to Lisbon, with more troops, and the commission of commander-in-chief. He then marched for Oporto, from which he drove Marshal Soult, and entering Spain fought the battle of Talavera de la Reyna, in which he foiled the French in all their attacks on his position, but was obliged to move off the next morning, and leave his sick and wounded to the mercy of the enemy. He was, however, for this exploit, created a viscount, and received the thanks of parliament. In 1810, Massena, with a formidable army, entered Portugal, in the full confidence of driving the English army from that country. On this occasion Lord Wellington adopted the defensive plan, suggested by Dumourier in a work on the subject. He first withdrew to the position of Busaco, where he was attacked by the French, who were repulsed with mutual slaughter. The position of Busaco being rendered untenable, by the wrong movement of a corps on his left flank, he fell back to the lines of Torres Vedras, which had long been constructing. Massena advanced, but was, from the impregnable strength of the lines, obliged to remain six months before them inactive, during which his convoys were cut off, by the Spaniards. He then, at length, made a most masterly retreat, and Lord Wellington blockaded Almeida, but Massena found means to draw off the garrison, after a battle at Fuentes d'Onor, in which his lordship had some advantage. In June his lordship besieged and assaulted Badajoz, but was repulsed with loss. He soon after passed the Tagus, to oppose Marmont, who had succeeded Massena, and he was successful in taking Ciudad Rodrigo by storm. In consequence of this success, the regency of Spain bestowed on him the title of Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, and the rank of a grandee of Spain. The English parliament had before settled on him £2000 a-year, and they now gave him a second £2000, and the prince-regent made him an earl. Having taken Badajoz, in a second attack, he advanced to Salamanca, defeated Marmont, and pursued the French to Burgos, which he besieged. For this

he was gratified with £200,000 and the title of marquis. He had already been created Marquis of Torres Vedras, by the Portuguese government. Burgos, however, obstinately held out, and thus gave time to the French to reinforce the western army of Portugal, and to march the army of Soult from the southern provinces. By this means the enemy were rendered too powerful to allow of his maintaining his ground, and he accordingly raised the siege of Burgos, and commenced his retreat, during which he was considerably harassed by the French, who took his heavy artillery and the greater part of his baggage.

In 1813, after Napoleon's disasters in Russia, and the best French troops in Spain had been replaced by conscripts, he repaired to Cadiz, to arrange with the regency of Spain, who placed the whole of the Spanish army under his command. The remnant of the French army was encamped on the Douro ; he, however, made good the passage, turned their position, and they retreated to Burgos, then to Vittoria, where, being on march, he intercepted them, May 13, 1813, and took their baggage, artillery, and a great number of prisoners. He was now raised to the rank of field-marshall, and the Spanish government created him Duke of Vittoria. He next besieged Pampeluna and St. Sebastian, and repulsed Marshal Soult in several attacks which that general made to relieve them. Lord Wellington then forced the passage of the Bidassoa, and entered France. Soult endeavoured to impede his march, but was repulsed on several occasions, and at Toulouse the last battle was fought. The peace immediately followed, and the return of the Bourbons. Wellington was created a duke, and he returned to London, after an absence of five years, and again received the thanks of the houses of parliament, who voted him a gift of £400,000. In July he was nominated ambassador-extraordinary to France, and was then sent to the congress at Vienna ; while he was there, Napoleon escaped from the isle of Elba. He was instantly named, by the allied sovereigns, generalissimo of the European troops. He fixed his head-quarters at Brussels, and issued a proclamation. Hostilities commenced, and Napoleon, after having routed the Prussians at Ligny, was repulsed in complete rout, at Waterloo, by the fortunate arrival of Bulow and Blucher. Wellington then advanced to Paris, and an end was put to the war under the walls of Paris. The parliament of England now voted him a further sum of £200,000 ; and the sovereigns of Europe all bestowed on him rewards and honours. He afterwards commanded the army of occupation in France, and was at the congress

of Aix-la-Chapelle. He is now a field-marshall of the forces, master-general of the ordnance, colonel of the horse-guards and the rifle-brigade, and knight of the garter and many foreign orders. Part of the money voted to him has been employed in the purchase of the estate of Lord Rivers, at Strathfieldsay, in Hampshire, where a splendid mansion is to be erected for him, at the public expence. His last public employment was at the congress of Verona, where he was the representative of Great Britain.

CHARLES WESLEY, ESQ.

This eminent musician, like Crotch, Davy, and his own brother, the late Mr. S. Wesley, displayed even in infancy an astonishing genius for music. He was born in 1757, at Bristol, and is a nephew of the celebrated leader of the Methodists. At the age of two years and three quarters he astonished his father, the Rev. C. Wesley, by playing readily, and in correct time, a tune upon the harpsichord; with which instrument his mother, almost from his birth, had been accustomed to quiet and amuse him. It is a curious circumstance that he would never suffer her to play with one hand, but, even before he could speak, would place her other hand on the keys, to complete the harmony of the piece, by the addition of the bass. From the earliest moment of his performances he always added a true bass to every tune which he played. At the age of four years his father took him to London, and introduced him to Mr. Beard, Mr. Stanley, and Mr. Worgan, the latter of whom was extremely kind to him. He returned to Bristol with his father, and thenceforth devoted his time to music. At the age of twelve or thirteen it was thought that no person could excel him in playing the works of Corelli, Scarlatti, and Handel, to the study of which he had almost wholly confined himself for some years. On his second visit to London, he received instructions in the principles of composition from Doctor Boyce, and under the inspection of that gentleman he published his first production, "A Set of Six Concertos for the Organ or Harpsichord." About the year 1779, he opened at his house in Chesterfield-street, a domestic subscription-concert for twelve nights, which was continued many years, to the great gratification of all lovers of music. In 1784, he gave to the world a set of eight songs. Since that period Mr. Wesley has, if possible, increased his reputation; and he now ranks among the first musical professors of this or any other country.

MRS. JANE WEST.

Of this lady, though well-known to the public as an amusing and moral writer, few biographical facts are on record. She is the wife of a farmer in Northamptonshire, and is said to have received but a scanty education. She has, however, so much improved herself by application to study, as to merit an honourable place among British female authors. Her works consist of "Miscellaneous Poems," 1786;—"Edmund, a Tragedy," 1791;—"A Gossip's Story, a Novel," 2 vols. 1796;—"Elegy on the Death of Mr. Burke," 1797;—"A Tale of the Times," 3 vols. 1799;—"Poems and Plays," 4 vols. 1799 and 1805;—"The Advantages of Education," 2 vols.;—"Letters to a Young Man," 3 vols. 1801;—"The Infidel Father, a Novel," 3 vols. 1802;—"Letters to a Young Lady," 2 vols. 1803;—"The Mother, a Poem," 1809;—"The Refusal, a Novel," 3 vols. 1810;—"The Loyalists, a Historical Novel," 3 vols. 1812;—and "Scriptural Essays, adapted to the Holydays of the Church of England," 2 vols. 1817.

MRS. W. WEST.

This lady, who has acquired much celebrity as a tragic actress, is the only daughter of Mr Cooke, an upholsterer of Bath, in which city she was born, in the year 1795. Her father was first cousin to the celebrated George Frederic Cooke, and was himself an amateur actor. It is no wonder, therefore, that his offspring imbibed a fondness for the stage. At the age of sixteen she first appeared on the Bath boards, but only as an amateur, in the character of Miss Hardcastle, and displayed astonishing theatrical talents. Her success induced her to make acting her profession, and she was engaged at the Cheltenham theatre, to perform comic parts. It was almost by chance that her serious powers became known. To oblige the manager, she consented to undertake the character of Matilda, in the Curfew, and she at once convinced the critics that nature had formed her for the higher walk of tragedy. In 1812 she was introduced to Covent-garden Theatre, by Mrs. C. Kemble, and was enthusiastically applauded as Desdemona. She afterwards went to Edinburgh, where she met with a flattering approbation. While she was at Edinburgh she married Mr. West, an actor, and with him she went to Bath, where she performed for three seasons. In 1819 she was offered an engagement at Drury-

Lane, which she accepted, and she has since continued fully to sustain her dramatic reputation, and is become a great favourite of the public.

RICHARD WESTALL, ESQ. R. A.

Is a native of Reepham, in Norfolk, and was originally designed for the profession of the law. From the crabbed technicalities of legal proceedings he was, however, fortunately drawn away by the seductions of the fine arts. Nature intended him for an artist, and he obeyed her dictates. He has for many years been a royal academician, and he holds an elevated rank among British painters. In the graceful and the beautiful he has few rivals. Besides his large pictures, Mr. Westall has produced almost innumerable smaller drawings. There are few modern popular works which have not been illustrated by his pencil. But his talent is not confined to the easel. He aspires also to poetical honours, and has published a volume, intituled "A Day in Spring, and other Poems," 8vo. 1808. Of the pieces contained in this volume, some are much above mediocrity, and all of them afford proof of an elegant and cultivated mind. The following sonnet was addressed to Mr. Westall, by the late Charles Leftley, who was himself a poet and a man of taste.

"Westall, I wish'd to steal into Fame's graces,
And oft I tried, but tried, alas! in vain;
The fickle goddess fled from my embraces,
So now I crave your help my suit to gain;
For on her shrine your hand such offerings places,
As she can never look on with disdain:
She loves each object that your pencil traces,
And hangs your harp up in her sacred fane.
Then, since all grace and gentleness possessing,
You suffer me no common boon to claim,
Grant me this wished-for and distinguished blessing,
First on your list of friends to write my name:
So do I guess, if I have skill in guessing,
To get admitted to the porch of Fame."

WILLIAM WESTALL, ESQ.

Is a brother of Richard Westall, and has acquired eminence as a landscape painter. He accompanied, in his capacity of artist, the late Captain Flinders, on his Austra-

Asian voyage of discovery, and made many masterly views, some of which were engraved, at the expense of the government, to illustrate the narrative of the expedition. With the view of obtaining still further improvement in this branch of art, Mr. Westall has also been engaged in other voyages. He has published, with descriptions, "A Series of Views of Scenery in Madeira, the Cape of Good Hope, the East Indies, St. Helena, and Jamaica," folio, 1811, 1814;— "A Series of Views of the Lakes of Cumberland;" and other works of equal merit.

CHARLES CALLIS WESTERN, ESQ.

WHOSE family have been seated, for more than a century, at Rivenhall, in Essex, was born about the year 1767, and was educated at Eton and Cambridge. While at Eton, in 1784, he is said to have composed some excellent Latin verses. He possesses considerable property in Essex, and has considerable influence in the borough of Malden, of which borough he was one of the representatives from 1790 to 1812, though opposed at two elections. In 1812, he stood for the county of Essex, in opposition to Mr. Montague Burgoyne, and was elected by a large majority. He has since continued to sit for the county. As a senator, Mr. Western has constantly acted with the Whig party, and has been a strenuous friend of retrenchment and reform. Some years ago he was chosen an honorary member of the Board of Agriculture, and in Parliament he has generally taken a conspicuous part on all agricultural questions. He has recently made an attempt to obtain a modification of Mr. Peel's bill for restoring the bank-restriction bill; but in this, fortunately for the country, he has been unsuccessful. Mr. Western is the author of "A Letter to his Constituents on the Corn Trade;"—"An Address to the Land-owners of the United Kingdom;"—"A Second Address to the Land-owners;"—and "Remarks on Prison Discipline," in all which he has displayed great ability as a writer, and sound knowledge in political economy.

RICHARD WESTMACOTT, ESQ.

AN eminent sculptor, the eldest son of a celebrated artist of the same class, was born in London about the year 1774, and, having completed his preliminary studies, he was sent abroad by his father in 1792, before he had attained his eighteenth year.

The first work of any importance that he was engaged in, on his return to his native country, was a statue of Addison, which was placed in Westminster Abbey, about the year 1806. In 1809, he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy, about which time he completed and erected, in St. Paul's Cathedral, the monument of Sir Ralph Abercrombie; and subsequently, that of Lord Collingwood in the same church.

On his engagement to execute the bronze statue of the Duke of Bedford, in Russell-square, he personally attended to the whole management and conduct of the casting the metal, and thereby acquired so much skill, that after erecting the statue of Lord Nelson at Birmingham, and of Mr. Fox in Bloomsbury-square, he was able to accomplish the Colossus lately erected in Hyde-park, the greatest task in bronze-casting that has been achieved in this or any other country.

In 1814, Mr. Westmacott completed his national monument to William Pitt, in Westminster Abbey, which is a work of great talent. Among his more recent works are the beautiful statue of a Peasant Girl, exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1819, which is part of a monument erected to the memory of the late Lord Penrhyn; and the Hindoo Girl, exhibited at the same place last year; for a work to be erected at Calcutta, in memory of Alexander Colvin, Esq.

These, with the statue in bronze to his late majesty, at Liverpool, are the principal works of Mr. Westmacott. He was elected an academician of the Royal Academy of Arts, London, in February 1811; and he is also fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and a member of the Dilettanti Society.

THE EARL OF WESTMORELAND

Was born in 1759, of a very ancient family. The present peer succeeded his father in 1776. He was educated at the Charter-house, where he displayed some abilities, and from thence was sent to the university; but there his lordship entered too much into the dissipation of the place. On his coming into life he was made lieutenant-colonel of the Northamptonshire militia. In a visit which he made to a watering-place, he became acquainted with the only daughter and heiress of Mr. Child, esteemed the most opulent banker in London, Miss Child was designed by her mother for a nobleman of much larger fortune than Lord Westmoreland, but this handsome peer having gained the affections of the young lady,

who eloping with him, they were pursued by Mr. Child, and the late Sir Herbert Mackworth, as far as Woburn, where being overtaken at full speed, the valet of Lord Westmoreland shot the fore horse of Mr. Child's carriage, Mr. C. bursting into tears, gave up the pursuit, and the lovers proceeded to Gretna-green, where they were married. The lady died in 1793, while her husband was lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and where she was deservedly lamented, leaving his lordship four sons and three daughters; the eldest son, Lord Burghersh, being heir to the title and estate. Lord Westmoreland never was able to recover the friendship of Mr. Child, who, on his death, willed the great bulk of his fortune to his daughter's second child, which proved to be the present lovely Countess of Jersey. His lordship took his seat in parliament as soon as he was of age, but has never exhibited any display of oratory. He, however, attached himself to Mr. Pitt, who, in 1790, appointed him lord-lieutenant of Ireland. He then took a warm part against the Catholics, which gave so much offence, and caused so great a clamour, that he was recalled; but he was recompensed by the appointment of master of the horse to the king. Soon after the death of his first wife, he espoused Miss Saunders, a co-heiress of the late Sir Charles Saunders, by whom he has two children. In 1798 he was appointed lord-privy-seal, which place he held until the change of administration, in 1801. He was restored to it in 1808, and he still holds it. His lordship is likewise K.G. and recorder of Lyme-Regis, and lord-lieutenant of the county of Northampton.

STEPHEN WESTON, ESQ.

Is the grandson of Dr. Stephen Weston, formerly bishop of Exeter. He is a native of Devonshire, was educated at the grammar-school at Tiverton, and thence sent to Exeter college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. He also acquired the character of an elegant scholar and a profound divine, and has been characterised by George Steevens as the classic Weston. He has published several anonymous pieces, but to the following he has affixed his name:—"Hermesianax sive conjectura in Atheneum, &c.;"—"A Sermon on Isaiah, xiv. 18—20, an Attempt to translate and explain the difficult Passages in the Story of Deborah," 1788;—"Letters from Paris," 2 vols, 8vo. 1793;—"Elegia Grayiana Græcè," 4to. 1794;—"Conjectures on the various Passages of the New Testament," 1795;—"A Specimen of the Conformity of

the European and Oriental Languages, in the Order of the Alphabet," 1802;—"Arabic Aphorisms, with Persian Comment," 1805;—"Quintus Horatius Flaccus," 1805;—"Fragments of Oriental Literature," 1807;—"The Turtle Dove, a Poem," 1808;—"Kien Lung, a Chinese Poem," 4to. 1810;—"Conquest of the Miao-tse," engraved from the original Chinese poem, 4to. 1810;—"Remains of Arabic in the Spanish and Portuguese," 8vo. 1810;—"Persian and English Ambassadors, with Fifteen new Persian Tales, and a Portrait of Sir Robert Shirley," 4to. 1812;—"Specimen of a Chinese Dictionary, with the Keys explained," 4to. 1812;—"Persian Distichs, or Florilegium Persicum," 8vo. 1814;—"Episodes from the Shah Nameh, or Annals of the Persian Kings," 8vo., 1815. Mr. Weston is also the author of "Cracherode in the Shades," and the "Tears of the Booksellers on the Death of Dr. Gossett," and is an occasional contributor to the Classical Journal. He is rector of Little Illempston, and of Mamhead, in Devonshire.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL WETHERELL.

THIS veteran officer has been nearly half a century in the service, thirty-nine years of which he has been employed in the Mediterranean, North America, Africa, and the East and West-Indies. He entered as an ensign into the army, in 1775, and in 1776 proceeded to America, where he was present in numerous battles and skirmishes. He next did duty as a captain of marines, on-board of the Alfred, and was in the battles of Capes Finesterre and St. Vincent. During the peace which followed, he did duty at Guernsey, Gibraltar, and Quebec; and, in 1794, he accompanied the Duke of Kent, as his aide-de-camp, to Martinico, and received two wounds at the reduction of the island. He rose to be a lieutenant-colonel in 1795, but in his passage from St. Domingo to Barbadoes, he was taken prisoner, and carried into Guadaloupe, where he was confined in a dungeon, and in irons for nine months, without bedding, or any clothing but a shirt and trowsers, and with a daily allowance of three biscuits and a quart of water. While he was in that horrible situation, a detachment of the 92d regiment, which had also been captured, happened to hear of it; upon which, the men collected eleven guineas, and conveyed it to him in a small loaf of bread, with a note from the serjeant, requesting his acceptance of the money, as a small token of their

esteem. After his exchange he was appointed adjutant-general to the forces in North America. He reached the rank of major-general in 1809, and was placed on the staff of India; but, on his way out he was captured, and carried into the Isle of France. At the expiration of two months he was exchanged, pursued his voyage to India, and was named second in command of the expedition against Java. On his return from Java, he held the command in Mysore and its dependencies; and, in 1814, he was made a lieutenant general. He returned to England in 1816.

JOHN WEYLAND, ESQ.

THIS gentleman is said to have been one of the principal persons concerned in establishing the British Review, and for some time the editor of it. He resides in the country, and is a magistrate for the counties of Oxford, Berks, and Surrey.

He is the author of "A short Enquiry into the Policy, Humanity, and Effect of the Poor Laws," 8vo. 1807;—"Observations on Mr. Whitbread's Poor Bill, and on the Population of England," 8vo. 1807;—"The Hon. R. Boyle's Occasional Reflections, with a Preface," 8vo. 1808;—"A Letter to a Country Gentleman, on the Education of the Lower Orders," 8vo. 1808;—"A Letter to Sir Hugh Inglis, late Chairman of the East-India Company, on the State of Religion in India, with Suggestions for its Improvement," 8vo. 1813;—and "The Principles of the English Poor Laws," 8vo. 1815.

RICHARD WHARTON, ESQ.

Is a son of Dr. Wharton, of Old Park, in the county of Durham, who was an intimate friend of Gray, the poet. He was educated at one of the universities, and was designed for the bar, but we are not aware that he ever practised. In 1802 he stood a contest with Mr. M. A. Taylor, for the representation of the city of Durham, and was returned, but was removed upon petition. In 1806 he was successful, and he continued to sit for that city till 1820, when he became a candidate for the county, in opposition to Mr. Lambton, who, however, was elected by a very large majority. Under the administration of Mr. Perceval, and for some time after, he was one of the joint-secretaries of the treasury. Mr. Wharton is a man of very considerable literary talents, and has published *Observations on the Authenticity of Bruce's Travels* in

Abyssinia," 4to. 1800;—"Fables, from the Italian Poets," 2 vols. 1805;—"Remarks on the Jacobinical Tendency of the Edinburgh Review," 8vo. 1809;—and "Roncesvalles, a Poem," 4to. 1812. To Mr. Wharton is also attributed a ludicrous verse production, which bears the title of "Sanculottides, by Cincinnatus Rigshaw, Esq."

REV. E. W. WHITAKER

Was at one period the minister of St. John's, Clerkenwell, and for several years kept an academy at Eggbam, for a select number of pupils. He is now rector of St. Mildred's, and All Saint's, Canterbury. Mr. Whitaker holds a conspicuous place among those who have undertaken the endless task of expounding the prophecies. He has, however, a far better title to the respect of his contemporaries and of posterity—that of having been the founder of the Refuge for the Destitute; a charity which has been productive of infinite benefit, and will be a lasting monument of his humanity. He is the author of several single sermons, and of "A Letter to the Rev. T. Lindsay";—"On the Prophecies relating to the Final Restoration of the Jews," 1784;—"Four Dialogues on the Doctrines of the Trinity," 1786;—"A Letter to Dr. Priestley";—"A Letter to the People of the Jews";—"Sermons on Education," 1788;—"A Serious Address on the Scripture Doctrine of Future Punishments";—"Six Sermons adapted to the Times, but not Political," 1793;—"A General and Connecting View of the Prophecies relating to the Times of the Gentiles";—"Family Sermons," 3 vols. 8vo.;—"A Commentary on the Revelations," 1802;—"A Letter to the Rev. J. Ogilvie," 1806;—"The Manual of Prophecy," 1808;—and "An Abridgment of Universal History," 2 vols. 4to. 1810—1817.

DR. T. WHITTER

Is a native of Devonshire, and received the preliminary part of his education at Tiverton-school, in that county. He was then entered at Christ's-college, Cambridge, where he finished his classical studies, and commenced his professional. After having, in 1799, taken his bachelor's degree in medicine, he visited London, and was an assiduous student under Drs. Latham, Abernethy, and other eminent characters. From London he went to Edinburgh, and thence to Göttingen, at each of which places he spent a year in the acquisi-

lion of medical knowledge. He subsequently travelled over various parts of the continent to observe the different modes of practice. In 1803 he obtained his doctor's degree, and in 1805 he became a member of the Royal College of Physicians. He first settled at Worthing, where he soon acquired a high reputation. In 1812, however, he removed to the metropolis, and in the first year of his residence there, was appointed one of the censors of the college. He was also elected physician to the Westminster Hospital, and to the Asylum for Female Orphans ; situations which, of course, have afforded to him extensive opportunities of tracing the action of disease on the human frame, as well in childhood as in the vigour and the decline of life.

GEN. SIR S. F. WHITTINGHAM.

This officer entered the army as a lieutenant in 1803, and obtained a captaincy in 1805. He was employed in the Peninsula during the war, and was eminently useful in organizing and disciplining the cavalry. In 1809 he was appointed deputy-assistant-quarter-master-general, in the Duke of Wellington's army ; in 1810 he received a majority in the Portuguese service ; in 1811 he was made a lieutenant-colonel ; and in 1814 he was breveted as colonel. At the close of the war he entered into the Spanish service, with the rank of general, and was made a knight grand-cross of the military order of San Fernando. He is also a companion of the order of the Bath, and one of the aide-de-camps of his majesty. It was he who escorted the ungrateful Ferdinand from Valencia to Madrid ; and he is accused, we hope that it is unjustly, of having lent very active support to the severe measures against the Cortes and the Spanish patriots. He is the author of "A System of Manoeuvres in Two Lines," 8vo. 1815.

LORD WHITWORTH.

This nobleman, some of whose diplomatic labours produced such consequences as will prevent them from being ever forgotten, was born at Leybourne Grange, in 1760, and was educated at Oxford. In 1786, he was sent to Warsaw, as minister plenipotentiary, from which court he was recalled at the expiration of two years. In September, 1788, he was appointed to the same situation at St. Petersburg, and he succeeded in gaining the particular favour of



W. W. H. S.

the Empress Catherine. When, in 1793, the order of the Bath was sent over to him, the empress, after having invested him with it, made him a present of a sword which she had used in the ceremony of her coronation, which was to have been worth four thousand roubles. He was upon the point of obtaining the great object of all his efforts, by drawing him into the coalition against France, when his plan was frustrated by her sudden death. Her successor, however, continued, in this instance, according to her principles, and Sir Charles Whitworth had the satisfaction of concluding with Russia a treaty of commerce, in 1797; and, in the following year, a provisional treaty, by which Russia was to supply an auxiliary force of 45,000 men, in case Prussia could be prevailed upon to declare against the French republic. Prussia having declined, Austria was solicited with more success; and Paul sent two formidable armies, under Suvarrow and Korsakow, to co-operate with the Austrians, and a third to assist in the attack upon Holland. But when the crooked conduct of Austria provoked Paul to change completely his political system, Sir Charles Whitworth was forbidden to appear at court, and he shortly after quitted St. Peterburgh. In March, 1800, he was created an Irish baron; and in the same year he was dispatched to Copenhagen, as minister-extraordinary, to settle a dispute which had arisen from the seizing of a Danish convoy. He signed a convention with the Danish government on the 29th of August, 1800, and then returned to England. His marriage with the Duchess Dowager of Dorset took place in April, 1801. His lordship reigned unemployed till the latter end of 1802, when he was appointed ambassador-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary to Paris. The result of his negociation with the French government is written on the page of history in characters of blood! After his return to England, his lordship resided for many years on his estate, in Kent, where he was exceedingly active in forwarding the volunteer system. In 1813, he was nominated a lord of the king's bed-chamber, was created a viscount of Great Britain and Ireland, and constituted Viceroy of Ireland. The dignity of earl he obtained in September, 1815.

WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, ESQ.

If this gentleman had no other claim to our notice, than the part he has taken in the abolition of the slave-trade, he

would be entitled to the highest expressions of applause. He was born at Hull, in Yorkshire, in the year 1759, of which place his grandfather had been twice mayor. Mr. W.'s father died when he was young; and his mother placed him first under the care of Mr. Pocklington, and then of Mr. Miller, who were clergymen. In 1774, he was sent to Dr. Small's school at Cambridge, where he formed an intimacy with Dr. Milner, afterwards minister, and with Dr. Isaac Milner, who was a member of the university. Was of age in 1780, a few months before the general election, and as he came into a good fortune, the inhabitants of Hull were invited to share in scenes of great festivity. In consequence of this, and his own respectable character, he was, in conjunction with Lord Robert Grosvenor, elected member of parliament for Hull. During this period he did not take any very active part in politics. He was, in 1784, also elected, with his relation, Mr. Pocklington; but owing to the strange partiality of the people of Hull, and his friends, Mr. W. was also chosen for the county of York, which therefore made his election for that county. In 1787, he brought forward a motion for the abolition of the slave-trade, and presented a great number of petitions in favour of that measure. The minister spoke in favour of the bill, but suffered the motion to be lost. The next year, Mr. Wilberforce being ill, Mr. Pitt brought on the motion, and the question was carried without a division, but it went no further; it was a singular circumstance, that Mr. Pitt, whose power then was at its zenith, could carry every measure but this. Mr. Wilberforce had much to contend with before he completed his object, and all he could do was to procure some regulations favourable to the poor slaves during their passage. The condition of the slaves in the West Indies was, however, greatly improved. While Mr. Pitt was minister, every mean trick was tried to cajole Mr. Wilberforce, and avoid the great question, till Mr. Fox and his friends succeeded to power, when, to their immortal honour, he and his friends carried the measure triumphantly. Mr. Wilberforce's conduct in this affair is very extraordinary. Mr. Pitt and his friends, who did nothing but deceive his hopes, he has steadily supported; while Mr. Fox and his friends, who carried him through in his darling measure, he has invariably opposed. The influence of this gentleman in the House of Commons was extraordinary; and, at one time, during the French war, an appearance of the defection of Mr. W. and his friends, induced Mr. Pitt to open a treaty with France, which, however, did not succeed. Another



Mr Wilkie

instance of the influence of his character appeared in the great contest for the county of York, carried on between the two great families of Lascelles and Fitzwilliam. His friends well knew that Mr. Witherforce's fortune would be ruined by a competition with those two opulent noblemen, and therefore they opened a subscription to his expenses, and so well was he supported, that his constituents were able to return part of the subscription. He then succeeded, and was returned; but a second contested election followed, & it was deemed most prudent for him to retire, since while Mr. Wilberforce has sat, by the interest of Lord Castlereagh, for Bramber, in Sussex. Another proof of his great interest we have noticed in the appointment of his brother-in-law, Mr. Stephen. Mr. Wilberforce married a Miss Spooner, daughter of an opulent banker, of Birmingham, by whom he has several children. Mr. W. has published "A Practical View of the prevailing Religious Systems of Professed Christians in the higher and middle Classes of the Country, contrasted with real Christianity," 1797;—"An Apology for the Christian Sabbath," 1799;—"A Letter on the Abolition of the Slave Trade," 1807;—and "Substance of his Speeches on the Bill for promoting the Religious Instruction of the Natives of British India," 1813.

DAVID WILKIE, ESQ.

Is a native of Scotland, born in 1785, at Culz, in the county of Fife, of which place his father was pastor for upwards of thirty years. Having, when a youth, shown much talent for drawing, he was sent, at the age of fifteen, to the academy at Edinburgh, under the care of Mr. Graham, and there continued his studies for five years. In 1805 he came to London, and having given some specimens of his abilities, he obtained the patronage of Lord Mulgrave, and Sir George Beaumont; by each of whom he was employed. The former possesses his picture of the Rent-day, and the sketches of many of his celebrated works; the latter has his Blind Fiddler. In 1806 he exhibited, for the first time, at the royal academy; in 1810 was elected an associate; and, in 1812, a royal academician. Mr. Wilkie is highly successful in painting scenes of domestic life, much in the manner of Hogarth; and, like Hogarth, he seems never to omit the most striking circumstance which can tend to exhibit the spirit of the scene which he means to represent.

CHARLES WILKINS, ESQ.

Was sent out young, as a writer in the service of the East India Company, and rose to be a senior merchant. While in India, he studied the Sanscrit and other oriental languages; and, not content with a knowledge of the languages, he proceeded to make himself master of the art of printing them. He established a press at Calcutta, and printed Mr. Gladwin's Translation of the Ayeen Ackbery. His first attempts in the typographical art were made under the most adverse circumstances. While he was living in the interior of the country, and among a people hardly civilized, he contrived to make the tools necessary to form his punches and matrices, so as to cast a complete fount of Bengal characters. He afterwards formed a fount of Persian Talik characters, and he then proceeded to cast a complete set of Sanscrit characters. Mr. Wilkins is a member of the Asiatic Society, whose volumes he has enriched with many papers, and has besides published "The Bhagvat Geeta, or the Dialogues of Kreehna and Arjoon, with notes" 4to. 1785; — "The Hetoopades of Vishnoo Sarma, in a Series of connected Fable-, from an ancient manuscript in Sanscrit, with notes," 4to. 1787; — "The Story of Dooshwanta and Sacontala, translated from the Sanscrit," 1795; — "A Grammar of the Sanscrit language," 1808. He has also edited a new and improved edition of "Richardson's Persian and Arabic Dictionary," in 2 vols. 4to. Mr. Wilkins is now oriental librarian to the East India Company.

WILLIAM WILKINS, ESQ.

This gentleman, a native of Norfolk, is a Master of Arts and fellow of the Royal and Dilettanti Societies, and was formerly a fellow of Gonvil and Caius-college, Cambridge. Among the wranglers, in 1800, he held a very high station. On his leaving college, he travelled into Greece, which country he observed with the eye of a classical scholar and a man of fine taste. He has published "The Antiquities of Magna Græcia," folio, 1807; — and "The Civil Architecture of Vitruvius," folio, and 4to. part I., 1813, part II., 1817; — and "Atheniensia, or Remarks on the Topography and Buildings of Athens," 8vo. 1816.

LIEUT.-COL. MARK WILKS.

This gentleman went to Bengal in the year 1783, and was for several years engaged in the East-India Company's service, in civil and military capacities, in various parts of Hindostan. He resigned his situation at Madras, in 1790, to join the army of General Stuart, and he was subsequently military and private-secretary to Lord Clive, when that nobleman was governor on the Coromandel coast. In 1804 he was appointed political resident at the court of Mysore. He was afterwards governor of St. Helena. Colonel Wilks has published an excellent work, in 3 vols. 4to. which bears the title of "Historical Sketches of the South of India, in an attempt to trace the history of the Mysore, to the extinction of the Mohammedan dynasty in 1799."

WILLIAM FREDERIC, KING OF THE NETHERLANDS,

Is the son of the stadholder of the United Provinces, who was expelled from his country, in 1795, by the French, under Pichegru. He was born at the Hague, in August, 1772, and in 1791 married the Princess Wilhelmina, of Prussia. In 1793 and 1794 he was at the head of the Dutch troops, which were employed against France, and at the battle of Fleurus he commanded the right wing, under the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg. In 1795 the rapid progress of the French compelled him and his father to embark for England, in a boat navigated by only three men, and in which it was not without difficulty that they could convey their plate and jewels. In 1806 he succeeded his father, as Prince of Nassau-Dietz and Fulda, but he was soon deprived of these possessions by Napoleon. He then went to Berlin, with the rank of an Austrian lieutenant general; and, after a short stay there, he proceeded to England, where he continued to reside till 1813. In that year the French forces were withdrawn, and a deputation was sent from Holland, to invite him to assume the stadholdership, but in the delirium of the moment, some of the lowest of the mob saluted him as *Sovereign Prince*. In 1814 the congress of Vienna added the Netherlands and Luxemburgh to his dominions, and raised him to the rank of king. On the return of Napoleon the crown tottered on his head. Peace being restored, he gave his sanction to a new constitution, after it had been submitted to the discussion of the states-general. In blending into one uniform and coherent mass the discordant materials

of which his kingdom is composed, the King of the Netherlands has still a task to perform, the proper execution of which will require all his discretion, and no attempt at political union has, in our times, been more precarious.

DR. GEORGE WILLIAMS

Is a native of Hampshire, commenced his education at Winchester-school, and from thence, in 1777, was elected a scholar of Corpus Christi-college, Oxford. His professional studies he pursued, as a physician's pupil, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. In 1778 he took the degrees of B.M. and D.M. was admitted a fellow of the college, and took up his residence at Oxford. The death of Dr. Sibthorpe, in 1796, having rendered the chair vacant, Dr. Williams was appointed Regius and Sherardian professor of botany. On the death of Dr. Hornby, in 1811, he was made keeper of the Radcliffe library, which is exclusively appropriated to books in medicine and natural history. Since the appointment of Dr. Williams to be keeper of it, large purchases have been made, and it now bids fair to become an object of great public utility.

MISS HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS

Was born about the year 1762, and resided many years at Berwick, but came to London when about eighteen years of age, and was introduced to the world as a writer, by the late Dr. Kippis. Her first poem was "Edwin and Elfrida, a Legendary Tale, in Verse," 1783. Its success induced her to pursue her literary career, in many ways. She next produced "An Ode on Peace," 1782;—"Peru, a Poem," 1784;—"A Collection of Miscellaneous Poems," including the above, 2 vols 12mo. 1786;—and "Poems on the Slave Trade," 1788. About the year 1788 she visited France, and the reception which she met with induced her to settle there, where she has ever since remained. In 1790 she published "Julia, a Novel," 2 vols.;—and the same year "Letters written in France, in the Summer of 1790," of which a second part, in 2 vols. came out in 1792. These were succeeded by "A Farewell for Two Years to England," which appeared in 1791. These spirited and elegantly-written volumes tended to render the revolution popular in England, and recommended her to the Brissotines; so that, during the re-action of parties, she was

in great danger, and was actually confined in the Temple; but, on the fall of Robespierre, she was released. After her liberation she resumed her literary labours, the first-fruits of which were "Letters containing a Sketch of the Politics of France," 4 vols. 1796;—and a "Translation of Paul and Virginia." In 1798 she produced "A Tour in Switzerland, with comparative Sketches of the present State of Paris;"—in 1800, "Sketches of the State of Manners and Opinions in the French Republic;"—and, in 1803, a translation of the "Political and Confidential Correspondence of Louis XVI. with Observations," 3 vols., 8vo. During the treaty of Amiens she made her peace with the English government, and, during the subsequent war, became an object of suspicion to the French police, by whom her papers were searched. In 1814, she translated the first volumes of "The Personal Travels of M. de Humboldt," which she completed in 1821. Her latest works are "A Narrative of Events in France," in 1815;—"On the late Persecution of the Protestants in the South of France," 1816;—"The Leper of the City of Aoste, from the French," 1817;—and "Letters on the Events which have passed in France since the Restoration of 1815," 8vo. 1819.

At her outset in public life, Miss Williams was a warm friend of civil liberty, and for this the ministerial writers assailed her character in a most unmerciful manner. But since the arrangement above alluded to, she has appeared only as an enemy of the revolution and a friend of the Bourbons. For some years she wrote the French department in the New Annual Register, and that article, like all her writings, was distinguished by extraordinary eloquence. At Paris, she resided under the protection of Mr. J. H. Stone, who conducted a printing-establishment, which having failed, and Mr. Stone dying, Miss Williams was involved in great difficulties.

J. A. WILLIAMS, ESQ.

This gentleman first came forward in the world of literature, in 1815, as the author of a small volume intituled "Metrical Essays." In 1817 he published "Memoirs of John Philip Kemble, Esq. with a Critique on his Performances." Mr. Williams has, for some time, resided at Durham, where he is the editor and proprietor of a paper, which is conducted upon liberal principles. He has recently been the subject of a prosecution, at the instance of the clergy of Durham, for some spirited strictures on their conduct with respect

to the late queen Caroline. A verdict was given against him, but on motion a new trial has been granted.

THOMAS WALTER WILLIAMS, ESQ.

BORN at Usk, in 1760, a barrister, but not much known as a pleader, is the author of the following useful works; as "Original Precedents in Conveyancing," 4 vols. 1792;—"A Digest of the Statute Law," last edition, 1812;—"The whole Law relative to the Duty and Office of a Justice of the Peace and Parish-Officers," 5 vols. 1795;—"Abridgment of Cases argued during the Reign of George III." 5 vols. 1798;—"The Law Journal for 1803;"—"The Practice of Commissioners, &c. with Respect to Assessed Taxes," 1804;—"Digest, containing only the Heads of the Statutes," 1809, with a Supplement, 1810;—"A General Dictionary of the Law," 1812;—"The Jurisdiction and Duties of Justices of Peace, respecting Parochial Law," 2 vols. 1814;—"The Farmer's Lawyer," 8vo. 1817;—and, for a few years past, he has published annually a very neat Abridgment of the Statutes of the Year.

WILLIAM PEER WILLIAMS, ESQ. ADMIRAL OF THE RED.

AMONG all the officers in the British navy, few, if any, can be found more deserving of praise, either in public or in private life, than this gentleman. Through every stage of service, Admiral Williams has so conducted himself, as to acquire the esteem and admiration of every officer and man who served under him. During the contest with the revolted colonies, this officer, who had obtained the rank of post-captain, in January 1771, was most actively employed, and took a part in many of the battles fought during that eventful period. Captain Williams fully established his professional character by the gallant action he fought, in the *Flora*, of 36 guns, and 280 men, on the 10th of August, 1780, with *la Nymphe*, a French frigate, of the same force, which he captured after a most desperate combat, in which the French captain was mortally wounded. The loss sustained by the *Flora* was nine killed and twenty-seven wounded, while that of the enemy amounted to sixty-three killed and seventy-three wounded.

In the ensuing year he again evinced his prowess, by the capture of a Dutch frigate, the *Castor*, of whose crew, equal in point of numbers to that of the *Flora*, twenty-two were killed and forty-one wounded. The latter had nine killed and thirty-two wounded. In 1782, Captain Williams commanded the *Prince George*, of ninety-eight guns, on the West-India station, and was present at the various encounters between the hostile fleets in that quarter. He is one of the very few surviving officers who served under Admiral Rodney, in the ever memorable 12th of April, 1782, when the French fleet was completely beaten, and its commander, the Count de Grasse, taken prisoner. A general peace taking place soon after the above victory, Captain Williams returned to England, where he has since lived in happy retirement, at his seat in Hertfordshire. On the 12th of April, 1794, Captain Williams was advanced to the rank of rear-admiral. In the following year, June 1st, he was promoted to that of vice-admiral, and on the occasion of the union with Ireland, a grand promotion having taken place to celebrate that event, he became a full admiral. He is now the senior admiral of the red, being junior only to the Duke of Clarence and Earl St. Vincent.

DR. R. D. WILLIS

Is a son of the late Dr. Willis, who acquired so much celebrity by attending on his late majesty, in his first acknowledged attack of insanity. He received his professional education at Oxford, took his degree there, and became a fellow of the college. His father left him an ample fortune, and so extensive a practice in cases of insanity, as to give him the power of increasing that fortune to an unlimited extent. Dr. Willis was, of course, called in to the assistance of the other physicians on the relapse of the late king into madness; and to him, as most conversant on the subject, was assigned every thing relative to the system of management.

COUNT WILLOT

Is descended from a noble family, and was born at St. Germain en Laie. Before the revolution he was an officer in the legion of Maillebois. On the breaking out of the war with Spain, in 1793, he served in the army of the Pyrenees, first as colonel, and afterwards as brigadier-general, and

often distinguished himself, particularly in the attack of the position called the camp of Louis XIV. the passage of the Deva, and an affair near Pampeluna. When peace was made with Spain, he was raised to the rank of general-of-division, and was sent into Vendée, whence, however, he was recalled in consequence of his disagreement with Hoche. He was entrusted with the command of the southern departments, in 1796, in which employment he was exceedingly active in keeping down and punishing that party which was known by the name of the Terrorist. Buonaparte, who had just then taken the command of the army of Italy, more than once complained of Willot for withholding the reinforcements which ought to have been forwarded into Italy. In 1797, Willot was elected a deputy to the Council of Five Hundred, and he became a conspicuous member of that faction which was covertly endeavouring to bring about the restoration of the Bourbons. When, however, the critical moment arrived for a contest with the Directory, he in vain endeavoured to inspire his colleagues with his own courage. He offered to attack in person the directors at the Luxembourg, and to bring them away in chains, but his offers were rejected. The revolution of the 18th of Fructidor took place the next day, and he and his friends were transported to Cayenne. In company with Barthelemy, Pichegru, and several others, he contrived to escape from Cayenne, in June 1798, and he found an asylum in England. He was one of the proscribed deputies not recalled to France by the consular government, and he accordingly linked himself still more closely with the Bourbons. An attempt which he made, in 1800, to bring about a royalist insurrection in the south of France, was rendered abortive by the battle of Marengo. He returned to his native country with the Bourbons, and was made a knight of St. Louis. He was in America when the news arrived there that Napoleon had landed in Provence, and he immediately hastened home, but did not arrive till the contest was terminated. Louis then appointed him governor of Corsica, and Willot, by his prudent conduct, succeeded in putting an end to the disturbances which had arisen in the island. He resigned his government in June 1818, and when he took his departure, the whole population of Bastia escorted him to the place of embarkation. Count Willot is a lieutenant-general, and has a seat in the House of Peers.

DR. ALEXANDER WILSON

Is a native of Scotland, and was educated at the university of the northern metropolis, where he took his degree, and was admitted a member of the Scotch College of Physicians. He has long resided at Worcester, and is much respected, both as a medical practitioner and writer. He is the author of "An Inquiry into the Remote Cause of Urinary Gravel," 1792;—"An Experimental Essay on the Manner in which Opium acts on the Living Body," 1796;—"A Treatise on Febrile Diseases," 3 vols. 1802, to which a 4th was added in 1804;—"An Analysis of the Malvern Waters," 1806;—"Observation on the Use and Abuse of Mercury," 1806;— and "An Essay on the Nature of Fever," 1807, which has passed through several editions.

HORACE H. WILSON, ESQ.

This gentleman, who, on his first entrance into public life, was an assistant-surgeon in the East-India Company's service, is secretary to the Asiatic Society at Calcutta. In the midst of his professional duties, to which he assiduously attended, he found leisure to attain the mastery of the Sanscrit and Persian languages, and of various Asiatic dialects. He is also a man of considerable taste and poetical talent. He printed, in royal 4to., at the Calcutta press, a translation of a poem, from the Sanscrit of Calidasa, the author of the drama of Sacontala, of which an elegant English version was made by Sir William Jones. This poem bears the title of "The Megha Duta, or Cloud Messenger," and was re-printed in this country in 1814. In a discourse delivered by the late Lord Minto, at the public disputation at Fort William, he speaks in the highest terms of this work.—"The excellence of Mr. Wilson's version (says he) regarding it only as an English work, lifts him far above the humble though useful rank of translator. I have had occasion before to remark both his powers and taste in the construction of English verse, which, in his hands, singularly unites smoothness, harmony, and force. His translations are not more grateful to the ear than to the mind. His poetical organs seem to seize on the poetry of his author, and make it his own. We feel, in a word, that his translations can be written only by a poet."

PROFESSOR JOHN WILSON,

This gentleman was educated at Magdalen-college, Oxford ; and while there he obtained, in 1806, Sir Roger Newdigate's prize for the best poem on a given theme. The subject on which he exerted his abilities was a "Recommendation of the Study of Ancient Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting." On quitting the university he went to reside on his estate, near the lake of Windermere. He has published "The Isle of Palms, and other Poems," 1812 ;—and "The City of the Plague," 1818. He is said to be now preparing a volume for the press, with the title of "Lays from Fairy Land." As a poet, Mr. Wilson belongs to what is called the Lake school, and he undoubtedly possesses very considerable descriptive and imaginative powers. Another feature of his history, less commendable, is his connection with an Edinburgh Magazine, notorious for its infamous principles, and its constant outrages on talents and virtue. Nevertheless, this gentleman was sometime since elected professor of moral philosophy to the university of Edinburgh.

SIR R. T. WILSON.

This able officer is a son of Mr. Benjamin Wilson, an eminent painter, and was born in the metropolis, in the year 1777. He received an excellent education, first at Westminster, and next at Winchester, and was, it is said, designed to be brought up to the law. His propensities were, however, decidedly military ; and accordingly, in 1794, he joined the army of the Duke of York, in Flanders, as a volunteer ; he having been introduced to his royal highness by his brother-in-law, the brave lieutenant-colonel Bosville. In 1794, he obtained a cornetcy in the 15th dragoons, and before the end of three years he became a captain. He was present in all the encounters which took place while the English remained on the Continent. On the 24th of April, 1794, a few days after he received his first commission, he was one of eight officers, with a small detachment of dragoons, who, by a daring attack on a formidable division of the enemy, had the good fortune to prevent the Emperor of Germany from being taken prisoner. For this service the officers were first rewarded with a medal, and subsequently with the order of Maria Theresa. After his return to England he married Miss Belford, one of the daughters of Colonel Belford. During the rebellion in Ireland, he served



Front

1812
1813
1814

Sir Robert Wilson

on the staff, as aide-de-camp to Major-general St. John ; and in 1799 he went to Holland, and bore a part in all the actions which took place there. In 1800, he succeeded to a majority in Hompesch's mounted riflemen; and in the following year he was employed in Egypt, and was present at all the actions which took place in that country.

In 1802, after having previously given to the press a translation of Reynier's State of Egypt, he published "An Historical Account of the British Expedition to Egypt, with some important facts relative to General Bonaparte," 4to. In the compilation of this volume he was assisted by his brother, and by Mr. Roworth, an erudite printer, who having copied into it some exaggerated Turkish legends, which had been printed in an obscure pamphlet, by one Morier, at Constantinople, the book so accorded with the party-prejudices of the day, that it obtained an unprecedented circulation, and being honoured with royal patronage, became an object of public complaint from the government of France. No satisfaction being obtained, the first-consul caused the counter-report of Colonel Sebastiani to be published, which led to complaints from the English government, and the controversy engendered so much ill-blood, as to be a primary cause of the subsequent war, which cost England one thousand millions, and France her independence, besides the shedding of an ocean of blood.

His next literary production came out in 1804, with the title of "An Enquiry into the present State of the Military Force of the British Empire, with a View to its Re-organization." In this work, his decided reprobation of the practice of corporal punishment is honourable at once to his feelings and to his judgment. Sir R. Wilson has the merit of having been one of the first to call the attention of the public to that flagrant military abuse. After having held the situation of inspecting field-officer of yeomanry in the western counties, he was once more taken into active service, and he assisted at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope. In 1806 he accompanied Lord Hutchinson to the Continent, on a secret mission; and he was present in all the battles fought by the allied armies, from the battle of Pultusk to that of Friedland. Of the contest between France and the allied powers, he, in 1811, published a narrative, with the title of "An Account of the Campaigns in Poland, in 1806 and 1807; with Remarks on the Character and Composition of the Russian Army," 4to. In 1808 he was despatched to Portugal, where he formed the Royal Lusitanian legion, at the head of which he was engaged

in various encounters. At the action of Banos, though his corps was eventually routed, he behaved with distinguished bravery. In 1812 he was sent to Russia, as British military correspondent with the allied armies, and he was in all the principal actions which took place till the close of the war. At the battle of Lutzen he stormed the village of Gros Gorschen, and remained master of it at the close of the day. After the peace he visited Paris, and the part which he took in rescuing Lavalette from the fangs of his persecutors is well known, and will always be remembered to his honour. He was censured in the general orders issued by the Duke of York; but he was applauded by the unanimous voice of the world. In 1817 Sir Robert published "A Sketch of the Military and Political Power of Russia." This brought upon him a calumnious attack from the Quarterly Review, to which he replied with a proper spirit, and in a satisfactory manner. At the general election in 1818, he was elected, free of expence, one of the members for the borough of Southwark, and he has since been returned for the second time. In Parliament he has voted for reform and retrenchment, and he warmly espoused the cause of the late injured Queen Caroline. This was an inexpiable crime, and an opportunity was soon found, or rather made, to punish him. His exertions to prevent bloodshed at the queen's funeral having been misrepresented, the sovereign exercised the unusual prerogative of dismissing him from the army, and he was thus deprived of several thousand pounds, which his commissions had cost him. A public subscription was entered into, which amounted to several thousands, to indemnify him for his losses. During a late visit to Paris, he was insulted by the police, in being ordered to quit France within three days, a treatment which he exposed in a letter to his constituents.

THE EARL OF WINCHELSEA

Was born in 1752, and in 1769 succeeded his uncle. In 1778, he was appointed one of the lords of his majesty's bed-chamber, in which situation he continued until 1814, when, on the death of the Duke of Roxburgh, he was appointed groom of the stole, which place he held till the demise of the late king. His lordship has long been a knight of the garter, and lord-lieutenant of the county of Rutland. Lord Winchelsea, when young, was fond of athletic exer-



Tomline Bishop of Winchester.

rises, and was reckoned one of the best cricketers in the kingdom. As he advanced in life he changed his pursuit to agriculture, and he keeps in his own hands, at Burleigh, a farm of considerable extent. His lordship has published a humane letter, "On the Advantages of Cottagers renting Land." He seldom speaks in the House of Lords; but, at the period of the regency, he spoke to vindicate the independence of the officers of the king's household. When the duel took place between the Duke of York and Colonel Lennox, his lordship was second to the latter, which, considering his connection with the royal family, occasioned some surprise. His lordship is also Earl of Nottingham. As he has never been married, the title will descend to George Finch Hatton, Esq.

THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

THE lucrative see of Winchester is now held by Dr. George Prettyman Tomline, who is the son of a carpenter, at Bury St. Edmunds, and was, with his brother John, educated at the Grammar-school there, from whence they were removed to Pembroke-hall, Cambridge. There George was distinguished as a good classical scholar, and mathematician. In 1772 he came out senior wrangler, and being elected a fellow in 1781, he served the office of moderator. By good fortune Mr. W. Pitt was sent as a student to that college, and Mr. Prettyman was selected to be his tutor. On the pupil being appointed chancellor of the exchequer, he chose his former tutor to be his secretary, a place for which his great talents admirably qualified him. Mr. Pitt, showered favours upon him, and procured for him a prebend of St. Peter's, Westminster. In 1787 Dr. Prettyman was, in opposition to the claims of some of the first men on the bench of bishops, appointed Bishop of Lincoln; and soon after Dean of St. Paul's. He is said to have been offered the bishopric of London, but to have declined it. In 1800 he published "A Charge to the Clergy of his Diocese." In 1812 came out his "Refutation of the Charge of Calvinism against the Church of England;"—and soon after "An Introduction to the Study of the Bible." A few years ago, a person to whom he was almost unknown, left him a very considerable fortune, on condition of his taking the name of Tomline, a condition with which he complied. He has lately published a life of his pupil, Mr. Pitt, but it is not distinguished by that peculiarity of information, which he was qualified to introduce, and the public expected. He has recently been trans-

lated to the see of Winchester, the second bishoprick, in point of emolument, in the kingdom. He is also prelate of the Order of the Garter, provincial Sub-dean of Canterbury, and visitor of Magdalen, New, Trinity, St. John's, and Corpus Christi colleges, Oxford.

THE MARQUIS OF WINCHESTER.

THIS nobleman, before his accession to the title, was, in 1792, returned M.P. for Truro, in Cornwall, and continued to sit until 1796. On the death of the late and last Duke of Bolton, the dukedom became extinct, and this gentleman succeeded as Marquis of Winchester. On his first entrance into the House of Peers he voted with the opposition, but being appointed by his late majesty to be groom of the stole, he, of course, changed his political party. He is the premier Marquis of England, the patent being dated in 1551. His lordship was born in 1774, and married a Miss Andrews, by whom he has several children.

FRON WOLFF

WAS born at Edinburgh, in 1776; entered the army at the age of eighteen; and, by dint of merit, rose successively through every rank, till, in 1812, he became a brigadier-general. At the siege of Manheim, in 1794, at which he was wounded, he particularly distinguished himself. In 1808 he was sent into Westphalia, to organize the cavalry, and he commanded the Westphalian and a part of the Bavarian cavalry, in the campaigns of 1809, 1812, and 1813. In April, 1813, he was entrusted with the defence of the important defiles of the Hartz, and he performed the task with great ability. The esteem with which he had inspired the Germans under his orders, enabled him to surmount many obstacles. In the latter part of 1813, he was successively at the head of a brigade of the 12th and 4th corps; and, in 1814, he served with a corps of the dragoons, in the army of the Duke of Tarentum. He had a share in the battle of Waterloo; and he was made Inspector-of-cavalry, after the return of Louis from Ghent.

SIR CHARLES WOLSELEY.

The family of Wolseley is of great antiquity, and has for centuries been seated in the county of Stafford. The baronet-



Abraham Lincoln

age was first conferred on it in 1628. The present baronet is the son of the late Sir William Wolseley, and succeeded to his father in 1817. He has always been a zealous friend of reform, and consequently has not escaped without his share of persecution. In 1819 a meeting of 50,000 persons took place at Birmingham, in which it was proposed and carried, that he should be sent up to Parliament as legislative attorney and representative of Birmingham. For this measure Mr. Wooler and others were tried and condemned to suffer imprisonment. In the same year Sir Charles Wolseley was himself arrested for a speech which he had made at the Stockport meeting, and was sentenced to twelve-months confinement in Abingdon gaol. Since his liberation he has displayed the same ardor as before, in the cause of reform, and he became one of the securities for Mr. Hunt, on his liberation from Ilchester gaol.

ALDERMAN WOOD.

THIS gentleman is a native of Tiverton. His parents were engaged in business there, and brought up a numerous family with credit, and well qualified to seek their fortunes in the world. Matthew, the eldest son, for some years travelled for the house of an eminent druggist, and afterwards engaged in the same line of business, in partnership with Mr. Wiggan, a gentleman of considerable property. Their counting-house was in Falcon-square, in the ward of Cripplegate, and the activity and good intelligence of Mr. Wood soon recommended him to the inhabitants of the ward, for the office of common-council-man, and afterwards to the alderman, Sir William Staines, as his deputy. These offices he filled with so much public spirit, while he augmented his fortune by a thriving trade, that in 1807 he was elected to as one of the sheriffs, and in 1808, on the death of Sir William Staines, he was elected alderman of his ward; in 1809-10, he served the office of sheriff, displaying in its various duties his usual zeal and ability. In 1817 he served, by rotation, the office of Lord Mayor, and with such satisfaction to his fellow-citizens, that on the expiration of his office they paid him the extraordinary compliment of electing him a second time, and he filled this high station two years in succession. In the mean time he was returned to parliament, at the head of the poll, after a severe contest; and in a subsequent struggle, was again placed in the same enviable situation. Nothing was required to add

to his popularity, but he increased it beyond example, by meeting the queen at St. Omer, and accompanying her to England, and, in her carriage, into London, where she paid him the compliment of making his house her temporary residence. During the arduous conflict which ensued, between the court and the ministry, and the queen and the people of England, Alderman Wood was the faithful and active adherent of her majesty, and was constantly honoured by her confidence and personal favour. Her premature death deprived him of a grateful friend, but in attending her remains to Brunswick, he proved the sincerity of his attachment, and thereby added to his unbounded popularity.

Alderman Wood is at present engaged in a considerable hop-trade in the Borough, and till lately in the working of some copper-mines in Cornwall, in both of which he has been fortunate, in the co-operation and attachment of brothers who conduct these concerns with due advantage to the principal, leaving him sufficient leisure to devote himself to his parliamentary and other public duties, in the performance of which he is as indefatigable as he is honourable and conscientious. Notwithstanding his remarkable advancement in the world, he is not more than fifty-six years of age, and may be considered, constitutionally, as in the prime of life.

SIR MARK WOOD

Is a native of Perthshire, in Scotland, and a lineal descendant from the Woods of Largo, to whose honours and estates he succeeded on the death of a relation. He went to India, with his brother, now Sir George; and, in 1770, entered into the Company's corps of engineers, on the Bengal establishment. He was made a captain in 1778; in 1787, major-of-engineers, and surveyor-general; and, in 1787, he obtained the lucrative appointment of chief-engineer of Bengal, an office which enables its possessor to accumulate considerable wealth. Colonel Wood was employed in most of the campaigns in the Mysore. In 1790, the state of his health obliged him to return to England; and on his arrival he purchased the estate of Piercefield, on the banks of the Wye. He then became a candidate for the representation of Newark, and was successful. Having, however, purchased the property of the borough of Gatton, he was returned for it, in 1802, and continued to sit as one of its members till he retired from Parliament. He was promoted to the rank of

colonel in the king's service, in 1795, and in 1808 a patent of baronetage was granted to him. Sir Mark Wood is the author of "A Review of the Origin, Progress, and Result, of the late War with Tippoo Sultaun," 4to. 1800;—and "The Importance of Malta considered, with Remarks during a Journey from England, through Egypt to India, in 1779," 4to. 1803.

REV. BASIL WOODD

Is the son of a silk-mercer, of Covent-garden, and was bred to the church. He was educated at Christ-church, where he took his degrees, and was ordained; and coming to London became soon a popular preacher. He is proprietor and minister of Bentinck-chapel, Lisson-green; lecturer of St. Peter's, Cornhill; and rector of Drayton Beauchamp, Buckinghamshire. The late Mr. Way, though not related to him, bequeathed to him £10,000, as a mark of esteem for his character. Mr. Woodd, besides sermons, has published "The Duty of Frugality," 12mo. 1794;—"An Address to Young Persons on the Benefit of Confirmation," 12mo. 1795;—"A Memoir of Bowyer Smith, an eminently pious Child," 12mo.;—"Prayers for Morning and Evening," 12mo.;—"Some Tracts on the Catechism;"—"Advice to Youth;"—"The Day of Adversity;"—"Memoirs of Mrs. H. Woodd;"—"The Duty of the Marriage State;"—and "The Excellence of the Liturgy." The legacy which was left to him by Mr. Way, we are credibly informed, he has made use of in a truly charitable manner.

PROFESSOR WOODHOUSE,

A MATHEMATICIAN of superlative talents, is a fellow of Caius-college, Cambridge, and one of the members of the Royal Society. In 1795 he gained one of Smith's mathematical prizes, and he was senior wrangler in the same year. In 1800, he was appointed professor of mathematics in the university of Cambridge. He has published "The Principles of Analytical Calculation," 4to. 1803;—"A Treatise on Plain and Spherical Trigonometry," 1809;—"A Treatise on Isoperimetrical Problems," 1811;—"A Treatise on Astronomy," 1812; and several papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

MR. T. J. WOOLLER.

MR. WOOLLER, whose eloquence and energetic political writings have rendered him conspicuous among the political reformers of his time, was bred a printer, and commenced business in Shoreditch, where he began a periodical work called the "Stage," which acquired considerable celebrity, not only from the spirit of its criticism, but from the union of mechanical and intellectual faculties, by which it was fabricated. Mr. Wooller, being a good type-compositor, set up his paragraphs without the usual intervention of pen and ink, composing in his mind, while he brought together the types. This rare faculty, which was possessed by the late Mr. W. Cowdroy, of Manchester, and which was matter of wonder, drew also much notice towards Mr. Wooller. From the Stage, he turned his attention to politics, and commenced a paper called the "Black Dwarf," remarkable for the pungency of its satire on the anti-reformers, and for many able disquisitions on political science, most of which were given to the world without the aid of pen and ink. A debating society in Cateaton-street developed the extraordinary powers of Mr. Wooller's spontaneous eloquence, and having become a member of some political societies, as well as a liveryman of London, he soon acquired great celebrity as a public speaker. His manner was dignified, his tones sonorous, his arguments forcible and sarcastic, and his language always correct and often imposing. In a word, he was the most graceful natural speaker that, for many years, had come before the public; while his good intelligence, his unassuming manner, and good temper, conciliated all who heard him. Such a man became the object of ministerial persecution. He was indicted for an article in the Black Dwarf, but on defending himself in one of the most brilliant speeches ever heard in a court of law, he contrived to divide the jury in opinion; and, although a verdict was given against him, by part of them, the others declared their dissent, and the proceedings were, in consequence, nullified. Mr. Wooller subsequently was induced, by his zeal, to take a part in a public meeting at Birmingham, where he had no local interest, and, being prosecuted for a conspiracy, was convicted at Warwick, and sentenced to twelve months imprisonment, with security for his good behaviour for five years.

In his profession, as a journalist, Mr. Wooller conducts a Sunday newspaper, called the British Gazette, which is understood to enjoy a considerable circulation. He was

born in London, about the year 1787, is married, and bears an excellent domestic character.

THE BISHOP OF WORCESTER

Is the son of the Right Rev. Folliot Herbert Walker Cornwall, who was educated at the university of Cambridge, where he took his degrees. He is, we believe, related to the speaker of the same name. He must, however, have had considerable interest, for he was successively promoted to the deanery of Canterbury, in 1795; to the bishopric of Bristol, in 1797; to that of Exeter, in 1809; and, a few months after, to that of Worcester.

REV. DR. C. WORDSWORTH.

THIS strenuous champion of the church of England, who is a brother of the poet, and, like him, a man of very considerable intellectual powers, received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge. In the year 1796 he stood high among the wranglers for his bachelor's degree, and two years subsequently he gained one of the member's prizes for a prose dissertation. He was afterwards chosen a fellow of his college. It is, however, to his work on the uses of the Greek article that he is indebted for his rise in the clerical profession. This was published in 1802, with the title of "Six Letters to Granville Sharp, Esq. respecting his Remarks on the Uses of the definitive Article in the Greek Text of the New Testament." By this publication he gained the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who made him his domestic chaplain. He was next promoted to be Dean and Rector of Bocking; and in 1809 he gave to the press, in six vols. 8vo. his "Ecclesiastical Biography; or the Lives of eminent Men connected with the History of Religion in England." When the Bible Society was first instituted, he manifested a decided hostility to it, as being calculated to be productive of serious injury to the church. On this subject he wrote "Reasons for declining to become a Subscriber to the British and Foreign Bible Society;"—"A Letter to Lord Teignmouth, in Vindication of the Reasons;"—and "A Second Letter to Lord Teignmouth," all of which appeared in 1810. His last works are "Sermons on various Occasions," 2 vols. 1815; and "A Sermon preached at Lambeth, on the Consecration

W O R

of the Bishop of Gloucester," 1815, which was printed by the order of the Archbishop. On Dr. Kaye being promoted, in 1839, to the see of Bristol, Dr. Wordsworth succeeded him in the mastership of Trinity College. He is also chaplain to the House of Commons.

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, ESQ.

The celebrated founder of what is called the Lake school of poetry, is of a respectable family, and was born, in 1770, at Cockermouth. The first part of his education he received at Hawkshead grammar-school, and the classical knowledge which he acquired there is said to have been more extensive than is usual with boys of his age. While at Hawkshead he delighted in reading and reciting the Poets, and in rambling among the beautiful scenery of that country. His first attempt in verse was made at the age of thirteen. In 1787, he removed to Cambridge, where he was matriculated as a student of St. John's College. At the university he continued a sufficient time to obtain the degree of master of arts, but he seems not to have been ambitious of the much-coveted honours of wrangler or prize-man. In one of the long vacations he undertook a pedestrian excursion on the Continent. The result of his remarks he gave to the public, in 1793, with the title of "Descriptive Sketches, in Verse, taken during a Pedestrian Tour in the Italian, Swiss, and Savoyard Alps." In the same year he published "An Evening Walk, an Epistle in Verse, addressed to a Young Lady, from the Lakes of the North of England." Both these poems contain many specimens of beautiful picturesque description; but it is curious to observe how different is the style from that which he afterwards adopted. On his quitting college, he for a while amused himself with wandering over various parts of the kingdom, and at length he took a cottage in the secluded hamlet of Alfoxton, at the foot of the Quantock Hills, in Somersetshire, and near the spot where Mr. Coleridge then resided. The two friends passed their time in literary pursuits, or in rambling among the hills, or by the sea-shore. Mr. Wordsworth was then a friend, and Coleridge an enthusiast, of liberty, and the consequence was rather ludicrous. A village-lawyer took it into his sapient head that they were two dangerous jacobins, and a spy was constantly employed to watch them in all their walks, and to endeavour to draw from them their



Mr. Wardsworth

Mr. Wardsworth

W O R

62

supposed secret. As may be imagined, the spy could discover nothing, and, with a degree of truth not common in spies, he reported them to be perfectly harmless. It was while he was dwelling in Somersetshire that he planned and partly wrote "The Lyrical Ballads," intended as an experiment on a new system of poetry. They were published in 1798, and re-printed in 1807, with an additional volume. It was a considerable time before this novel poetical style found favour in the eyes of the public, and it was assailed by the weapons of ridicule, satire, and argument; but it has at length gained numerous partisans and imitators, and Mr. Wordsworth is now looked up to as the head of a class which includes many men of talents. In 1798, he paid, in company with his sister, another visit to the Continent; and, in 1803, he settled at Grasmere, in Westmoreland. In 1803, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Hutchinson, of Penrith, by whom he has several children. He has continued ever since to reside at Grasmere, or at Rydal, except during the period of a recent tour on the Continent, in which he bent his steps to the classic land of Italy. Through the personal friendship of Lord Lonsdale, Mr. Wordsworth has for some years held the situation of distributor of stamps for the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland.

In 1809, Mr. Wordsworth brought out his only prose production, with the singularly harsh and quaint title of "Concerning the Relations of Great Britain, Spain, and Portugal, to each other, and to the common Enemy, at this Crisis; and specifically as affected by the Convention of Cintra; the whole brought to the Test of those Principles by which alone the Independence and Freedom of Nations can be preserved or recovered." The intent of the pamphlet was to recommend a vigorous prosecution of the war in Spain.

In poetry, besides the Lyrical Ballads, Mr. Wordsworth has published "The Excursion, being a Portion of the Recluse, a Poem," 4to. 1814; a work as original in its composition and subjects, as it is honourable to the taste and benevolence of the writer, and which would be more read than any poem in the language, were it not so extended and costly;—"The White Doe of Rylstone, a Poem," 1815;—"A Thanksgiving Ode, January 13, 1816, with other short Pieces, chiefly referring to Public Events," 1816;—"Peter Bell, a Tale, in Verse," 1819;—"The Waggoner, a Tale," 1819;—"The River Duddon, a Series of Sonnets; Vandracour and Julia, with other Pieces," 8vo. 1820;—

and "Ecclesiastical Sketches; Memorials of a Tour on the Continent," 8vo. 1822.

COUNT WORONZOW,

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL in the Russian service, chamberlain, and *dné* of the aides-de-camp of the Emperor Alexander, is the son of Count Woronzow, long ambassador of Russia in England. He served with distinction in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814 against France. Commanding the advanced-guard in the former year, he made a bold attempt to seize Leipsic by a coup-de-main. On the invasion of the French territory in February, 1814, he addressed to the inhabitants of the frontiers a violent proclamation, threatening fire and sword on all who should oppose the allies; but the proclamation was artfully issued in the name of Bernadotte, then prince-royal, but now King of Sweden. During the time in which General Woronzow commanded the Russian portion of the army of occupation in the north of France, he acquired the esteem of the inhabitants, as well as the approbation of his sovereign, for the correct discipline and good order which he maintained among his troops.

REV. FRANCIS WRANGHAM

Was sent early as a student to Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he displayed very considerable abilities. He afterwards removed to Trinity College, of which he is still a member. He gained, while an undergraduate, one of Sir William Brown's medals for Greek and Latin epigrams. On taking his bachelor's degree, in 1790, he was third wrangler; and in the same year he obtained Dr. Smith's second mathematical prize, and the chancellor's first classical medal. He has since four times received the prize established by the will of Mr. Seaton, for the best poem on a given subject. In 1805 he was a candidate for Dr. Buchanan's prize for the best poem On the Restoration of Learning in the East; and, although not successful, he was requested to print his performance; and when the same gentleman gave 100*l.* for sermons on the expediency of translating the scriptures into the oriental languages, Mr. W. was appointed to preach them. He is rector of Hunmanby, in Yorkshire, and has recently been made archdeacon of Cleveland. His works are: "Rome is Fallen, a Visitation Sermon," 1793;—"Poems and Trans-

lations," 1795;—"Thirteen Practical Sermons," 1800;—"The Holy Land, a Seatonian Prize Poem," 1800;—"The Raising of Jairus's Daughter," to which is annexed a brief memoir of that amiable and accomplished young female, Caroline Symmons, 1804;—"The Restoration of Learning in the East," 1805;—"A Dissertation on the Means of Civilizing the Subjects of Britain, in India," 1805;—"Four Sermons," 1807, 1808, 1809;—"The Sufferings of the Primitive Martyrs, a Seatonian Prize Poem," 1811;—"New and revised editions of Langhorne's Plutarch, and the British Plutarch;—"The Works of the Rev. F. Wrangham," 3 vols. 8vo. 1817.—"The Works of the Rev. Thomas Zouch, with a Memoir of his Life," 2 vols. 8vo. 1820;—and "The Lyrics of Horace, being the first four books of his Odes translated," 1821. Mr. Wrangham has been an occasional contributor to the Classical Journal, the Poetical Register, and other publications. As a classical scholar, an eloquent prose writer, and an elegant poet, he stands deservedly high in public estimation

SIR N. W. WRAXALL

WAS born in 1751, at Bristol, where his father and grandfather were merchants. He was educated in his native city; and, in 1769, was sent to Bombay in the service of the East India Company. He was there employed in 1771, as judge-advocate and paymaster of the forces of that presidency, in the expeditions against Baroche and Guzerat. Next year he returned to England, and then travelled on the Continent, visiting almost every country from Lapland to Lisbon. On his return he sent to the press "A Voyage round the Baltic," 1775. In 1777 he published "The History of the Kings of France, of the House of Valois," 2 vols. 8vo.; and—"History of the Reign and Age of Henry III. and IV. Kings of France," 3 vols. 4to. In 1780, he was elected M. P. for the Borough of Hindon; in 1784 for Luggershall; and in 1790 for Wallingford. His "Memoirs of the Courts of Berlin, Dresden, Warsaw, and Vienna," were given to the world in 1799. While in parliament he sometimes opposed Mr. Pitt, and at other times supported him. His "Short Review of the Political State of Great Britain," 1787; is said to have been published as a peace-offering to Mr. Pitt. In 1789 he married Jane, the eldest daughter of Peter Lascelles, Esq. by whom he has two sons. In 1813 he was raised to the dignity of a baronet, and

in 1815 he published his last work, under the title of "Historical Memoirs of His Own Time," 2 vols. 8vo. This was rather an unfortunate publication, as there was a story introduced into it, respecting Count Woronzow, the Russian ambassador, the truth of which the count denied, and deeming the publication to be libellous he had recourse to a criminal prosecution. It was tried in the court of King's Bench, and Sir Nathaniel was found guilty, and sentenced to a fine and six months' imprisonment. In general, however, his works are highly entertaining, and of the most unexceptionable character.

COUNT DE WRBNA.

This nobleman, who descends from an ancient German family, is high-chamberlain of the Emperor of Austria, and is much in the favour of his sovereign. Having been appointed imperial commissioner, previously to the breaking out of the war between Austria and France, in 1805, he remained at Vienna, when that capital was occupied by the French, and he displayed so much blended prudence and zeal, in behalf of the inhabitants, that they voted an address to him, and gave him a diploma of honorary citizen, by which he was exempted from all pecuniary contribution. The emperor also nominated him high-chamberlain, and sent him the cross of St. Stephen, with a complimentary letter. Count de Wrbna was afterwards employed in several important affairs, and, in 1810, he was made president of a commission for liquidating the affairs of the Bank. In 1815 he was presented to the King of France, who, in the following year, conferred on him the orders of St. Michael and of the Holy Ghost; and, in 1818, the count accompanied his master to the congress of Aix la-Chapelle.

PRINCE WREDE,

A CELEBRATED Bavarian general, was born at Heidelberg, in 1767. In 1805, he served as a lieutenant-general with the army against Austria, and received from Napoleon the grand-cross of the legion-of-honour. Distinguishing himself in various actions of that war, he was severely wounded in the decisive battle of Wagram, and was then created field-marshall. A Swedish courier having been stopped by Napoleon, and the dispatches being made public, the Bavarian officers of rank, serving with the French, felt themselves

very unhandsomely mentioned in them ; and in consequence General Wrede fought a duel with Count Duben, the Swedish minister to Vienna. In the famous campaign in Russia he commanded, with great credit, the Bavarian contingent army, which in the retreat often withstood the Russians, but with great loss : the Bavarian cavalry was almost entirely cut off. Political sentiments then changing, General Wrede, on the 8th of October, 1813, signed the treaty by which Bavaria declared itself separated from the Confederation of the Rhine, and from the cause of France. Marching, therefore, at the head of a conjunct Bavarian and Austrian army, Wrede attempted at Hanau, but without success, to cut off Napoleon's retreat after the battle of Leipsic. Entering France in 1814, he maintained his usual reputation in the field ; and when peace was concluded, he was elevated to the rank of prince. In the following campaign he established his head-quarters at Auxerre, in Burgundy, and occupied the central provinces of France. At the termination of hostilities he was created grand-cross of the English order of the Bath. He was afterwards received into the first house of the states-general of Bavaria. His son-in-law, the Prince of Ettingen, was killed by his side in the action at Hanau. It is said that Prince Wrede has lately quitted Bavaria, and retired into Austria, in consequence of his considering the Bavarian constitution to be of too liberal a kind ! If this be really the case, it is to be hoped that, as he prefers to live under a despotism, he will be made to feel all the weight of it.

W. R. WRIGHT, ESQ.

This gentleman was formerly British consul-general in the republic of the Ionian islands. A residence in such a country could scarcely fail to inspire a man of classical taste and poetical feeling with a desire to celebrate its beauties, and the glories of Ancient Greece. Mr. Wright has done ample justice to this theme, as may easily be imagined from the circumstance of his having received the warm praise of Lord Byron. His work was published in 1809, with the title of " *Horæ Ionicæ, a Poem descriptive of the Ionian Islands, and the neighbouring Coast of Greece.*" To the third edition, which came out in 1816, was added an excellent translation of the " *Orestes of Alfieri.*" After his return to England, Mr. Wright was chosen recorder of Bury St. Edmunds.

KING OF WURTEMBERG.

FREDERIC WILLIAM, the present sovereign of Wurtemberg, was born in 1781. In 1810 he married the Princess Charlotte of Bavaria. To this union, which was brought about by the influence of Napoleon, the prince long made a strenuous opposition; but, being at length obliged to consent to it, he concluded with the princess a secret arrangement, by which they agreed not to live as husband and wife, and to break their bonds as soon as an opportunity should offer. Their separation took place after the fall of Napoleon; the marriage having been annulled by the pope. The princess then espoused the Emperor of Austria, and the prince became the husband of the Duchess of Oldenburg. His second wife died in 1819, and in the following year he married his cousin, the Princess Paulina. While prince-royal he commanded, in 1813 and 1814, the Wurtemberg troops in the allied army, and gave proofs of his talent and bravery on several occasions. He succeeded to his father in 1816, at a period when the crown was engaged in disputes with the representatives of the people. The states having, in 1817, refused to agree to his propositions, as not being sufficiently favourable to the people, he cut the gordian knot, in the manner of despotic monarchs, by at once dissolving them, and postponing the establishment of a liberal constitution. He has, however, since made some concessions with respect to the liberty of the press.

CHARLES WYNNE, ESQ.

THE brother of Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, was born in 1775, educated at Oxford, and then entered at Lincoln's-Inn, and was called to the bar. He was first elected to parliament, at the general election, in 1796, for Old Sarum, and next year chosen for the county of Montgomery, for which county he has ever since sat, and still sits. Mr. Wynne being a nephew of the Grenvilles, has generally acted in politics with that family. He has paid very great attention to the rules of the House of Commons, and was, therefore, intended by the opposition to be proposed as speaker. While Lord Grenville was in place, as secretary-of-state, Mr. Wynne acted as under-secretary-of-state for the home-department, but retired with him. When the Marquis of Buckingham was created a duke, his family connected with

the ministry, and Mr. Wynne now sits on the treasury-benches, as president of the Board of Controul.

SIR WATKIN WILLIAMS WYNNE, BART.

Few families boast a more ancient descent than the family of Sir Watkin; they claim to have originated from a British chief called Kadroi. This baronet was born in 1772, and bred at Christ-Church, Oxford, and succeeded his father when only seventeen years of age. He was brought into Parliament for the county of Denbigh, for which county he now sits, for the eighth time. Being the son of a sister of Lord Grenville's, he has generally followed that nobleman's line of politics. He was soon appointed lord-lieutenant of the county of Denbigh; took the command of the militia of the county, and embarked with them for Ireland, where, as the Irish report, they conducted themselves with excessive severity. On Lord Grenville quitting the Pitt party and joining Mr. Fox, Sir Watkin did the same. When Lord Grenville was at the head of the treasury, Sir Watkin was offered a peerage; but he declined it, and he is said to have refused also, on the large creation of peers at the coronation. He possesses a princely income, and one of the finest seats in Wales, or perhaps in Europe, distinguished not merely for its extent and splendour, but for its hospitality. He has lately married the eldest daughter of the Earl of Powis.

REV. RICHARD YATES, D.D.

Was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, and entering into holy orders, was soon nominated one of the chaplains of Chelsea Hospital, which situation he now holds. He has published "An Illustration of the Monastic History and Antiquities of the Town and Abbey of St. Edmundsbury," 4to. 1805;—and "The Church in Danger, a Letter to Lord Liverpool." He is an active member, and alternate preacher, of the Philanthropic Society. He is also a most active member of the Literary Fund Corporation, and is one of the treasurers. Some time since he put forth proposals for "Memoirs of Public Charities, with some Anecdotes of their Founders," but nothing has appeared from him on that head. It is probable that Mr. Highmore's History of

Public Charities may have prevented him from carrying his design into effect.

DR. YEATS

Is a descendant of a Scotch family, but, we believe, is a native of England. He was educated at Hertford college, Oxford, to which he was sent in the year 1789. He took his bachelor's degree, in physic, there, in 1797. At Edinburgh he resided two years, to pursue his medical studies, which, however, he completed at the London hospitals and lectures. He settled at Bedford, and while a resident of that place, in 1798, he published his "Observations on the Claims of the Moderns to some Discoveries in Chemistry and Physiology," in which he claimed, for Mayow, the original doctrine of the gases. At Bedford he acquired the friendship of the late Mr. Whitbread, and of the Duke of Bedford, and when the latter went to Ireland, as lord-lieutenant, Dr. Yeats accompanied him. In the Irish capital he was the means of establishing the Dublin Humane Society, and he was elected a member of Trinity-college, and of other learned bodies. To him also Bedford is, in a great measure, indebted for its Infirmary and Lunatic Asylum. A few years since he was admitted a fellow of the college, and he is now settled in London, where he has an extensive practice. Dr. Yeats is married to a daughter of the late Patrick Colquhoun, Esq. Besides his "Observations," he has published an "Address on the Nature of the Cow-pock;"—"A Treatise on Hydrocephalus;"—and many papers in Duncan's Medical Annals and the Medical Journal.

DR. YELLOLY

Is a native of Northumberland, in which county he received the early part of his education. At Edinburgh, where he studied general literature and medicine, he took his degree; and, in 1800, after having settled in the metropolis, he became a licentiate of the college. On the resignation of Dr. Elliot, he was elected physician to the Aldersgate-street Dispensary, which situation he held till 1807, when he was elected to the London Hospital, of which he had been for some time the lecturer. To Dr. Yelloly, in conjunction with the late Dr. Marctet, is to be attributed the establishment of the Medical and Chirurgical Society. To the transactions of that society he has contributed several valuable



Mr. Head Sc

Duke of York.

papers, on Tumour of the Brain, Anasthesia, the Vascular Appearance of the Human Stomach after Death, and other important subjects. Dr. Yelloly is a member of the Royal and Geological Societies, and also of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

This prelate, the Right Rev. Edward Venables Vernon, LL.D. is a younger son of the first Lord Vernon, and was born in 1757. He was educated at Westminster, and entered of Christ Church, Oxford; and, in 1786, obtained his degrees in civil law. In 1784 he married Lady Anne Gower, daughter of the late Marquis of Stafford. This led him to preferment and honours in the church. He was many years canon of Christ Church, Oxford, and a prebendary of Gloucester; and, in 1791, he was elected and consecrated Bishop of Carlisle. In 1807 he was advanced to the archiepiscopal see of York. His lordship is primate of England, lord-high-almoner to his majesty, and visitor of Queen's College, Oxford. His grace in Parliament most steadily opposes the Catholic claims. He votes sometimes with opposition, but generally with the ministry.

THE DUKE OF YORK

Is the second son of his late majesty, George III. He was born in 1763, and was educated nearly by the same preceptors and masters as the Prince of Wales, his brother. The lay-bishoprick of Osnaburgh becoming vacant; and it being the turn of the Elector of Hanover to present, he conferred that dignity on his second son, Frederick, then a child. He was also, at an early age, promoted by his father to be grand-master of the order of the Bath, and he officiated as such at the next installation, with becoming dignity. As his father designed him for the army, he was sent, when young, to Germany, then supposed to be the best school for the military art. There he acquired a complete knowledge of the German language, and of German tactics. He was present at the great review, at Potsdam; and at the court of Prussia he saw the Princess Frederica, daughter of Frederick William the Second, whom he espoused in 1791. In 1784 he was created Duke of York and Albany. In 1793 the king sent an army to the Continent; the English quota of troops was put under the

command of the Duke of York, and they joined the combined army, under the command of the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg. The siege of Valenciennes was commenced under the superintendance of the duke, and, after six weeks siege, the city surrendered. The duke afterwards, with a large corps, attempted to take Dunkirk, but was repulsed with immense loss. In the spring of 1794 he returned to England, to confer with the minister on the operations of the ensuing campaign, and then returned to his command, after a short absence of six weeks. The allies were at first successful; they took Landrecies, but the armies of Clairfayt and Cobourg being driven back, and the Duke of York's position at Tournay becoming critical, he retired to Antwerp, and, although Lord Moira succeeded in joining him with a reinforcement of 10,000 men, the duke was obliged to continue his retreat till he reached the sea, and embarked with his troops. In 1795 the duke was appointed commander-in-chief of the English army. In that capacity he has certainly corrected some abuses; but the expences of the army under him, and various other circumstances, have diminished the advantages resulting from his reforms. In 1799 he was sent to command an expedition against Holland, with some Russian troops as auxiliaries. The first operations were against the Dutch fleet in the Texel, which surrendered to the English admiral, Mitchell. The duke then landed his army of thirty thousand men, and advanced into the country. The French were posted at Alkmaer, and he compelled them to fall back; but at Castricum, in a general action, he was so roughly handled as to be obliged to make a precipitate retreat, and he embarked under a most humiliating capitulation. He then resumed his functions of commander-in-chief, which he exercised until 1809, when Colonel Wardle directly accused him of malversations in his office, in having suffered a Mrs. Mary Anne Clarke, his mistress, to sell commissions. An inquiry was instituted, and the House of Commons resolved that Mrs. Clarke had received money, but that the Duke of York had no part in that transaction. His highness thought proper, however, to resign his office of commander-in-chief to Sir David Dundas; but, after a few years, his brother being regent, he was restored to that office, and continues to fill it.

COUNT YORCK DE WARTEMBURG,

A PRUSSIAN general, served with the French army in the invasion of Russia in 1812, in which he acquired high reputation at the siege of Riga. On the retreat from Moscow, General Yorck was the first to desert the French, an example soon followed by their other allies. On the 30th of December he separated from the army under Marshal Macdonald, and joined the Russians. The indignation excited in Napoleon, by that desertion, was one main reason for his ordering a fresh levy of three hundred thousand men. It was not in France only that General Yorck was condemned: his own royal master was reported to have expressed his highest displeasure with his conduct. Subsequent events, however, showed that the Prussian commander had not acted wholly on his own authority and judgment. No sooner had the king entered into the combination against France, than a commission of officers pronounced General Yorck free from all blame, and he was appointed to the command of the troops under Bulow. On the 21st of August, 1813, he came in contact with Napoleon in person, who drove him back into Silesia. In 1814, he entered France and led his troops to the attack on Paris. In the action of the 16th of June, 1815, he lost his only son; and at the peace was appointed governor of Silesia, where the king bestowed on him a handsome house and estate in the vicinity of Breslau.

RIGHT HON. CHARLES YORKE

Is the second son of the Right Hon. Charles Yorke, who died just as he was appointed lord-high-chancellor of England. He was born in 1764, and was educated at Cambridge, and then for the bar, to which he was eventually called. In 1790 he was elected M.P. for the county of Cambridge, and in 1795 accepted a commission as captain of the Cambridge-shire militia; and rose afterwards to be major and lieutenant-colonel. Mr. Yorke generally voted with the administration, but held no place until Mr. Addington became minister, when he was made secretary at war, and sworn of the privy-council. From that place he was removed, in 1803, to be secretary-of-state for the home-department. At the general election, in 1802, he was opposed by Mr. Brand; he, however, gained his election. When Mr. Addington quitted office he went out with him. Mr. Yorke had given much offence to his constituents, by voting for the war, and

particularly by clearing the gallery of the House of Commons, when a very important subject was discussed. In 1810 he accepted the office of first-lord of the admiralty, with Mr. Perceval, and this vacated his seat, and gave his constituents an opportunity to shew their resentment, which they did, by electing Lord Francis Godolphin Osborne. Mr. Yorke was now returned for the borough of St. Germain. He resigned the place of first-lord of the admiralty, and having secured one of the teller's places in the Exchequer, he retired from public life. Mr. Yorke is grandson to the celebrated Lord-chancellor Hardwicke, and a half-brother to the present Earl of Hardwicke, and as his lordship has no male children, Mr. Yorke is his presumptive heir.

THE REV. ARTHUR YOUNG

Is a son of the late Arthur Young, so many years secretary to the Board of Agriculture. He was educated at the university of Cambridge, and obtained preferment in his native county, Suffolk. He has published "General Report on Inclosure," 8vo. 1807;—"A Survey of the Agriculture of Sussex," 1808. The circumstance, however, which has had the principal part in rendering his name conspicuous, is, his having written to a gentleman, at Bury St. Edmunds, a letter which was brought forward on the trial of O'Connor and others, at Maidstone. In this letter he says—"I exerted all my eloquence to convince three of the gentlemen who had been summoned as jurymen on those trials, how absolutely necessary it was at the present moment that the felon should swing. That the acquittal of Hardy and Co. laid the foundation of the present conspiracy, &c. I urged them, by all means in my power, to hang them through mercy, as a memorial to others. That had others suffered, the deep-laid conspiracy which is coming to light, would have been crushed in its infancy. These, with many other arguments, I pressed with a view that they should go into court, avowedly determined in their verdict, *no matter on what evidence!*" This letter was read in court, and produced so powerful a sensation in the mind of the judge and the whole court, that a rule was made to strike off from the list of jurors all the persons of that hundred, and the severest animadversions were, at the same time, pronounced on the writer. Since the peace this reverend gentleman has published in the newspapers a declaration, that he has purchased land in the

Crimea, where no tax-gatherer is seen, and he invites his countrymen to emigrate with him.

* C. M. YOUNG, ESQ.

Is the son of a surgeon in the city, and was born in Fenchurch-street, in 1777. At the age of nine years he was taken to Copenhagen, by a Danish physician, who brought him back in the following year. At Copenhagen his early talents attracted considerable notice. He was now sent to Eton, where he remained two or three years, after which he was for a while instructed at home ; and, lastly, he finished his studies under Mr. Bishop, of Merchant Taylor's School. He learned rapidly, and behaved with so much correctness, that he was never once chastised or reprimanded. At eighteen he was placed in a counting-house, in the City, in which he remained for two years. A fondness for the stage, however, induced him to try his powers at the private theatre in Tottenham-court-road, and he was so successful that an engagement was offered to him by Mr. Aiken, the manager at Liverpool. He appeared at Liverpool under the name of Green, and was greeted with the warmest applause, which encouraged him to resume his own name. He afterwards performed at various respectable provincial theatres ; and, in 1805, he married Miss Grimani, whom he unfortunately lost in the following year. His first appearance on the London boards was at the Haymarket, in June, 1807, in the character of Hamlet, his performance of which established his reputation, and he has ever since held a distinguished place among our best tragic performers.

DR. THOMAS YOUNG, M.D.

Is nephew to the late Dr. Brocklesby, who bestowed on him a good education, partly at Gottingen, and partly at Edinburgh, at which latter place he took his degrees with great credit. Dr. Young came to London, and was some time lecturer at the Royal Institution. He has written a variety of papers on philosophical and medical subjects, for the philosophical and other transactions, and has besides published " De Corporis Humani Viribus Conservatricibus," 8vo. Goet. 1796;—" Syllabus of a Course of Lectures on Natural and Experimental Philosophy," 8vo. 1803;—" A Reply to the Animadversions of the Edinburgh Reviewers," 1809. In

1807 he published his great work, "A Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy and the Mechanical Arts," 2 vols. 4to. This is a performance of much merit. The lectures were read at the Royal Institution. The second volume contains the best list, extant, of philosophical writers. He has been elected physician to St. George's-hospital, and has since published "A Syllabus of Lectures on the Medical Sciences," 8vo. 1809;—and "A System of Practical Nosology, with an Introduction to Medical Literature." As a natural philosopher, Dr. Young undoubtedly ranks among the first living characters of this country.

M. YVART,

A NATIVE of France, born in 1760, professor in the veterinary college of Alfort, and a member of the Institute, is considered to be one of the best-informed and most skilful agriculturists of France, where his name is in equal repute with that of Arthur Young in England; but M. Yvart is said to be free from those prejudices which have been alleged to influence Mr. Young. Having travelled through Flanders and England, as well as over his own country, he published in Paris, in 1801, "Observations on the Soil, Climate, and Agriculture of France, as compared with those of the neighbouring countries, particularly with England." He is also the author of other esteemed works relative to rural economy.

BARON ZACH,

THE brother of the Austrian field-marshal of the same name, having completed his education, directed his studies chiefly to astronomy. Having prevailed on the reigning Duke of Saxe-Gotha to erect an observatory at Seeberg, Baron Zach commenced a course of observations, which soon ranked him as the first of German astronomers. In his periodical publication, entitled "Astronomical and Geographical Ephemerides," the author records the fruits of his extended correspondence with all the most eminent men of science over Europe.

PRINCE ZAJONCZECK,

ONE of the most distinguished generals of the Polish nation, so productive in military men, springs from a noble

but poor family, and first served against Russia. In the contest with that encroaching state, he displayed eminent talents ; but being overpowered, he, with many of his countrymen, entered the service of France. Being employed in Italy and in Egypt, he was, on his return to Europe, appointed a general-of-division, or a lieutenant-general. In 1806, when his native country, Poland, was entered by Napoleon, he was appointed to the command of a legion chiefly composed of Poles, and sent into Italy, where he remained till 1812, when he was recalled to engage in the campaign against Russia, in which he lost a leg and became a prisoner. Whilst the fate of Poland was still undetermined, the emperor Alexander appointed General Zajonczeck minister of the home-department and police ; and, at the close of 1815, when Poland was declared a kingdom, under the protection of Russia, the general was selected to be viceroy for Alexander, and promoted to the rank of prince. At the opening of the Polish diet, in March, 1818, the emperor thus announced the appointment—"One of the worthiest of your veteran soldiers is my representative among you. Grown grey in your service, constantly associated in your successes and your reverses, he has never ceased to evince his entire devotion to his native land ; and experience has completely justified the propriety of my choice."

ZHUKOVSKY,

A RUSSIAN poet, born in the year 1783, was educated at the public school of Tula, and the university of Moscow, which latter he quitted in 1803. He next held an appointment under the Russian government. In 1808 and 1809 he edited The European Herald, in which he was afterwards assisted by Kachenovsky. He is the translator of Florian's Don Quixote, and the editor of the best collection of Russian poetry, in 5 vols. He has printed some excellent poetical translations, among which may be reckoned his version of Burger's Leonora, said to be more beautiful and forcible than the original itself. He is now engaged as a companion to the grand-dukes. Specimens of his poems are given in Mr. Bowring's Russian Anthology.

COUNT ZICHI.

This nobleman is a descendant from an ancient and noble Bohemian family. After having filled several subordinate

but important offices in the Austrian chancery, he was appointed president of the chamber of finances, by the emperor Francis II. He was soon after raised to be minister of finance, and in 1807 received the order of the golden fleece. As finance-minister he was replaced by Count O'Donnel, on which occasion he was made minister-of-state and conferences. When the war broke out, in 1809, between Austria and France, he was entrusted with the functions of commissary-general, or minister of the imperial armies, a place which was created expressly for him. As a mark of his gratitude, he and his two brothers offered to raise a 5th squadron of hussars, for the regiment of Ott, and their offer was accepted. At the battle of Ratisbon, it was with great difficulty that he saved himself from the hands of the French, and he lost a part of his baggage. At the close of the war, the emperor wrote to him a letter, acknowledging the services which the count had rendered while with the Austrian army. Count Ziebi still holds the situation of minister-of-state and conferences.

GENERAL ZIETHEN

Is a son of the famous Prussian general, and a godson of Frederic the Great. He entered into the military service at a very early age, and was a second-lieutenant in his father's regiment. After having acquired a high character, in the campaigns against the French, he was promoted to be a general-of-division. At the opening of the campaign of 1815, he commanded a division, and had his head-quarters at Charleroy, from which he was driven by Napoleon. He retreated to Fleurus, but was again forced to fall back, and he subsequently shared in the defeat at Ligny. On the 18th of June, however, he was in some measure compensated for the reverses which he had suffered, as on that day he formed a part of the overwhelming Prussian force which was directed against Napoleon's right flank, and to him was committed the pursuit of the fugitives. His corps was one of the first which appeared under the walls of Paris, and it was quartered in the French capital, after the imperial army had retired behind the Loire. Ziethen was next appointed to the command of the Prussian contingent of the army of occupation, and he fixed his residence at Sedan, where he continued, till 1818, when the allied armies were withdrawn from France.

NICOLO ZINGARELLI,

An eminent composer, was born at Naples, in 1732. Having lost his father at an early age, he was placed at the conservatory of Loretto, to learn the rudiments of composition, under Fenaroli. Cimarosa and Giordanello were his fellow students. On quitting the conservatory, he learned the higher branches of the science from Speranza. His first work was his "Montezuma," which was produced on the Naples theatre, and, though not free from faults, gained the approbation of Haydn. This was followed by his "Alzinda," which came out at Milan, and was highly applauded. He afterwards brought forward eleven or twelve operas, and two oratorios, which were well received. After having visited Paris, Zingarelli returned to Italy, and was chosen chapel-master to the cathedral of Milan. This situation he subsequently relinquished, and he was selected to replace the celebrated Guglielmi in the chapel of the Vatican. Church music is now almost the only species of composition to which he applies himself.

PRINCE PLATO ZUBOW,

A RUSSIAN, the last favourite of Catherine II. was well educated, spoke French fluently, and by his polished good humour, a tincture of literature, and his skill in music, attracted notice at court, when a subaltern in the horse-guards. Having, in 1789, obtained permission to command the party employed to escort the empress from Petersburgh to one of her country palaces, Lieutenant Zubow was, according to custom, admitted to the table of his mistress, and from that day became the ostensible favourite, receiving valuable presents and lodging in the palace. He was then about twenty-five years of age, but Catherine turned of sixty. In genius and ambition far inferior to his predecessors, Orloff and Potemkin, Zubow, nevertheless, united in himself more power, influence, and wealth, than either of them; and in proportion as the activity and energy of Catherine declined, the credit of the favourite increased. Towards the end of her reign the whole power of the empire seemed to be centered in his person; he protected the emigrants from France, and at last engaged Catherine to act against that country: but her death plunged him at once into his original obscurity. It is but justice, however, to state, that he did not people the deserts of Siberia with those of whom he was jealous, as had been done by many of his predecessors; and it was probably

for this reason that Paul treated him with some consideration. Zubow was, however, sent from court, and afterwards directed, according to the Russian custom of dismissing favourites when in disgrace, to travel in foreign lands. Zubow, together with two younger brothers, had a principal share in the tragical events, which occasioned the death of Paul; and, since the accession of Alexander, has never taken part in public affairs.

FIELD-MARSHAL ZUCCHI

Is a native of Reggio, in Italy, at which place he was born about 1776. Soon after the French penetrated into Italy, in 1796, he entered upon his military career, and having passed with honour through all the French subordinate ranks, he was promoted, in 1807, to a colonelcy in the Italian army. He became a general-of-division in 1812. Between 1796 and 1812 he took an active part in twelve campaigns, in Northern Italy, France, Naples, Dalmatia, Austria, and Germany, and was rewarded with the title of baron, and the French and Italian orders of knighthood. On all occasions he was equally remarkable for his courage, and the strict discipline which he maintained. At the battle of Leipsic, in particular, and the subsequent retreat, his conduct was such as to call forth the warm praise of Napoleon. After the abdication of that great leader, Zucchi was admitted into the Austrian service, with the rank of lieutenant-field-marshall.

MARSHAL ZUYLEN VAN-NIEVELT

Descends from an old and noble Dutch family, and was originally in the navy, in which he acquired considerable reputation. He then entered into the military service, and with equal success. He was a zealous partisan of the house of Orange. When, however, Louis Buonaparte was placed on the throne of Holland, he treated him with great distinction, and appointed him one of the first Dutch marshals. After Holland was united to France, Napoleon, who knew the influence and talents of the marshal, gave him a seat in the senate, the grandcross of the order of Union, and the title of count, and made him governor of the palace of Amsterdam. Zuylen Van-Nievelt is now far advanced in years, and enjoys considerable pension from the king of the Netherlands.